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NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS ENVELOPES, ETC.

Executed on short notice at prices consistent with good work.

Possibilities of the Philippines and Our Duty to Them.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH.

Islands Form a Natural Base for Future Commerce—The War and Why it Has Been Prolonged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—"That man little knows the common people of the republic, little understands the instincts of our race who thinks we will hold it (the Philippine archipelago) fast, and hold it forever, administering just government by the simplest methods."

This sentence was the keynote of a speech delivered in the senate today by Beveridge, the junior senator from Indiana. It was the maiden speech in the senate of about the youngest member of the body. The announcement that he would deliver an address embodying his observations in the Philippines attracted an unusually large number of auditors to the galleries. On the floor of the senate every senator in the city was in his seat and scores of representatives came over from the house.

The occasion was inspiring and Beveridge rose to it brilliantly. His oration—for properly it was an oration—was deeply interesting. It was replete with striking sentences and well-arranged information. Spoken with all the earnestness, vigor and eloquence of a fine orator, enthusiastic in his subject, who rose at times to his subject of passionate dramatic utterance, the speech created a profound impression upon all who heard it.

Beveridge is scholarly and refined in appearance, with striking face and figure. Throughout his speech he was easy and natural, and entirely free from mannerisms. He spoke rapidly and with great earnestness. When he declared, with deep solemnity, to those "whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands, and the flood of years can never wash that stain away," there was a deep, although suppressed sensation among his auditors.

At the conclusion of the speech, tremendous and unrestrained applause swept over the galleries, and it was notable that Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who occupied a seat in the senator's gollery, was a participant in

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH.

Senator Beveridge said in part:

"Mr. President, the times call for candor. The Philippines are ours forever, territory belonging to the United States' the constitution calls them. And just beyond the Philippines are China's illimitable markets. We will not retreat from either. We will not repudiate our duty in the archipelago. We will not abandon our opportunity in the Orient. We will not renounce our part in the mission of our race, trustee, under God, of the civilization of the world. And we will move forward to our work, not howling out regrets like slaves whipped to their burdens, but with gratitude for the task worthy to Almighty God that he marked us as his chosen people henceforth to lead in the regeneration of the world.

"This island empire is the last land left in all the ocean. If it should prove a mistake to abandon it, the blunder once made would be irretrievable. If it proves a mistake to hold it, the error can be corrected, when we will see every other progressive nation stands ready to it will be no mistake. Trade henceforth must be with Asia. The Pacific is our ocean. More and more Europe will manufacture all it needs—secure from its colonies the most it consumes. Where shall we turn for consumers of our surplus? Geography answers the question. China is our natural customer. She is nearer to us than to England, Germany or Russia, the commercial power of the present and the future. They have moved nearer to China by securing permanent bases on her borders.

BASE AT THE DOOR OF ALL THE EAST

"The Philippines give us a base at the door of all the East. Lines of navigation from our ports to the Orient and Australia; from the Isthmian coast to Asia; from all Oriental ports to Australia, converge at and separate from the Philippines. They are a self-supporting, dividend-paying fleet, permanently anchored at a spot selected by the Pacific. And the Pacific is the ocean of the commerce of the future.

"Most future wars will be conflicts for commerce. The power that rules the Pacific, therefore, is the power that rules the world. And, with the Philippines, that power is and will forever to the American republic.

"China's trade is the mightiest commercial fact in our future. Her foreign commerce was $285,728,300 in 1897, in which we, her neighbor, had less than 15 per cent, of which only a little more than half was merchandise sold to China by us. We ought to have 50 per cent, and we will. And China's foreign commerce is only beginning. Her resources, her possibilities, her wants—all are undeveloped. She has only 340 miles of railway; I have seen trains loaded with natives and all the activities of modern life already appearing along the the line. But she needs, and in 30 years will have 2000 miles of railway. Who can estimate her commerce then?

"Japan's Chinese trade is multiplying in volume and value; she is bending her energy to her merchant marine, and is located along China's very coast. But Manila is nearer China than Yorktown is. The Philippines command the commercial situation of the entire East.

