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INDEPENDENT

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

DE TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The Mexican government is negotiating for a \$10,000,000 loan.

There were eighteen deaths from yellow fever in Havana during the week ending Oct. 20th.

It is reported that the French ambassador at Madrid has resigned.

A gale of wind recently did considerable damage in the west and north of Germany.

The Princess Victoria, daughter of Crown Prince Frederick William, has been betrothed to the hereditary prince of Anhalt.

The Navajo Indians have opened a war against the Mexicans.

A contribution of \$600 was received at the treasury department in a letter postmarked Alleghany, Pa., and signed, "Oleryman."

Business failures in the United States and Canada for the week ending October 19th, were 243, an increase of fifty-six over the previous week.

The Norfolk, Va., republican convention passed, unanimously, a resolution declaring Blaine the choice for president and Lincoln vice president.

Margaret Harrison, colored, murderer of little Lela Lewis, was hanged at Calhoun, Ga., October 19th, in the presence of nearly 4000 persons.

There is a large and growing demand for silver certificates coming mainly from St. Louis, the Mississippi valley, Georgia, and cotton and sugar growing regions generally.

Comptroller Knox states that the reduction of circulation for the current year will be between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000, there will certainly be a much more rapid increase next year.

Recently a violent storm on Lake Ladoga and the gulf of Finland, caused great loss of life and shipping.

A Vienna dispatch of October 19th says: Two bands of mounted gypsies, camped near Wiesbaden, became involved in a fight in which both women and children joined.

Elizabeth Payne, aged 77 years, arriving at Cleveland, Oct. 20th, after walking from Boston, Maine, for 1000 miles. Her husband died recently.

The American Rapid Telegraph company has become involved in the consolidation of their lines in the states of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

At Lieben, Dakota, intense excitement was caused by the discovery of gold.

A London dispatch of October 19th says: An explosion occurred yesterday at the Warfield colliery in Yorkshire.

When the explosion occurred five men rushed to the bottom of the shaft, and were rescued, though injured.

A search force was organized, but the falling of the roof of the pit retarded the work.

The business situation is much the same as it has been for many weeks past.

Conservative dominates in the markets, and the wholesale trade is gauged to the actual requirements of distributors and consumers.

There has been no change in the rate of the gold market, through the issue of accommodation notes, and in other ways, that it is extremely difficult to obtain money by discount of a single name paper.

Notwithstanding an abundance of loanable funds and low rates of interest, the going down to a solid foundation has much to do with the comparatively slow trade movements and slender profits.

There is now a condition of things which presages better results, after the process of going down to a solid foundation shall have run its course.

Wool meets with some attention, but only what may be considered regular calls and holders of supplies equal to call.

One of the largest hop dealers in New York said recently that the present hop season will long be remembered, on account of the extraordinary fluctuations down to September.

A greater calamity could not possibly have happened to American hop growers, for while a few profited by the growers lost. Thousands of farms have increased their acreage, and thousands who never before grew hops have gone into hop raising.

A Constantinople dispatch of Oct. 17th says: "The earthquake destroyed six villages. Most of the houses collapsed at the first shock, burying their inmates. People who escaped became panic-stricken, and sought the fields, where they are still huddled together in a starving condition, and suffering from cold. Help for the stricken people is going forward from Smyrna. The people issue a notice, stating that 20,000 persons are homeless, and pleading for immediate assistance. A government commission will start as soon as possible, to aid local officials. The report that 1000 persons perished is confirmed."

THE SOUNDS OF NIGHT.

The curtain stir its folds and seems to thrill. Expectorating white o'er. The honeycuckoo's was the whispering breeze. Creeps chilly, swaying on the chamber floor. A spray of lace-like shadow overme.

The poplar, starting dithyly from sleep, Snakes out its leaves, but soon. Sixteen times the poplar's shr. Content that not a twig stir with June. Will miss the sunlight of to-morrow's noon.

In the wide marsh, with vapor gray, Where the flag bends its head to the breeze. The burr and gurgle of the frog is heard. While the lone whip-poor-will in honry glade. Echoes the night's sad wail.

All sounds are sweetly heard, as though the night. Telling the world's harsh lore. Had righted its lax chords and strove to wake. The bold note which trembled from a wire. To win the hearts of Eden did arise.

