

Roseburg



Plaindealer.

Roseburg Plaindealer

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Roseburg, Oregon

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ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1904

No. 96

THE GOLDEN
GATE CITYAs Seen By the Plaindealer's
Correspondent From
GlendaleMANY PLACES OF
GREAT INTERESTSacramento and Its Magnificent
Capitol Building and
Grounds

Accompanied by Miss Genevieve Roberts, we have just returned from a delightful vacation spent in San Francisco, Sacramento and other California cities. During our stay in San Francisco we spent a day at the Cliff House gazing upon the varying moods of the grand old ocean. We saw the seals in countless numbers on Seal Rock, and the wonders of the life saving service in daily practice. We visited Sutro Heights and drove all over Golden Gate Park. Our minds reverted to Dennis Kearney and his great fight for the Sand Dunes, as we gazed upon them. They are now transformed into one of the finest natural parks in the world, and at the date of our visit, Nov. 21, were covered with flowers of every variety blooming in the open air. Great palms and other trees line the drives on all the roads. There seems eternal summer in San Francisco. We drove all over the Presidio. We saw Uncle Sam's "boys in blue" on dress parade; we listened to the familiar music of the Old 21st Infantry band which was at Vancouver Barracks when we lived there 23 years ago; we saw the great quarters of our army officers; the beautiful flowers and drives everywhere. We drove down Van Ness Avenue between the homes of San Francisco's "Four Hundred." We rode down Market street where crowds of people are rushing past each other all day long. We visited the office of the greatest newspaper in the world, The San Francisco Examiner. We rose "to heights sublime" in the Call office as we went up to the 15th story and from the dome gazed down on the upper side of San Francisco. We went to the "tunes" where we saw everything imaginable, but we did not "shoot the Clutes." If we had this narrative would have been "unwritten history." We visited the Emporium, the largest department store in the world; we visited the Grand Hotel and the St. Francis Hotel; we stood beside the Dewey Monument

in the Plaza; we witnessed the unveiling of the McKinley Monument amid the wildest enthusiasm of thousands of people; we rode over to Cypress Lawn, Harbor View, Lone Pine, and the Military cemetery, where we saw millions of dollars worth of marble and statuary, and hundreds of tons of flowers. We saw Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew with their Star Co. at the Orpheum and Maxine Elliott at the Columbia. One evening we attended services at the First Baptist church, which has a seating capacity of two thousand. We spent hours on Market street and everywhere were impressed with the silent dignity of the San Francisco police. When we were asked what impressed and pleased us most of all we saw, we promptly said first, the wonderful life saving service; next, the mounted and city police, who never are in a hurry and never speak, yet the street cars and everything movable stop short when a policeman raises his club, and we bow in silent recognition of what surely is the grandest police force in the world. We have heard San Francisco spoken of as a wicked city. We disclaim that assertion because we saw the magnificent preparation for Thanksgiving: The thousands of dollars devoted to charitable institutions; the services in hundreds of churches and all business suspended for a day in which God was honored and His name spoken in reverence, while the naked were clothed and the hungry fed by Christian people of every denomination and of every nationality. This city, as many others near it, is in a land of almost perpetual sunshine. At Sacramento we spent one afternoon at the capital and in the magnificent grounds around it. Only those who have visited it can realize its magnificence. We visited many places of interest at Sacramento that we would like to speak of particularly but space forbids. While there we were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Flint, and at San Francisco we were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Nelson and all of our relatives did all that was possible to make our stay in these cities most delightful. While enroute to San Francisco we spent one day at Donsuir, the guests of P. L. and P. H. Roberts at Hotel Weed, which is said to be the finest hotel along the S. P. lines. Our twin boys, P. F. and P. H. Roberts, are in the S. P. Telegraph service stationed at present at Danvers with C. H. Hays, foreman. The boys tip the scales at exactly 195 pounds each and say they are enjoying life working under one of the best foremen on the line. Traveling the lines of the S. P. Co. is most pleasant as their service is perfect and their employees all old time gentlemen. At home at Glendale for one day only—greeting relatives and friends—and then we will spend two weeks at Roseburg amid the familiar scenes of our childhood.

Emperor William a Great Hunter

According to the statement issued in Berlin, based on the returns of the royal forestry office, Emperor William II, since his accession to the throne on June

18, 1888, has shot the following game: Big Game—2 aurochs, 1 whale, 8 walrus, 17 bears, 1825 deer, 1053 wild boars, 823 stags and elk, 287 foxes, 156 wolves, 10 gazelles, 5 lynxes, 65 mountain sheep, 54 chamois, 6 ibexes, 12 seals. Total head of big game, 4327. Small Game—17 herons, 3 eagles, 6 vultures, 35 hawks, 5560 hares, 173 squirrels, 6 marmots, 76 capercaillies, 18 porcupines, 23 weasels, 3351 quail, 4223 partridges. Total head of small game, 13,590.

