

Roseburg, Oregon
Population, 500. The county seat of Douglas County, Oregon. Oregon Soldiers Home; U. S. Land Office and U. S. W. after Bureau are located here. It is a fine advertising medium. Large, modern, equipped job printing department in connection. Established in 1868. Subscription, \$2 per year for local weekly.

Roseburg

THE TWICE-A-WEEK



Plaindealer.

Roseburg Plaindealer
The most widely read newspaper published in Southern Oregon and consequently the most advertising medium. Large, modern, equipped job printing department in connection. Established in 1868. Subscription, \$2 per year for local weekly.

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ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905

No. 8

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES OF SOME IMPORTANCE

There is Very Little Prospect of any Change Being Made in the Present Local Option Law

The legislature re-convened at 11:15 o'clock Monday morning, but the senate was without a quorum and adjourned until 2 o'clock. The house did likewise after a very brief session in which no business of importance was transacted. The adverse report made by the resolution of Smith of Josephine, asking that the Oregon delegation in congress support Roosevelt's policy regarding interstate commerce, aroused Smith's indignation. He is a Democrat, but he expected his resolution commendatory to Roosevelt would go through without a demurrer. "It takes an acre to get a Democrat resolution out of the resolution committee," he declared. The resolution was defeated and the committee sustained by an overwhelming majority. There appears every prospect that representative Jayne's amendment to the local option law will never pass the legislature in its present form, if the generally expressed temper of the house is any index to the situation. Two objections lie against the bill, the most notable one being that the measure as it now stands is the people's law and that the legislature has no right to change it after the first trial, and the second is that the clause requiring 49 per cent of registered voters to sign a petition before an election on the liquor question can be held to be unreasonable, and a virtually certain question to be tried by petition, inasmuch as "49 per cent of registered voters" is held to mean more than half of those who actually vote. A bill carrying an appropriation of \$14,500 to purchase an executive mansion will be introduced in the house this week. It will provide for the purchase of the E. N. Cook residence, situated diagonally from the state house in a northeasterly direction, and about a block distant. The property comprises lots 3, 4 and 5, in block 81, of the old Cook estate, and is the same property contained in a bill passed at the 1904 session, and vetoed by the governor. There will be no state fair at Salem next year, if a trade entered into between the Multnomah and Marion county delegations does through. The substance of this is that Marion will withdraw any claim for a state fair appropriation for next year, in return for the support of the Multnomah delegation for an executive mansion. This deal has been agreed upon between the two delegations, and the Marion county contingency has consented to ask for nothing for state fair purpose next year. The bill asking for the executive mansion appropriation was introduced Wednesday. Steiner's mob law bill was introduced in the house this week, and thus it appears that the legislature is to be given a chance to go on record regarding sheep killing riots in southeastern Oregon. The bill will provide that cattlemen and sheepmen and all other interests are to be reimbursed by the county in which any slaughtering depredations occur, to the extent of 50 per cent of the assessed value of property destroyed. "All other interests" is designed to make the law general in its scope. Representative Lawler has introduced a bill for a minor amendment to the local option act, whereby notice of contents of prohibition elections must be filed with county clerks within five days after elections are held. For 25 years an old man in Washington, D. C., has been trying to collect \$100,000 from the state of Oregon. He is Captain John Mullin. A quarter of a century ago he successfully conducted litigation by which the state received over \$90,000. During all these years he has been trying to induce the Oregon legislature to pay the commission promised him. Governor Chamberlain has come to the relief of Captain Mullin, who is now in straightened financial condition. The governor sent a message to both houses of the legislature last Friday, declaring it is the duty of the members to wipe out the debt cast upon the honor of the state by their predecessors in neglecting and refusing to grant the claim of Captain Mullin.

COLD RECEPTION FOR COSHOW BILL

Even His Colleagues Refused to Support the Measure and it Succumbed

After a hot debate, in which Rand, Hodson and Pierce commented on Coshow's bill imposing liability on employers for injury to employees, the proposed measure was snowed under.—Roseburg Review.