Sounds: many sounds arise, while through the gloom. We wait for slumber dear. But never—never—never of sleep. Came with rapture sweet the hour. Of freedom that have sought the dreamless sphere.

Nor though we listen can we hear the flow. Of life's unnumbered sea. Drooping all disordered with its sympathy. And washing all souls white with its blue! —Boston Transcript.

Curious Facts About American Coins.

"There is really no end," said an amateur coin collector, "to the lists of articles collected in cabinets. I collect only American silver coins, and I know that there is a whole world of absolutely uncollected details about the branch of collecting. There, for instance, is the mystery about the coinage of 1804. A small number of dollars was struck, and of these coins not one has ever been found. There are two specimens in existence, one at the Smithsonian Institution, and one in the hands of a private collector. Every reason to believe that these were re-strikes made in 1828 by some one in the mint at Philadelphia in a surreptitious and unlawful way for some collector who had influence. What can have happened to the other branch of the coins disappeared so completely? From time to time at auction sales one of the re-strikes appears, and at each sale fetches a greater sum. As high as \$1600 has been paid for one of them. But what are the coins of 1804, and so on.

Of these no less than 156,519 specimens were coined, yet none has ever been discovered. A certain number of half dollars bearing the date of 1805 will, if examined closely, discover that the five has been changed to a four, and only shows that a certain number of the 1804 half dollars was never issued from the mint, and was converted into 1805 pieces, but it does not explain the total vanishing of the 1804 coins. There can be no doubt that something happened of a mysterious character, which caused the dollars and half dollars to disappear, for the quarters of that year are not particularly scarce; a fine specimen costs only \$10, and a fine one only \$12.

Yet there are only 6738 pieces of that denomination struck in that Annapolis Mirabilis for us collectors, and of dollars there were 19,570. There were only 321 dollars struck the next year, 1806. The date of 1806 is on the cabinets of collectors, for no dollar was issued in 1805. Then the coinage of silver dollars ceased, and did not begin again until 1836. It would be large to frame the hypothesis that the large American silver coins that we might see, were coined by some one up and sold them for melting. But although the facts in relation to the dollars bear out this theory, yet the annuals of the mint about the half dollars are opposed to it, for in 1805 there was a very large issue of half dollars, and every year until 1816, when there was comparatively a small issue. In 1816 there was no coinage at all of half dollars. Coins of this denomination for years are rather scarce, so that a fine specimen of the 1810 to \$20, according to its appearance.

"It is well to know that before the mint was organized there was coined somewhere a small supply of the 'disappeared' half dimes mentioned by Washington in his forty-first address. The want of small coins was keenly felt and the first president was evidently at one with the popular feeling in the matter that a legend is extant that these small pieces were coined out of his private plate. But why the mint they were coined is a question that has been asked but not answered. Some persons believe that they were coined in England, but patriotism repels such a thought. Nor is it necessary to frame such a hypothesis, because there were two localities in the land where ample preparations had been made for coining silver, but had been arrested by the formation of the federal Union, which took from the mint the right of coining. The two points where the 'disappeared' half dimes could have been coined were Annapolis, in Maryland, and Dedham in Massachusetts. The work was in all probability done at the latter place, for there has always been a strong tradition that the first coins of the Union were struck here. The dime of 1792, or the Washington dime, as collectors call it, has on the obverse of a young man's head, with flowing hair, facing to the left. The date 1792 touches the lower part of the bust around the neck. The legend, 'Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry.' On the reverse is a small eagle flying to the left, with the legend, 'United States of America.' Beneath the eagle is the word 'Dime.' The first regular issue from the Philadelphia mint of dimes was in 1796, whereas dollars and half-dollars and half dimes were coined in 1794. In 1794 and the succeeding year the half of liberty on the coins has the hair flowing without any rest, but in 1796, when the quarters and dimes begin, this had been changed, and all the coins have the hair confined within a fillet. This lasted until 1807, when in the latter part of the year was issued the half of liberty with the ribbon regular issue from the Philadelphia mint, the most beautiful of American coins, and continued without change down to 1837 for dimes and to 1838 for quarters, and to 1839 for half-dollars and 1836 for dollars, when the beautiful 'liberty' was displaced by a figure of liberty seated. The dollars struck in 1836 and succeeding years until 1840 were tentative efforts only, the first large issue being in 1840. You can understand that it is very easy to recognize a dime or

half-dime with the head of liberty among others; the reverse bears an eagle with a heraldic shield. This has been retained for the larger silver pieces, but the small coins have a reverse which is simply insipid. Dimes as far back as 1814 are in circulation, but they seldom rank above good. Dimes of later are very rare, and one in good condition is worth \$5." —New York Tribune.