It is astonishing what a good shot the kaiser is, with his crippled left arm, for it must be remembered that he usually holds gun, rifle or pistol in only one hand when aiming and shooting. This, doubtless, is due to constant practice from youth upward. When the big autumnal "Treibjagd," or battues, are on, though, the kaiser shoots from a stand like every body else, his gun resting on an iron support. That heightens the sureness of his aim, of course, immensely, and thus he has often made as high as 97 hits out of every 100.

Official count is kept of his achievements as a sportsman and these reports are published annually in the Berlin press. According to the latest data the kaiser has shot 4327 big and 13,590 small game. The latter category includes birds, hares, squirrels, etc., while among the "big game" are to be found such items as one whale, three walrus, 17 bear, Norwegian, Carpathian, Lithuanian, etc.; two aurochs, the European variety of wild buffalo, shot with the present car in the latter's immense crowd forest of Bialostok, while tiger and lion shooting are pleasures still in store for William II. (Our President must evidently take a back seat as a sportsman—Ed.)

Rev. Connell is Vindicated

GRANTS PASS, OR., Nov. 24.—The much discussed and unfortunate trouble which has caused a tempest in Bethlehem Presbyterian Church here for some time over the alleged impropriety and improper conduct of Rev. W. G. Connell, has been finally closed by the Southern Oregon Presbytery, clearing Rev. Connell of every accusation.

REAL CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

The whole affair appears to have been "a tempest in a teapot." Though Rev. Connell will say nothing concerning it, the trouble arose over the fact that he would not tolerate a "one-man church." There were some who became disgruntled because he set his foot down on things presented by them. They wanted him out, but as his popularity, enterprise and zeal would allow no other course, they set upon the one that led to the trouble.

KISSING GIRL IN FUN.

The minister one day, in a spirit of fun, kissed a tantalizing young lady. The girl's mother knew it, the girl's father knew it, and the occurrence was soon forgotten. Nevertheless, it was the basis for a "story"—fool for gossip—and it spread and grew and was a most convenient "handle" to the lever used in getting the minister to resign. Rev. Connell is considered one of the ablest ministers that ever preached in Grants Pass, and his extensive travels makes him an enterprising man anywhere he is placed. He will leave here some time this month or early in December to accept some one of the calls that have been offered him, one of which is from Oakland, Cal., while his old church at Pipestone, Minn., is also anxious to get him back again.

Work Convicts on the Roads

SALEM, OR., Nov. 23.—Present indications are that the coming Legislative Assembly will be called upon to provide means for the employment of convict labor in ways other than those now in practice, especially at contract labor in the stone foundry at the Penitentiary. The question of the employment of convict labor on public roads has been agitated for several years, and in many states put to a practical test, and it is now reasonably certain that a bill will be introduced at the coming session, the purpose of which will be to provide for the working of convicts upon Oregon highways. M. A. Miller, State Senator from Linn County, it is understood, has such a measure in course of preparation, with the intention of introducing it during the coming session.

The fact that several states, notably Texas and Tennessee, have been using their convict labor to build public roads is considered to have demonstrated that it is not only practical but successful, but the chief drawback is that the practice is a very expensive one and, on this account, there is a question of its adoption in the state. The Legislature of 1903 passed an act appropriating funds for the construction or repair of the road leading from the penitentiary and Asylum to the Reform School and Asylum farm, and providing for its construction by convict labor. From 30 to 50 convicts were placed at this work during the summer months, and that the experiment was a qualified success is amply proven by the facts that the work progressed without the slightest mishap or trouble and that the road is one of the best in the state. This test, however, was only on a small scale, and since it was so conveniently arranged that the convicts were returned to the prison for shelter every evening, it cannot be said to have been a thorough one as to expense. When convicts are taken away from the prison for any distance to work upon the roads, it will be necessary to provide portable and secure bunkhouses for them and a sufficiently strong guard to prevent escapes.

Henry Ridenour made the Plaindealer a pleasant call Tuesday and had his subscription placed up another notch.

COMMISSIONER RICHARDS
TESTIMONY IN LAND CASEAcknowledged that Hermann Referred
Application for Patents
to HimHERMANN SENT TWO SPECIAL
AGENTS TO INVESTIGATE ENTRIESSome More Sensational Testimony Regarding the
Intimate Relations of Puter and
Mrs. Watson

PORTLAND, Nov. 29.—By detail after detail the Government during today's session of the land fraud trial established the circumstances of the alleged conspiracy. Point after point was adduced to show the relation between Puter and Mrs. Watson. This is the testimony of W. A. Bell, United States Commissioner of Prineville, who saw Mrs. Watson sign the name of Emma J. Puter in the presence of S. A. D. Puter, and the testimony of W. A. Richards, Commissioner of the General Land Office, that he saw them together with Senator Mitchell in Washington, on the occasion of that now famous call to see about expediting consideration of the claims and rushing patents thereto.

