

**THE**  
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nature shall be news matter of general  
interest and for the welfare of the State at  
large.

OCTOBER 5, 1903.

**Ancient the Special Inspection.**

The PLAINEALER over two months ago published affidavits respecting the iniquitous questions asked by the special inspectors at the Roseburg Land Office. The papers over the State tried to frown down the publication of such outrages but we notice that during the past two weeks they are all thrashing over the straw. The PLAINEALER is not afraid to publish its convictions of right and wrong nor does it have to submit to a censorship by the leading politicians of the state. We believe in republican editors being the leaders of the party instead of being controlled by the demagogues in the party and in all candor, we state after twelve months observation in Oregon that the possible exception of three or four republican papers, the desire to please in order to secure land office business is a curse to the republican party in Oregon.

**The Negro Question.**

The recent agitation of Senator Morgan of Alabama and Senator Carmack of Tennessee for the colonization of the negroes of the South is developing the fact that these two senators are not commanding by their scheme to solve the race question all of the sentiment of the question of the country they represent. Today William Richardson of Alabama, who is considered one of the conservative Democratic members of the House of Representatives, arrived in Washington. Representative Richardson does not agree with some of his Southern colleagues in their argument against the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States.

"I do not believe that it is either prudent or wise," he said, "to discuss the annulment of these amendments. Even the advocates of repeal admit that they have no hope of success, and why, then, should an issue be made of something which is dead even if it is begun. The people of the North, while many of them are ready to admit that the enfranchisement of the negro was a mistake, they yet look upon the fifteenth amendment as one of the results of the war, and while they are willing to let those amendments remain practically dead letters, they would be seriously opposed to wiping them from the constitution, and thus seemingly stultify themselves before the world. We are doing very well under these amendments under the state constitutions of Alabama and Mississippi, both of which constitutions have been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States practically on the suffrage question."

"Under these constitutions we have been able to eliminate nearly the entire negro vote. We do not intend to exclude the worthy and good negro, owning property and of being of good character. Such a negro has the right today in Alabama. But we are in favor of and intend to exclude the vote of the idle, vicious and vagrant negro. We do not exclude him because he is a negro, or because we have a personal dislike for him, but we do it, actuated by the desire to promote the peace of the country and for the benefit of the negro himself."

In putting his disapproval on the proposition to separate the races, Mr. Richardson said he had been greatly puzzled to know what was to be done with the negro under this plan. "Separation, of course, means colonization, and where is the state where the people would accept such a colony? The white people of no state in this union will give up their homes to allow the negro to come in and occupy them. If we select the Philippines for this colony, the great question of mixing the races will arise at once. Then another objection occurs that the negro himself will be unwilling to go, and there is no power or law that can compel him to go. And the last and chief objection to the whole impracticable plan is that the Southern people will be overwhelmingly opposed to allowing the negro to leave them. The South today has better prospects for the development of wealth and prosperity within the very early future than any other section of the world. The upright, faithful negro has been an important factor in bringing this about, and to carry the suggestion of the

separation of the races into practical effect would produce such a business convulsion in the South as could not be recovered from in a generation of time, if ever.

The little democratic squirt gun at Salem says: That the PLAINEALER opposed Roosevelt and Hitchcock and as a consequence has a case of bankruptcy to defend. Well such news shows that the PLAINEALER is some pumpkins after all.

**Epidemic Among Cattle.**

An epidemic among the cattle of northern Indian Territory is killing them off by the hundreds. The disease is what is known as spleen fever and the blackleg, and is fatal in nearly every case. In the evening the cattle may be apparently in the best of health, and the next morning be dead. In a distant of two miles along the Frisco, a Joplin man counted sixty-five head of cattle, which had died from the disease. It is said that the cause of the disease lies in the second growth of grass.