How They "Commended" the Bill
SALEM, Jan. 25.—It was quite evident after a brief discussion of the bill introduced by Senator Coshow yesterday afternoon, providing for the application of the fellow-servant law to all other lines of business, that the Senate is not yet ready to pass such a measure, despite the favorable report of the committee on the revision of laws. Senator Coshow, after he realized that the bill laid about as much chance of surviving as the proverbial snowball in the conventionally supposed eternal home of those not virtuous, demanded an aye and no vote on the motion to indefinitely postpone, but even his Democratic colleagues failed to stand with him on the question, not a single one being prepared to second the demand. Consequently the bill went to utter oblivion by the unheralded path rather than with a marker showing how each and every member of the Senate thought of the matter. It was not that Senator Coshow felt so aggrieved. As a matter of fact, the Senator is willing to admit that he hardly anticipated the passage of his bill, although he will not concede that it is as vicious as its opponents would lead one to believe.

To Make Employers Liable

The nature of the bill has been explained briefly. It is aimed to make an employer responsible for injuries that may occur to an employee, in case the injuries are due to contributory negligence either of the employer or of others who may be in his line. Senator Coshow at first explained the bill and its intent and purpose. "Under the present law," said he, "a principal is often exempt from responsibility for accidents for which he should be held responsible. It seems to me there is too much of a feeling in favor of corporations."

Then came the motion of Senator Rand to indefinitely postpone. The Senator from Baker was also willing to explain his reasons. "I want to say this bill is intended to make every employer absolutely liable for damages to any man he may employ. In other words, if a man is building a house and employs two carpenters who are presumably reliable men, and one of them picks up a hammer, thereby killing or maiming the other, the owner of the building can be sued for recovery of damages. It is such legislation that we believe is dangerous to the business interests of the state. It will make it extremely dangerous for a man to employ servants. This will fall as heavily on the farmer as anyone else. I am opposed to the bill."

Hodson also Against it

"There is still another feature," said Senator Hodson, of Multnomah, "that ought to be explained. There are many lines of business in which the employees are banded together and take their orders from one of their number. It is the same in my line (printing). There are four different organizations, and the men who want positions go to the foreman in the shop. For five years I have not had a word to say regarding the hiring of men who are engaged, and yet, according to this law, I would be held responsible for any damages that might accrue to these men."

Senator Pierce spoke of the fellow-servant bill that was passed by the Legislature at the session of 1903, and said further: "There was justification in the fellow-servant law as applied to railroads, as the man could not know the person who might be responsible for injuries he would receive. This law is entirely too sweeping."

That was evidently the feeling of the other members of the Senate, taking into consideration the rather emphatic manner in which they voted to table the Coshow bill.—Associate Press.

The extreme folly of the bill if it had passed and become a law is its application to the farming class; for instance if a farm hand should fall off a load of hay and sustain injury the farmer would be liable for heavy damages. The same liability would have applied to the wood chopper, fruit grower or any of the common vocations.

However, we must admit that the passage of the bill would have been a good thing for the lawyers, which a profession is represented by Mr. Coshow, but this is about all that could be claimed for it.

Pilkington Furnished Bail

John Pilkington, the gambler, who has been bonded over to the circuit court in the sum of \$500 for robbing Sherman Hickson at Springfield, was released from jail today, some of his friends at Roseburg having succeeded in raising the necessary bail.

He left for Roseburg on this afternoon's train.—Monday's Eugene Guard.

Merchandise Stock for Sale

Stock of general merchandise and store building on railroad and near lumber camp. Good opportunity for small capital. Address
T. C. Wheeler, Cottage Grove, Or.