Another detail and a strong one was the proof offered by Commissioner Richards that both C. E. Loomis and S. B. Ormsby were detailed as special officers by the department to investigate conditions of habitation and improvements of lands in the 11-7 district. This proof, which was not brought out at the time of examination of Binger Hermann, has the effect of establishing from the standpoint of the Government that these officers were vested with power by virtue of their instructions to administer oaths to the defendants, and that hence their affidavits are false. This establishes further the fact that there was a conspiracy to defraud as far as the Government is concerned, in the presentation of its case.

RICHARDS TESTIFIES. "Governor Richards," said the Assistant United States Attorney General, and there was a stir in the courtroom while the Commissioner of the General Land Office walked to the witness stand. "What is the practice in the department in regard to final homestead proofs for patent, and what had you to do with it?" asked Mr. Harvey.

"I had nothing to do with these cases unless they were referred to me," was the answer. In answer to a question Mr. Richards stated that he had no authority to expedite cases. That was a special privilege belonging to the Commissioner. In answer to further questioning, Governor Richards testified that during February, 1901, C. E. Loomis was a special land agent, and he thought that he was in Oregon in June 1902. Witness was shown a press copy of a letter issued by Binger Hermann while Commissioner, instructing Loomis to investigate conditions in 11-7. This was to show that Loomis had the right to take affidavits. The letter was objected to but the court admitted it.

The witness was shown another press copy letter. He identified the signature of Hermann to another letter replying to a letter from Loomis before he made a report and giving him further instructions. Judge Pipes entered another objection, but agreed to admit such a portion of the letter as conveys Hermann's instructions. Governor Richards identified the signature to a third letter of August 28, 1901, and addressed to S. B. Ormsby. This, also, was a letter of instructions. Here the same objection was raised and the same objection reached.

"Who is S. B. Ormsby?" asked Mr. Harvey. "He was Forest Superintendent at that time." "Was he Forest Superintendent at the time you considered these homestead entries?" "Yes, he was." "This last letter," explained Mr. Harvey to the court, "is a letter of instructions, directing S. B. Ormsby to investigate and report on conditions in 11-7. I will not refer to the jury."

He then offered in evidence a copy of the rules and regulations governing Special Agents. Governor Richards, in reply to a question, said that during the last two years Forest Superintendents had been dispensed with until there were now no more than two left in the service. They were regarded as an unnecessary expense. Yes, he recalled having had knowledge of lands in which Mrs. Watson and Puter were interested. He remembered seeing Mrs. Watson and Puter in Hermann's office, the first week in March, 1902. Hermann, he said, called him in to his office. Senator Mitchell was present. HERMANN ASKED HIM TO TAKE SOME PAPERS, GO THROUGH THEM, AND SEE IF THE LANDS REFERRED TO IN THEM SHOULD

thereof may proceed without delay, to the end that speedy determination as to the rights of the parties respectively may be had.

"Please advise me of action taken. I am, very respectfully,

"JOHN H. MITCHELL."

The affidavits alluded to in the letter were then placed in evidence. Puter declared in substance that he had been acting as the agent and advisor of Emma Watson, and that through his advice she had invested her money in land in township 11-7; that the long delay in issuing patents had seriously embarrassed her, and that his own personal examination of her title had satisfied him of its validity.

Emma Watson's affidavit told a moving tale. Acting upon the advice of Puter, she had invested her all in land in township 11-7. She had acquired altogether 1,920 acres, at a cost of \$8000, but she had been obliged to mortgage the land for most of this money and her notes were now falling due and unless she could secure patents at once she would lose all of her earnings of years.

HERMANN ANSWERED THE LETTER.

By the testimony of Commissioner Richards the Government will show this afternoon that Hermann wrote the letter in reply to Senator Mitchell's communication, a fact that has not heretofore been brought out. The letter is as follows:

HERMANN'S LETTER.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1902.

Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, inclosing affidavit of Mrs. Emma L. Watson and S. A. D. Puter, of Portland, Ore., relative to 12 homestead entries in Oregon, City, Oregon, Land District.

For reasons set forth in said affidavits, you ask that the consideration of these cases proceed without delay.

Action on these entries has been suspended awaiting reports from a special agent as to certain charges which have been made to the effect that the entries had not complied with the requirements of the homestead law. These reports have recently been received, and will be acted upon at once.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN,

Commissioner.