**Stock Yards Strike.**

A dispatch from Chicago says: Employees of all the stock yards in the country have formulated a demand, which will be presented Wednesday, and refusal of which will be followed by the strike of 53,000 men. The demand insists upon complete unionization of all plants and an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The stock yards operators decline to discuss their probable action. They are not particularly hostile to increasing the wage scale, but stand firmly against unionizing the plants, which they think would be followed by a demand for more wages immediately.

**The Florida orange yield is estimated to be over 1,600,000 boxes.**

Nearly four and a quarter million of people attended the Fifth Industrial Exposition of Japan which has just closed.

The Cunard Steamship Company is considering the advisability of using turbine engines in two of their proposed new steamships.

President Castro of Venezuela is reported to be making preparations to invade Colombia. Already within five years he had invaded that country four times.

An offer of over \$60,000,000 by an American syndicate for the pottery clay mines of Dorsetshire and Devonshire has been refused, it is said, by the owners.

Owing to the "dock strike" at New Orleans three steamship companies decided not to call there until the strike is settled. Much traffic in consequence is being diverted to Mobile and Galveston.

The Pan-American Railway Company has completed eighty miles of track in South-eastern Mexico, beginning at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and has just obtained a concession from the Mexican Government to extend its road through that country.

Carroll D. Wright, in a document of six thousand words, has rendered his decision as umpire on five questions submitted to him for consideration by the Conciliation Board representing the anthracite miners and operators. In four of the awards the contentions of the operators are upheld.

The loan commission to visit the United States and Europe and investigate the placing of the Cuban loan of \$35,000,000 has sailed for New York. It has no power to place a loan, but will try to attract attention to the fact that Cuba wishes to borrow money on very advantageous terms.

Owing to the lateness of the season and scarcity of help some apprehension exists in the South that the cotton crop can not be properly handled should the harvest prove large. The better wages and more constant employment given by the building industries tend to draw away the field laborers.

The Britannic of the White Star line is to be broken up. She was launched in 1874 and was the first to cross the Atlantic in less than eight days. She still has her original engines and boilers, has made the passage more than five hundred times without missing a day from either accident or break down, has traveled over 1,800,000 miles, enough to encircle the globe over seventy times, has carried without accident over two hundred thousand passengers, and has remained continuously at work except for two or three weeks for annual repairs.

**LOST.**

One pocket note book, red leather back, containing notes and papers very valuable to the owner. The finder will please leave at this office. The book has owner's name on it. 75 ct.

An American railroad engineer has constructed for a mining firm in Peru a railroad seventy-five miles in length, leading eastward from Lima. The railroad begins at an elevation of seventeen thousand feet. The minutest that the road takes are said to yield as forty per cent of copper. It took twelve months to complete the line.

**HITCHCOCK'S INSPECTORS.**

**GETTING SOLID WITH THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT**

**HITCHCOCK STANDS IN WITH CHICANERY AND FRAUD IN LAND AFFAIRS.**

The word "corruption" should be changed to "hitchcock" because Hitchcock could give the word "corruption" axes and spades and win out in the same; and in order to show how the game is worked and the bald hypocrisy practiced on the country by the Secretary of the Interior and his hordes of special land office inquirers we state: Outside of robbing citizens of the United States out of their prerogative to purchase timber lands; that Hitchcock stands in with corruption and fraud, and a man in his employ who will prosecute timber entrymen and women, but will expose wanton corruption is promptly bounced from the government employ.

About eight months ago there was sent to Roseburg a special inspector by the Secretary of the Interior. The man came to Roseburg and presented his credentials and was immediately sought to be taken in hand by the receiver of the Roseburg land office. The inspector informed him that he was a government official, the same as himself and he had been sent to make a report on the land office, and that, while he appreciated the many favors sought to be extended to him, yet he could not accept them for the reason that he wanted to be entirely free and be under no obligations to anybody. He proceeded to make enquiry and formulate his report and that re-