See Little Nora.

Yes, Nora is a bother. I don't mind taking care of Agnes one bit, for she runs around and is real good natured. But Nora can't walk yet, and I have to carry her everywhere, and she cries the whole time. The crier I am the more she cries. I know I'm cross, but I don't mean to be so.

Well, last Sunday Jimmy Jones' grandfather promised me ten cents if I picked cherries enough to fill two pails for him, and Sam said he would help me to do it.

Sam is my brother. He doesn't often help me. We did not want to take Nora with us, so we slipped one of the back door, me and Sam and Aggie.

But Nora saw us going and began to cry, and mamma said I must take care of her, because she was going to town.

So I lugged Nora across the street, while Aggie carried the pails and Sam went on ahead, and made fun of me for being so slow.

My! how hot and dusty it was! Sam was real good when we got to the field, and went up the tree quick as a flash and picked lots of cherries. Aggie was good, too, and helped me ever so much, but Nora was as naughty as could be.

She fretted and cried and swallowed a cherry stone, and nearly choked to death, while I was so angry, too, that I did not know what to do.

The cherries rolled all over everywhere, and I was so angry I just slipped her!

I did! Oh! dear! I am so ashamed when I think about it!

I slapped our poor, dear, precious little baby, that I ought to be so good to!

The minute I did it I was so ashamed, and ran off by myself and began to cry. I was so sorry and so angry, too, that I cried and I cried till I fell asleep.

The first thing I knew a great drop of rain fell on my nose and woke me up. It was pouring and thundering and lightning, and the wind was blowing and there was a awful storm on.

They secured a team at the station and rode out six miles south to see that wonderful curiosity, the Burning Mountain. While sitting upon the grass near by watching the heated vapors arise from the burning pit the little girl asked me, "Mamma, who kindles that fire?"

"God does, darling."

The younger set for a moment in deep thought, and, looking up into the maternal eyes with a knowing glance, asked: "Mamma, does God jump out of bed and kick over the chairs and slam the doors and say He'll be dad-slamm'd if He'll stand this thing much longer when He wants Mrs. God to get up and build the fires and she won't do it?"

There was a painful scene of several moments, and then the man gazed dreamily and abstractedly away off the south and softly remarked that the Bad Lands never looked so beautiful as they do in September. —Bismarck Tribune.

A Precocious Boy.

A few days since while returning from a trip to the Yellowstone Park a Bismarck family, consisting of father, mother and a bright six year old son, stopped at the Little Mitten to take the afternoon train.

They secured a team at the station and rode out six miles south to see that wonderful curiosity, the Burning Mountain. While sitting upon the grass near by watching the heated vapors arise from the burning pit the little girl asked me, "Mamma, who kindles that fire?"

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A Vienna Tragedy.

Details of a shocking domestic tragedy have been received from Vienna. The victims were Frau Obris, the wife of a doctor, and her two young daughters, whose ages range from ten to eighteen. On the room they occupied being entered all five were discovered to be dead from the effects of poison.

The cause of this painful event is that the furniture of the family was to have been distrained upon. The husband, who was formerly a wealthy man, but who has gradually fallen into poverty, arrived home, but failed to make any one hear his knocking. Thinking his family asleep he tried to disturb them, he left and passed the night at a hotel. In the morning he returned, and again failing to obtain admittance, he caused the door to be burst open, when the corpses of his wife and four children met his gaze. The shock upon the unfortunate man was great, as the most tender relations had existed between the family. He had, it appears, no suspicion of the sad event, into which his wife was driven by the fear of approaching starvation.

The mother, it is thought, first took poison, the children following her example.

The Leading Power of Europe.

Thirteen years ago the French empire perished on the field of Sedan. Thirteen years ago the French republic was proclaimed in the streets of Paris. Momentous as was that great revolution in the destinies of France, it was less momentous than the revolution simultaneously accomplished in the destinies of Europe. France lost an emperor and gained a republic, but the headship of Europe passed at the same moment to the German empire. In the republic of the continent each sovereign state brooks no suzerain. Nominally all are equal. Serbia is as sovereign as Spain, Belgium or Russia. But in reality all the powers are well aware that the first place at the European council board belongs de facto to the strongest of their number. Since Sedan that position has belonged to Germany. Her right to it was proved then; it has never been challenged since. For thirteen years Germany has held uncontested the headship of Europe, and the latest anniversary of her crowning victory finds her authority more firmly established, more universally recognized, than at any period since the great war. —Pall Mall Budget.