"Can America best trade with China from San Francisco or New York? From San Francisco of course. But if San Francisco were closer in China than New York is to Pittsburg, what then? And Manila is nearer Hong Kong than Havana is to Washington. And yet, American statesmen plan to surrender this commercial throne of the Orient, where providence and our soldiers lives have placed us. When history comes to write the story of that suggested treason to American supremacy and, therefore, to the spread of American civilization, let her, in mercy, write that those who so proposed were blind and nothing more.

RESOURCES OF THE ISLANDS.

"But, if they did not command China, India, the Orient, the whole Pacific for purposes of offense, defense and trade, the Philippines are so valuable in themselves that we should hold them. I have cruised more than 2000 miles through the archipelago, every moment a surprise at its loveliness and wealth. I have ridden hundreds of miles on the islands, every foot of the way a revelation of vegetable and mineral riches.

"No land in America surpasses in fertility the plains and valleys of Luzon. Rice and coffee, sugar and cocoanuts, hemp and tobacco and many products of the temperate as well as the tropic zone, grow in various sections of the archipelago. I have seen hundreds of bushels of Indian corn lying in a road fringed with banana trees.

"The forests of Negros, Mindanao, Mindora, Palawan and party of Luzon are invaluable and intact. The woods of the Philippines can supply the furniture of the world for a century to come.

"At Cebu, Rev. Father Julio Segrera told me that 40 miles of Cebu's mountain chain are practically mountains of coal. Pablo Majia, one of the most reliable men on the islands, confirmed the statement. Some declare that the coal is only liguite, but ship captains who have used it told me that it is better steamer fuel than the best coal of Japan.

"I have a nugget of pure gold picked up in its present form on the banks of a Philippine creek. I have gold dust washed out by the crude processes of careless natives from the sands of a Philippine stream. Both indicate great deposits at the source from which they come. In one of the islands great deposits of copper exist untouched. The mineral wealth of this empire of the ocean will one day surprise the world. I base this statement partly on personal observation, but chiefly on the testimony of foreign merchants in the Philippines, who have practically investigated the subject, and upon the unanimous opinions of natives and priests. And the mineral wealth is but a small fraction of the agricultural wealth of these islands

"And the wood, hemp, copra and other products of the Philippines supply what we need and cannot ourselves produce. And the markets they will themselves afford will be immense. Spain's export and import trade with the islands undeveloped, was $12 175,549 annually. Our trade with the islands developed would be $125,000,000 annually; for who believes that we cannot do 10 times as well as Spain?

THEIR IMPERIAL DIMENSIONS.

"Consider their imperial dimensions. Luzon is larger and richer than New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois or Ohio. Mindanao is larger and richer than all New England. Manila, as a port of call and exchange, will, in the time of men now living, far surpass Liverpool. Behold the exhaustless markets they command. It is as if half a dozen of our states were set down between oceans and the Orient and those states themselves undeveloped and unspoiled of their primitive wealth and resources. Nothing is so natural as trade with one's neighbors; the Philippines makes us the nearest neighbors of all the East. Nothing is more natural than to trade with those you know. This is the philosophy of all advertising.

"The Philippines bring us permanently face to face with the most sought for customers of the world. National prestige, national propinquity, these and commercial activity are the elements of commercial success. The Philippines give the first; the character of the American people supply the last. It is a providential conjunction of all the elements of trade, of duty and of power. If we are willing to go to war rather than let England have a few feet of frozen Alaska, which affords no market and commands none, what should we not do rather than let England, Germany, Russia or Japan have all the Philippines? And no man on the spot can fail to see that this would be their fate if we retired."

Continuing, he declared the climate is the best tropic climate in the world. As to the people, he said they are a barbarous race, modified by three centuries of contact with a decadent race. We must act on the situation as it exists. As a race their general ability is poor. They are incurably indolent. They are like children playing at men's work. Aguinaldo he characterized as a clever, popular leader, able, brave, ambitious, unscrupulous and masterful; a Malay Scylla, not a Filipino Washington.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

"The military situation, past, present and prospective, is no reason for abandonment," the senator stated. "Our campaign has been as perfect as possible with the force at hand. We have been delayed, first by a failure to comprehend the immensity of our acquisition; and, second, by insufficient force; and third, by our efforts for peace.