ports was a most damning document. Before the report reached Washington the wires were kept red-hot with messages to Fulton, Mitchell and everybody who was supposed to have political influence to save J. H. Booth from being bounced by the President at Hitchcock's instigation. One day in Washington a man by the name of Green who is Hitchcock's head man in Oregon was sitting in Hitchcock's office in Washington. A telegraphic report was received by Secretary Hitchcock from Roseburg stating that J. H. Booth was a member and director of the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company, and also stating that Booth had made that admission. In a few minutes other dispatches calling upon Secretary Hitchcock to immediately remove the man who made the report. Green talked over the matter with Hitchcock and it was resolved then and there to sacrifice an honest upright citizen in the interest of the Booth-Kelley Lumber company business, and it is stated on good authority that Green wrote the telegraphic dispatch removing a reliable man because he was doing his duty to the government. Green handed the telegraphic message to Hitchcock who for a few seconds drummed his fingers on the desk and then signed the dispatch removing the man from the government employ. Such is the story told to the PLAINEALER by a citizen of Oregon who knows the full particulars of this most despicable deed.

Now the PLAINEALER has been aware that outside the victim slaughtered for common honesty that all the special inspectors coming to Roseburg are bosom companions of the receiver. In fact, if they were joined together by the umbilical cord they could not be more closely drawn together. Then again the report has been circulated that the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company is in itself strong enough to see that their receiver is retained in the land office at Roseburg and the company says that depend-

ence is not placed in the Oregon delegation to retain their man in office, but dependence is placed in special inspectors and influence with the Secretary of the Interior. If we may judge by what we have seen and know the special inspectors are O. K., so far as the reports on the receiver are concerned, for one special inspector found a man who was not in any manner connected with the land office at night and after he had walked him out failed to make a report on the case to Washington for fear the receiver would be removed.

The cry "stop thief" being made by Hitchcock at Washington and his side partners in Oregon is actually only an effort to divert attention from the "real thieves" who are robbing the people of their rights, and a more damnable conspiracy never was concocted than has been planned and is now being carried out in the interest of timber sharks. There are millions upon millions of dollars in such schemes which are being shielded under the cry of forest reserves and preventing timber entry frauds. The real fraud is in preventing citizens from taking up the land and allowing without question combines to gobble it up by taking it up with scrip. Then again the man Hitchcock will make a forest reserve out of worthless bald mountains and timberless lands and give scrip to select other lands in exchange and just as soon as a special inspector rejects a timber entry the land is taken up by scrip payment or exchange.

The whole system is rotten and is as corrupt as hell itself could make it; and President Roosevelt should see to it that that department of the government is properly fumigated and a new man selected to warm the chair. While the Editor of the PLAINEALER is a Republican he is of the stalwart breed and has no sympathy whatever for wrong doing or corruption in the party; and the best way to make the political bulwarks strong and impregnable is to "turn the rascals out."

from C. H. Maupin's drier near Kellogg. Mr. Maupin has delivered about ten tons of prunes of a superior quality and will keep his drier busy for several days to come. "Cap" Maupin is a hustler in everything he tries.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave McCallum of Hinkle creek were in the city a few days ago. To the surprise of many admiring friends Mr. McCallum was riding in a buggy, driving a fine team of horses. A few years ago Dave was satisfied with an ox team, but he is becoming more progressive every day. We would not be surprised to see him coming to town in an automobile at no distant date.

Perhaps every local paper is read by at least three persons besides the subscriber, as there are generally two or three readers in most every household. Then the local paper is often forwarded to relatives and friends abroad. Therefore, a paper with only 500 circulation is read by about 2,000 people every week. Notwithstanding these assertions are undeniable, some say advertising does not pay, as few people ever read a country weekly. This statement does not apply to Oakland alone; its application is universal.

The entertainment given by the Baptist church Saturday evening was well attended and a very enjoyable affair. Net proceeds were \$26.25. Hamilton Smith very kindly furnished his new phonograph and devoted considerable time in preparing and carrying out a well arranged program. The machine is one of the best manufactured, but some people ate peanuts and might have paid a little more attention to the program. There is no affinity between the crushing of peanut shells and the best phonograph in the world.