Dear Senator—It will be seen that the case has been made special, as per your request.

B. H.

HERMANN DECEIVED BY S. B. ORMSBY.

S. B. Ormsby, the second of the agents employed by Hermann to investigate the pretended settlements in township 11-7, was declared by Mr. Henry this morning to have joined in the conspiracy of the defendants, and to have sent back to Washington a false report.

"We shall see," said Mr. Henry. That like C. E. Loomis, the first special agent sent out to investigate these entries, Ormsby was induced by these defendants to become a party to the conspiracy to accept and incorporate in his report affidavits which he knows to be false and fraudulent.

CHEMERY BACKS UP LOOMIS.

Ormsby's report was a second edition of that forwarded by Loomis, six months previously. Again the moving picture was presented of Emma Porter, a Maude Miller of the mountains, living in pastoral simplicity upon the little clearing, wrested by her toil from the primeval forest. Her chickens, her cow, her strawberries and raspberries and blackberries, her struggles to maintain herself and her mother and her sister by going out to service in the neighboring valley, all found a place in Ormsby's artistic tale.

Frank H. Walcott, the sturdy young settler whose stout heart was undaunted by hardships and who afterwards worked as a farmhand in the valley and ranged the mountains as a trapper and hunter, was likewise told by Ormsby with faithful adherence to all the fanciful details embodied in the report of his predecessor, Loomis.

HOW THE DEFENDANTS TOOK IT.

Emma Watson, even more strikingly attired than has been her wont since the trial began, wearing a rich seal skin coat and a hat of vivid crimson, was so marked a contrast to the picture drawn by Hermann's agent that the courtroom was pervaded with broad smiles as the report was read. Walcott, as unlike a leading stockbroker or a Dave Crockett as could well be imagined, listened with obvious discomfort to his own highly idealized portrait.

MISS WYMAN ON STAND.

The prosecution evidently thought that the jury was tired of its line of evidence for the subject was changed and Miss Ella Wyman was called to the stand. The witness stated that she was the proprietor of a small hotel on Dearborn avenue, in Chicago, and had been for the past six years.

"Have you ever seen the defendant, S. A. D. Puter?" asked Mr. Henry, indicating the defendant. The witness identified him.

"Have you ever seen the lady over there?" further queried the lawyer. The answer was affirmative.

"Where did you see them and when?" asked Mr. Henry.

"I saw them both together. They came to my hotel on March 30, this year," answered the witness.

"They came to the hotel," continued the witness, while her cheeks grew pink, "and asked for rooms. I asked them for references and they said they had just reached the city and could not give any. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Puter, and he said he was in the mining business."

"What else?" asked Mr. Henry, as the witness paused.

"Potter gave me a \$100 bill," continued Miss Wyman, "and I asked for a

THREE COUNTIES
REMAIN "WET"Out of the Six Which Voted for
Prohibition in Recent
ElectionJUDGE HAMILTON
ISSUES INJUNCTIONBenton, Tillamook and Curry
Counties Only Remain
Dry

COVALLER, Or., Nov. 28.—The Coos County Court was today enjoined from issuing an order declaring prohibition in effect over the county after January 1, in accordance with a recent vote which gave a majority for "dry." The decision was rendered by Judge Hamilton, and was a result of the suit brought by James Marden, a resident of Marshfield, to enjoin the court. Attorney Seabrook, of Marshfield, presented 21 counts on which the injunction claim was based. Among them were that only 390 names of registered voters appeared on the petition, whereas the total registered vote for Supreme Judge last June was 2629, the necessary one-tenth thus being five short.

THREE "DRY" COUNTIES REMAIN

With Coos thus made "wet," on account of irregularities, only three counties out of six which voted "dry" at the last election remain so—Curry, Tillamook and Benton. The other two, besides Coos, which voted "dry" are Gilliam and Yamhill. In both of these counties the courts have declared the votes on prohibition null and void on legal grounds.

In Malheur county, which went "wet," owing to heavy majority therefor cast in the only two "wet" precincts of Ontario and Jordan Valley, the county court also annulled the vote on the prohibition question, thus making the whole county "wet."

Echoes of Holy Rollerism

Mrs. Maude Hurt-Creffield passed through the city with her father on her way to her home at Covallier on the insane asylum, where she had been receiving treatment for Holy Rollerism. Frank Hurt and wife, who were sent to the asylum from Albany, will be permitted to go home on Monday. They are reported cured, but so long as there are any traces of Holy Rollerism there is liable to be another attack.

They will make splendid citizens if the will drop their H. R.—Albany Democrat.

(Concluded on second page.)

R. W. FENN
Civil Engineer

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