"In February, after the treaty of peace Otis had only 3722 officers and men whom he had a legal right to order into battle. The terms of enlistment of the the rest of his troops had expired, and they fought voluntarily, and not on legal military compulsion. Those who complain do so in ignorance of the real situation.

"We attempted a great task with insufficient means; we became impatient that it was not finished before it could fairly be commenced; and I pray we may not add that other element of disaster, pausing in the work before it is thoroughly and forever done. That is the gravest mistake we could possibly make, and that is the only danger before us. Our Indian wars would have been shortened, the lives of soldiers and settlers saved, and the Indians themselves benefitted had we made continuous and decisive war; and any other kind of war is criminal because ineffective. We acted toward the Indians as though we feared them, loved them, hated them—a mingling of foolish sentiment, inaccurate thought and paralytic purpose. Let us now be instructed by our own experience."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESENT FIGHTING.

As to peace, Beveridge said:

"The friendly methods of peace have been thoroughly tried, only to make peace more difficult. American opposition to the war has been the chief factor in prolonging it. Had Aguinaldo not understood that in America, even in the congress, even here in the senate, he and his cause were supported; had he not known that it was proclaimed on the stump and in the press of a faction in the United States that every shot his misguided followers fired into the breasts of American soldiers was like the volleys fired by Washington's men against the soldiers of King George, his insurrection would have dissolved before it entirely crystallized. I say to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands, and the blood of all the years can never wash the stain away."

Regarding self-government, he declared the Filipinos utterly incapable, as they are not a self-governing race, but are Orientals, Malays, instructed by Spaniards in the latter's worst estate. They know nothing of practical government, except as they have witnessed the weak, corrupt, cruel and capricious rule of Spain.

"The form of government," he declared, "must be simple and strong. The meaning of those two words must be written in every line of Philippine legislation; realized in every act of Philippine administration. A Philippine office in our department of state; an American governor-general in Manila, with power to meet daily emergencies; possibly an advisory council, with no power except that of discussing measures with the governor-general, which council would be the germ for a future legislature, a school in practical government; American lieutenant-governors in each district and a like council grouped about him; frequent and unannounced visits of provincial governors to the districts of their province; periodical reports to the governor-general; an American board of visitation to make semi-annual trips to the archipelago without power of suggestion or interference to officials or people, but only to report and recommend to the Philippine office of our state department; a Philippine civil service, with promotion for efficiency.

GOVERNMENT MUST BE PURE.

"The men we send to administer civilized government in the Philippines must be themselves the highest examples of our civilization. They must be men of the world and of affairs, students of their fellow-men, not theorists nor dreamers. They must be brave men, physically as well as morally. They must be as incorruptible as honor, as stainless as purity, men whom no force can frighten, no influence coerce, no money can buy. Such men come high, even here in America. But they must be had. Better pure military occupation for years than government by any other quality of administration.

"The Declaration of Independence does not forbid us to do our part in the regeneration of the world. The ocean does not separate us from the field of duty. The written constitution is but the index of the living constitution. The nation's power to make rules and regulations for the government of its possessions is not confined to any given set of rules or regulations. God has made us adepts in government that we may administer government among savage and senile peoples. We will exalt our reverence for the flag by carrying it to a noble future as well as by remembering its ineffaceable past."

In conclusion, he said:

"Adopt the resolution offered that peace may quickly come, and that we may begin our saving, regenerating and uplifting work. Adopt it, and this bloodshed will cease when these deluded children of our islands learn that this is the final action of our representatives of the American people in congress assembled. Reject it, and the world, history and the American people will look where to forever fix the awful responsibility for the consequences that will surely follow such failure to do our manifest duty. How dare we delay when our soldiers' blood is flowing!"

The Oregon Midland R. R.

Engineer J. A. McCall and his crew of 15 surveyors, who have been camped near Parker's station, returned to Ashland a few days ago, the depth of snow and conditions of the weather interfering with their work. They will put in their time making necessary plats of the surveys made and proposed right of way, and return to the scene of their labors in about two weeks.

The route already surveyed is reported to be an easy one to construct a railroad over and fully justifies the favorable opinions heretofore had of it.