**LIST OF JURORS FOR OCTOBER TERM, 1903.**

Dr. S. Pope, Camas Valley, farmer  
J. A. Jaques, Glendale,  
L. E. Milledge, Dillard, merchant  
Jacob Brown, Canyonville, farmer  
Henry Mooney, Comstock,  
George Scott, Melrose,  
Wm. Vinson, Cleveland,  
T. F. Fisher, Olalla,  
J. I. Grimes, Looking Glass,  
N. M. Chapman, Glide,  
David McCullum, Oakland, millman  
John Banks, Oakland, blacksmith  
W. Vorhees, Looking Glass, farmer  
J. T. Chase, Glendale, merchant  
Geo. B. Winniford, Wilbur, farmer  
W. W. Kent, Drain, merchant  
Wm. Kamp, Umpqua Ferry, farmer  
Owen Atterbury, Oak Creek,  
Jack Chapman, Wilbur,  
W. W. Drake, Myrtle Creek,  
J. M. Leeper, Oakland,  
W. H. Pitchford, Roseburg, laborer  
Melvin Howard, Yoncalla, farmer  
Nels Rydell, Elkton, blacksmith  
R. L. McLaughlin, Roseburg, farmer  
Chas. Daugherty, Yoncalla,  
R. F. Smick, Roseburg,  
David Hughes, Canyonville,  
Asher Ireland, Olalla,  
J. J. Crawford, Roseburg, carpenter  
W. H. Jamieson, merchant

**Bar Docket.**

(A) First National Bank, plaintiff, vs J. L. Dewey, defendant, action at law; J. C. Fullerton, attorney for plaintiff.  
(B) Richard DeLaw et al, plaintiffs, vs H. Wollenberg, Adm., et al, defendants, suit in equity; C. S. Jackson, attorney for plaintiffs, and F. W. Benson, attorney for defendants.  
(C) Fannie Jones, plaintiff, vs Rupert Jones, defendant, suit for divorce; O. P. Coshov, attorney for plaintiff.  
(D) Alice George, plaintiff, vs Vernon George, defendant, suit for divorce; J. C. Fullerton, attorney for plaintiff.  
(E) August Husock, plaintiff, vs Adam Doerner et al, defendants, action at law; C. J. Schnabel and R. F. Bell, attorneys for plaintiff, and J. C. Fullerton, attorney for defendants.  
(F) P. J. Bond, plaintiff, vs P. H. Marley, defendant, suit in equity; J. A. Buchanan, attorney for plaintiff.  
(G) C. O. White, plaintiff, vs Chas. Strong et al, defendants, suit for partition; A. M. Crawford, attorney for plaintiff, and F. W. Benson, attorney for State, and J. C. Fullerton, attorney for defendants.  
(H) J. A. McLaughlin, plaintiff, vs Martha E. McLaughlin et al, defendants, suit for partition; F. W. Benson, attorney for plaintiff.  
(I) Wm. Kroll et al, plaintiffs, vs Wm. Coach, defendant, suit in equity; Cotton, Teal & Minor, attorneys for plaintiffs, and Watson, Beckman & Watson, attorneys for defendants.  
(J) L. D. Carle, plaintiff, vs Emma Cardwell et al, defendants, equity suit; A. M. Crawford, attorney for plaintiff, and W. W. Cardwell, attorney for defendant.  
(K) P. Peterson, plaintiff, vs C. J. Cresson, defendant, suit in equity; W. W. Cardwell, attorney for plaintiff, and F. W. Benson and A. M. Crawford, attorneys for defendant.  
(L) Ella Wall, plaintiff, vs The Oregon Securities Co., defendant, suit in equity; A. C. Woodcock and L. T. Harris, attorneys for plaintiff, and A. M. Crawford and J. S. Medley, attorneys for defendant.  
(M) Rosa Brunsteter, plaintiff, vs Peter Brunsteter, defendant, divorce