RUSSIAN MONARCHY SURELY TOTTERING

Revolutionary Proclamations are Extant Emperor and Court Responsible For the Slaughter

Russians of Prominence are Involved and are Agitating the Revolutionary Uprisings

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Strikers today are openly circulating revolutionary proclamations. The people are eagerly accepting the documents, which are signed, "The Russian Social Democracy." One proclamation declared yesterday, after describing the bloodshed of Sunday: "Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of laborers? It was the emperor, the grand dukes, ministers, generals and nobles of the court. Slay them. To arms, comrades! Seize the arsenals and the arms of the depots and at the gunsmith. Lay low the prison walls. Liberate the defenders of freedom! Demolish the police and gendarmerie stations and all the government and state buildings."

"We must throw down the Emperor and the government, and must have our own government."

"Long live the Revolution! Long live the constituent assembly of the representative of the people!"

A third proclamation appeals to the people not to attempt to injure private property.

Prominent Russians Conspire Against Czar.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Maxim Gorki, M. H. S. M. Rascoed and other well known men have formed a true Jacobin club, aiming at the overthrow of the present Russian dynasty and the adoption of a provisional government. These men have already issued a remarkable statement of their policies, in part as follows:

"We are ready to respect Russian traditions, pay interest punctually on loans heretofore negotiated and leave nothing unaccomplished to avoid repudiation of the public debt, or measures that would discount obligations already undertaken. Foreign loans contracted after January 22 we will repudiate, however."

"No nation can now lead money to the Russian government in good faith or remain in ignorance of the fact that the people are struggling with the bureaucracy. If it should turn out that the people win only a partial victory over the government, and constitutional rule should be substituted for autocracy, the representatives of the nation will insist upon the same financial policy heretofore stated, being carried out by the National Assembly. It has been resolved by the Russian people to repudiate all debts contracted by the autocracy from the day when civil war began."

While the members of the new provisional government are as yet political cliques, they hope that the overthrow of the present regime will place the reins of power in their hands. Should they fail, they admit they may wander through Siberia or descend into the tomb. These men are not adventurers but men of standing whose names are widely known and deeply respected everywhere.

Cossacks Fire on Workmen

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—Twenty-five thousand men, marching to the Czar's Summer palace at Tsarko-Selo to present him with a petition, were fired in to by imperial troops sent purposely to block their progress. The procession was met by the detachment, which ordered it to be dispersed. The men refused and when they started to press forward the soldiers waited until they came within short range and then deliberately fired, killing hundreds.

In accordance with the new policy of absolute repression, no prisoners were taken. Wounded men who tried to rise were shot down again and killed. Before the workmen broke in disorder and fled hundreds of dead and dying were scattered along the roadside. Several attempts were made to reorganize the column, but successive volleys routed the strikers.

Planning to Spread Strike.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—The revolutionists are planning to soment labor trouble in every important city of the Russian Empire, and have already succeeded in Moscow, Vilna, Odessa and several other places, as well as in St. Petersburg. The basis of calculation is that with Kuropatkin and a mighty force in the East, facing Japan, the home troops will be insufficient to scatter over Russian territory and suppress all the revolutionists. In this way and with the help of disaffected troops the leaders hope they can seize enough strong points to enable them to put up a showing that will cause the uprising to become general.

Although a Russian army has never yet deserted the autocracy the revolutionists say that there are many thousands of disaffected soldiers who are only waiting for the opportunity.

Call to Arms

"The proletariat of all countries are united. Citizens, you yesterday witnessed the bestial cruelty of the autocratic government. You saw blood flowing on the streets. You saw hundreds slaughtered, defenders of the cause of labor. You saw the death and heard the groans of the wounded women and defenseless children. The blood and brains of workmen were splattered around where their heads had lain. Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers?"

World Slay the Oligarchy.