The Capitol Journal of Salem says: "Hon. Peter Fordney, of Wallowa county, who posed as the funny man of the house at the last session of the legislature, has been in Portland and unfolded a scheme for starting an elk ranch and raising elks for market. He claims that it is as easy as raising cattle and requires less attention. He expects to find a good market for elk meat during the open season. He also expects that the numerous lodges of B. P. O. Elks on the coast will be willing to cough up about $100 apiece for stuffed elks to stand in their lodge rooms. His plan is to obtain a buck and four cows and start his ranch on Bear creek in Jackson county."

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It is economy and every way better to use the Royal, whose work is always certain, never experimental.

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Staple and Fancy Groceries.

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6:05 P. M.	Lv.	Denver	Lv.	7:00 A. M.
6:40 A. M.	Lv.	Omaha	Lv.	4:55 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	Lv.	Chicago	Lv.	7:45 A. M.
7:00 A. M.	Lv.	Los Angeles		1:20 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	Lv.	El Paso	Lv.	6:00 P. M.
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Corvallis Mail Daily (Except Sunday).

7:00 A. M.	Lv.	Portland	Ar.	3:50 P. M
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Roseburg P. O. Hours.

Week days. 6:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays, 6:30 to 9:00 a. m. and 5:30 to 7:30 p. m.

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Roseburg to Marshfield—Departs every day at 6 a. m.; arrives every morning.

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Prosecuting Attorney: Geo. M. Brown

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Sheriff: R. L. Stephens
Treasurer: G. W. Dimmick
School Superintendent: [illegible]
Assessor: H. B. Gillette
County Judge: Jos. Lyons
Commissioners: M. D. Thompson; Jas. Byron; Oscar Thiel
Surveyor: [illegible]
Coroner: Dr. E. V. Hoover
Sheep Inspector: Thos. Smith

PRECINCT OFFICERS.

Justices: H. W. Miller
Constables: D. P. Fisher

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Mayor: A. C. Marsters
Postmaster: W. A. Exater

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1st Ward: F. P. Brown; C. W. Parks
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3rd Ward: A. Fields; W. J. Landers
4th Ward: F. W. Wolfe; H. C. Slocum
Recorder: D. S. West
Treasurer: Geo. Carpy
Marshal: F. W. Dillard

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The Common Council of the city of Roseburg meets the first Monday in each month at 8 o'clock p. m.

COURT SESSIONS.

The Circuit Court for Douglas County meets three times a year as follows: The 3d Monday in March, the 4th Monday in June, and the 1st Monday in December. J. W. Hamilton of Roseburg judge, Geo. M. Brown, of Roseburg, prosecuting attorney.

County Court meets the 1st Wednesday after the 1st Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November, Jos. Lyons, of Drain, judge; M. D. Thompson of Scottsburg and Jas. Byron, of Oakla, commissioners.

Probate Court is in session continuously, Jo Lyons, judge.

Professional Cards.

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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 Marsters Building, Douglas county, Or.

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DR. GEO. E. HOUCK, Physcian & Surgeon. Office Post Office Bld. Phone, Main 21 ROSEBURG OREGON

Society Meetings.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO 476, B. OF L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday.

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

RENO POST, NO. 29, G. A. R., MEETS THE first and third Thursdays of each month, at 2 p. m.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 47, K. OF P., MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Knights in good standing cordially invited to attend. JOS MICELLI, C. C. C. H. JOHNSON, K. R. S. S.

LAUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month. EUGENE L. PARROTT W. M. N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S., MEETS the first and third Thursdays of each month. MRS E. J. STROUD, W. M. MAUDE RAST, Sec'y.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA. MEET on first and third Tuesday of each month in the Masonic hall. H. W. MILLER, V. C. H. L. MARSTERS, Clerk.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, Oak Camp No. 155, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall in Roseburg, every 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday evening. Visiting neighbors always welcome. J. A. BUCHANAN, C. C. N. T. JEWETT, Clerk.

PHILETARIAN LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F., meets Saturday evening of each week at their hall in Odd Fellow Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. CHAS. OLESON N. G. N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 326, hold their regular communications at the I. O. O. F. hall on second and fourth Thursday of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. DOUGLAS WAITE, E. R. IRA RIDDLE, Secretary.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W., meets 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. T. McCALLEN, Recorder. D. S. WEST, Master Workman.