suit; John T. Long, attorney for plaintiff.  
(N) R. L. Jones, plaintiff, vs Southern Pacific Co., defendant, action at law; A. M. Crawford and John T. Long, attorneys for plaintiff, and W. D. Fenton, W. R. Willis and Dexter Rice, attorneys for defendant.  
(O) Jennie Porter, plaintiff, vs Jas. O. Kirkendall et al, defendants, suit in equity; J. T. Long and L. B. Barnes, attorneys for plaintiff, and J. C. Fullerton and Dexter Rice, attorneys for defendants.  
(P) George W. Burnett, plaintiff, vs Blanche Burnett, defendant, divorce suit; C. S. Jackson, attorney for plaintiff, and E. G. Smith, attorney for defendant.  
(Q) J. O. Booth, plaintiff, vs H. C. Bryant et al, defendants, suit; J. H. Shupe, attorney for plaintiff.  
(R) Wm. Accusta, plaintiff, vs Walter Lervill et al, defendants, action at law; Frank G. Meeble, attorney for plaintiff, and John T. Long, attorney for defendant.  
(S) John Arrance, plaintiff, vs Frank E. Covell et al, defendants, action at law; John T. Long, attorney for plaintiff.  
(T) A. E. Ziehme & Co., plaintiff, vs Mitchell & McChey, defendant, action at law; O. P. Coshov, attorney for plaintiff, and C. S. Jackson, attorney for defendant.  
(U) N. Selig, plaintiff, vs Harvey Smith, defendant, action at law; O. P. Coshov, attorney for plaintiff, and F. W. Benson, attorney for defendant.  
(V) Churchill & Woodley, plaintiff, vs Roseburg Lumber Co., defendant, action at law; C. A. Schellbrode, attorney for plaintiff.  
(W) J. P. Hamilton, plaintiff, vs Mary Phipps, defendant, action at law; C. L. Hamilton, attorney for plaintiff.  
(X) A. L. David, plaintiff, vs Wm. Moore et al, defendants, action at law; C. S. Jackson, John T. Long and J. A. Buchanan, attorneys for plaintiff, and Dexter Rice, attorney for defendant.  
(Y) A. T. Thompson, plaintiff, vs F. F. Rogers, deft, writ of review; Dexter Rice, attorney for plaintiff.  
(Z) Sidney Meacham, plaintiff, vs Mamie Meacham, suit for divorce; Louis Barzee, attorney for plaintiff.  
(AA) J. R. Throne et al, plaintiffs, vs J. C. Jones, deft, action at law; Albert Abraham, attorney for plaintiff.

Concluded in next issue.

**Fairbanks for Vice-President.**

It is freely stated to-day on every side by politicians high in the inner circles of Indiana Republicanism that President Roosevelt's choice among Indiana men for the vice presidential nomination is Senator Fairbanks. While it is said that may seem a trifle strange to those who have been taught that the two men have no special admiration for each other, it is declared to be a fact nevertheless. Furthermore, it is said that the President believes it would be good policy to select the vice presidential candidate from Indiana.

The President's alleged desire to have Senator Fairbanks on the ticket with him first became known a year ago. William H. Moody, secretary of the navy, and congressman Crumpacker of Indiana have become the closest friends through their long association in the House of Representatives. Mr. Moody at the time undertook to find out, through Judge Crumpacker, whether Senator Fairbanks would accept second place on the national ticket. Mr. Crumpacker's report was that he probably would not negotiate on this subject through different channels, and Senator Fairbanks' intimate friends say that he can have

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**Chinese Coins as Trinkets.**  
Chinese and Japanese coins are being incorporated in woman's dress to a remarkable degree, says the New York Press. A girl recently wore a kimono shaped coat in Fifth avenue. The hat was of red's egg blue broadcloth. The collar and front of the coat were trimmed with Chinese embroidery in peacock blue. It was a savage dragon design. But most remarkable of all were the Chinese coins that were sewed on the coat as an additional trimming at the neck. These coins also formed bangles. It was a striking effect, but not altogether in good taste.