"It was the Emperor, the Grand Dukes, the Ministers, the Generals the

Strikers' Red Hot Proclamations

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of the Associated Press this afternoon noticed several men distributing proclamations. The people were formerly shy of accepting such documents; now they are eagerly accepting them and have nicknamed them "lastochko" (swallows), an allusion to the Spring, which has become a synonym for revolution. The correspondent secured a number of copies. They are all signed by the "Russian Social Democracy Party." One proclamation, dated January 22, reads:

Demand Ending of War

"Comrades: So long as autocracy exists no improvement in our condition is possible. Therefore, we continue to inscribe on our banners the following demands:

"The immediate cessation of the war."

"The summoning of a constitutional assembly of representatives of the people, elected by universal and equal suffrage and direct, secret ballot."

"The removal of class and race privileges and restrictions."

"The inviolability of the person and domicile."

"Freedom of conscience, speech, the press, meetings, strikes and political associations."

A second proclamation, dated January 23, says:

Call to Arms

"The proletariat of all countries are united. Citizens, you yesterday witnessed the bestial cruelty of the autocratic government. You saw blood flowing on the streets. You saw hundreds slaughtered, defenders of the cause of labor. You saw the death and heard the groans of the wounded women and defenseless children. The blood and brains of workmen were splattered around where their heads had lain. Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers?"

World Slay the Oligarchy.

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Merchandise Stock for Sale

Stock of general merchandise and store building on railroad and near lumber camp. Good opportunity for small capital. Address
T. C. Wheeler, Cottage Grove, Or.

The Portland & San Francisco Steamship Company's steamship the Geo. W. Elder, struck a submerged rock in the Columbia about a half a mile south of Goble Saturday night at 10:50 o'clock and is now pivoted on the edge of a reef with the bow hanging over 16 fathoms of water, while the stern points toward the shore and rests in from one to six fathoms. A terrible hole is torn through the bottom just a little forward of mid-

WANT A BETTER FREIGHT RATE

Resolutions Passed by the Cottage Grove, Drain and Eugene Commercial Clubs

The following resolutions bearing on the fixing of freight rates on lumber, which would give the lumber industry a great impetus in this state if put into effect, has been passed by the commercial clubs of Eugene, Cottage Grove and Drain, and presented to the Legislature. The Roseburg Commercial club should concur in this or a similar resolution at once and forward it to the Douglas county legislative representatives:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS: The State of Oregon is laboring under great disadvantages at the present time by the excessive local freight rates imposed by the Harriman line, and by their refusal to furnish cars and equipment during the year 1903, for the transportation of all classes of freight throughout the state, and especially Western Oregon, and

WHEREAS: The lumber industries have suffered from the arbitrary measures adopted by the Southern Pacific Railway Company in increasing the freight rate to California has resulted in closing down nearly all the mills and planing camps, which had that state for their principal market.

WHEREAS: The Harriman line, running to Missouri river points, has refused to concede to the Lumber Industry of the state the benefit of a 40-cent rate to that point, which rate, had it been allowed, would have afforded an outlet for the product of the mills, and

WHEREAS: The local freight rates, as established at the present time, are so high as to make the cost of living out of proportion to the earning capacity of the laboring classes, and others dependent upon the forested industries. Now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we request the members of the Oregon Legislature about to assemble, to pass a maximum freight rate law, covering local shipments. Also a law compelling railroad companies to provide cars and equipment to serve the demands of traffic at all times of the year, and also bespeak their good offices to urge upon the Harriman System the necessity of granting the 40-cent rate to the Missouri River common points.

The above resolution was formulated by the Cottage Grove Commercial Club.

COMPRESSOR ON THE MARTHA IS RUNNING

WOLF CREEK, Or., Jan. 24.—With the completion of the new compressor plant on the Martha property, on which the Greenback company recently took a bond, steady work has been commenced in the several working faces. By means of powder drills it is the expectation of Manager R. N. Bishop to open the property with great dispatch. The showing in the main shoot is very encouraging. When the ore body already indicated has been blocked out a small mill could be put in commission with reasonable assurance of continuous work. The management has said little regarding this property, but the vigorous work undertaken will be the best evidence to the world of the confidence had in surface drifts.

THE BUFFALO BILL DIVORCE CASE

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Louise A. Cady today filed her answer to Colonel W. F. Cady's ("Buffalo Bill") divorce suit. She denied every charge made by her husband, and is emphatic in the assertion that she never tried to poison him. She accused her husband of gross and repeated acts of infidelity. He squandered her money at gambling and carousing. Mrs. Cady says her husband became enamored of Miss Bessie Instell, his press agent, and especially mentions that young woman as one of the corespondents.

Mehara's Great Ministrel Coming

One of the big novelties in Ministry this season and a leading feature with Mehara's Ministrels is the appearance in the first part of twelve handsomely costumed lady vocalists. This double sextette of ladies are graduates of the famous Dunavin Musical College, where all high-grade colored musicians are educated. It is an acknowledged fact that the singing features of this organization compare favorably with the finest operatic companies in existence and surpass in excellence of harmony all so-called Ministrel vocalists. It has always been the endeavor of Mehara Brothers to excel in singing features, and these ladies aided by twenty male voices in grand chorus certainly prove that the management has struck the keynote which pleases and also invigorates the life of ministry. At Roseburg, Saturday, Jan. 28.

Cheap Doors, Windows and Moldings.

The remaining stock of doors, windows moldings and other mill work of the late Roseburg Lumber Co., has been turned over to the Flook & Dyerling Co. and will be sold at a bargain until closed out. Here is an opportunity for use builders

MALARKEY'S INSTALLMENT RECORD BILL IS KILLED

No Game is to be Sold—Hunters Must Pay License—More About the Czar and the Revolution

SALEM, Jan. 25.—At a meeting of the joint judiciary committee, held last evening, it was decided to report adversely Senator Malarkey's bill providing for the recording of the contracts of conditional sales. After listening to the arguments that were made for and against the bill, it was the opinion of the committee that there was no call for such a law at the present time, for which reason report will be made that the bill do not pass. Senator Malarkey will accept the report, which means an end to the conditional sale bill at the present session of the Legislature.

The Game Law Legislation.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 25.—As was predicted, the Senate committee on game is in favor of reforms that will absolutely stop the sale of all kinds of game in the market, and also the hunting license law, that provides a license of \$1 a year for all residents of the state and \$10 for non-residents. The \$10 tax was a feature that was added by the game law committee. As the committee took the bill in its original form, it was provided that there be a uniform tax of \$1 for all hunters, or rather all guns in the state. After thorough discussion of the merits of the measure, it was agreed that it would be best to increase the license for non-resident hunters to \$10. The argument was that people who do not pay any portion of the taxes of the state should be required to pay more for their hunting than people who reside in Oregon.

Czar Begged for the Truth.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The following dispatch has been received from St. Petersburg:

"It is stated on good authority this morning that the czar has been but imperfectly informed as to the events of the last few days. It is said that when the noise of firing by troops on the mob reached Tsarko-Selo Sunday, the czar, who was dining at the time, suddenly sprang from his chair and addressed the company:

"I beg you in the name of God and for the good of the fatherland tell me the truth about this move! What does it all mean? Is my life or is my throne endangered?"

"The grand dukes, it is said, sought to calm the czar by misleading information."

When shown the above dispatch this morning a person who speaks with the highest authority because of his connection with court circles in St. Petersburg said:

"Every word of the telegram is true. The movement is no mere industrial uprising. It is not even a political insurrection. Its real character is an attempt by grand dukes, led by Grand Duke Vladimir, to dispossess the czar and seize the throne for Vladimir. It was Vladimir who permitted the strike to grow, who prevented the czar from receiving the strikers and who ordered Sunday's massacre. His object is to ferment discord between the people and the czar, and when the time is ripe he intends to appeal to the army to make him czar saying:

"Put me in his stead and you and I will save Russia."

R. W. FENN
Civil Engineer
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
Office over Postoffice, ROSEBURG, OREGON. Correspondence solicited.

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