**The New French Coins.**  
Samples of the new French nickel coins were stamped recently and look very neat, says a Paris cable dispatch to the New York Herald. They are of pure metal. The design consists of the head of a figure representing the republic, very graceful in outline, without any ornamentation on the reverse. The new coins have a great advantage over the heavy copper coins. The metal, being more durable, will last longer and silver, and the figures are not easily effaced. The mint has begun coining them for general use.

**The New Turf Queen.**  
All hail to Lou Dillon, the queen of the turf, who is the world talking when at Roseville park. With statistics as light as the spray on the turf she flashed through the stretch to the two minute mark.

**Football Season Open.**  
The horsehide sphere has now given way to the old pig skin. The High School aggregation have already begun their practice on the checkerboard under the supervision of L. S. Hopfield a sturdy lover of five years experience. Their schedule of games is already being arranged by the manager and the boys have secured the baseball ground at Rose Park on which to battle for supremacy with opposing kickers of the Pig Skin. Some important changes in the rules this year eliminate a great deal of the rough play and make the game more interesting to the spectator as well as the player. John Ferguson has been elected Captain to the team and Coach Hopfield says that with the support of the school and the citizens of Roseburg, that they should have the prospects are fair of bringing out of a winning team this season. The first game will probably be with the Cottage Grove Warriors at this place on October 17th.

**ROXBURG'S ESTATE.**  
Facts About Floors Castle, Miss Goelet's Former Home.  
Miss May Goelet, the fiancée of the Duke of Roxburghe, will be on historic ground when she places her dainty feet upon the 600 acres of the duke in the heart of Roxburghshire, in England, says the New York Press. Though not his birthplace, this county is the land of Sir Walter Scott. This only her great love for the Waverley series, especially inclined Miss Goelet toward the famous name whose ancestors were friends of the famous novelist. The original spelling was Roxburgh. The town which gave the county its name is still so spelled. Celebrated battles were fought near Floors castle, the peculiar name of the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, and none was more bloody than that of Anstruther Moor. Here it was that Bithard, a Scottish maiden, did prodigies of valor.

Some of the Goelet millions will make Floors castle as fine as the Vanderbilt millions have made Hohenheim. The renowned old cockroach-cobweb hall will readily absorb about \$7,000,000 before it gets into condition for the betress. Floors has long been celebrated for its gardens and conservatories, the best kept up places of their kind in Scotland. The castle is very old. As far back as 1400, when it was held by the English, King James II. of Scotland laid siege to it, and was blown to pieces by the bursting of a cannon. The very spot on which the king died is pointed out to visitors.

**Penny Baths for the Poor.**  
A Plan From Bonn on the Rhine to Benefit Chicago.  
Floating bath houses will dot the Chicago river next summer, and the poor will have a chance to keep clean at the rate of 1 cent a bath, says the Chicago Chronicle. Henry E. Weaver will find the money to build the barges, buy the towels and the first cargo of soap, and the bath houses will be expected to pay for their keeping after that. But this is not all. Artistic fountain will adorn the ghetto district, and it will be Mr. Weaver's money that will build at least one of these.

**Edible to Him.**  
"You say," uttered the fiancée of the vegetarian, "that you could fairly eat me. Now, isn't that contrary to the tenets of your belief?"  
"Not at all," asserted the vegetarian.  
"But if you ate me?"  
"I should simply be eating a peach."  
No use talking, the meat diet isn't the only thing that makes the mind active.—Judge.

**Avoiding It.**  
"We women," she was saying again, "suffer in silence."  
"I can readily believe that you do suffer in silence," the man replied.  
"You take so much pleasure in talking," Philadelphia Press.