A Lady, seeing among the religious notices that the pastor of a neighboring church would preach "D. V." on the following Sabbath, said she would go and hear him, presuming, as she did, that the subject of his discourse was "The Duty of the Christian."

"The Duty of the Christian," she said, "is to be a good man, and to be a good man is to be a good Christian." —New York Tribune.

NEWS ITEMS.

Boston has a charity that furnishes free rides for the poor.

A lad in Texas lately died from the excessive use of toothache drops.

"Fear God and take your own part" is to be the motto of the new state of Dakota.

The big stockmen of Texas have hired armed fence-riders to watch their iron fences.

Highway robbers take their walk abroad about 2 o'clock in the morning, in New York.

The Marquis of Lorne has had twenty-five live muskrats shipped from Montreal to Scotland.

General Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina has obtained a patent for an electric light.

Boston milk inspectors find in some cases forty per cent. water, and arrests are to be made.

The names of 750 or 800 postmasters were sent in to the house by the president during the next session of congress.

It is estimated by the Record that there are 10,000 liquor shops in Philadelphia, of which one third are unlicensed.

Three women of Cobb county, Ga., are in jail for murder—one for killing her husband and the other two for infanticide.

The yearly meeting of Friends at Richmond, Ind., has drawn together a multitude far in excess of anything ever before known.

The reason advanced by Henry L. Taylor, of Balair, Md., for asking for a divorce is, that his wife will not let him read the bible.

There are many cases of typhoid fever in Boston, attributed by some of the journals to the bad state of the water furnished the city.

Judge Noonan, of Baxter county, Texas, denies the term "vagrant" as including not alone loafers and bummers, but gamblers as well.

There were fifty-eight babies on exhibition at Tompkins county fair, N. Y., and the prize was taken by a two year old girl named Simpkins.

A company of Milwaukee men have purchased sixty acres of land near Hannibal, Mo., in which they are to open extensive quarries of stone for use in lithography.

The streets of Natchez, Miss., are so dirty that the newspapers of that place are sarcastically chronicling of finding small boys who had mysteriously disappeared in the dust.

Robert Ingersoll, a waiter in an Ogden, Utah, hotel, was fined \$7 recently, for taking the part of the landlady who was about to be attacked by a hoodlum who refused to pay for his meal.

A two-year old child in Barren county, Kentucky, weighs 187 pounds, and is the last of seven children who are remarkable for their enormous dispose development. The parents are both small.

The Hartford Times has made Charles R. King, of that city, more or less historic, by describing him as a man who is master of twenty-two distinct trades, and is "a good musician and one of the best rifle shots in the state," into the bargain.

A new chime of bells, which is said to be the largest in the country, has been presented to Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, by Joseph E. Temple. It was made in Belgium, and consists of twenty-eight bells, the heaviest of which weighs 2500.

Fence-cutting in Texas seems to have become a sort of epidemic, and nobody knows where it will stop. The stockmen offended by fencing in land they did not own; this led to depredations by others who wanted free ranges, and now in some sections nobody's wire is safe.

Notes About Animals.

An eight legged calf is the product of Bourbon county, Ky.

From 250 to 300 cats are destroyed weekly in Philadelphia by the agent of the Women's Branch of the City Refuge for Lost and Suffering Animals.

Of the four homing pigeons which made the distance from Washington to Bridgeport, Conn., the other day, the average speed of the two that arrived first was 1,071 yards a minute.

That rats were very fond of sunflower seeds is demonstrated daily in Congress Spring Park, Saratoga, where they have recently been seen climbing the stalks to get at the now ripe and oily seed.

A mocking bird belonging to Robt. Potee, the gambler who committed suicide in Kansas City, showed great grief upon seeing the body. It refused to eat, and when Potee's body was taken away the bird died.

Henry H. Garvit, of Bridgeport, Conn., has a decided curiosity in the shape of a dog without forelegs. There are no shoulders or joints where the legs should be; little projecting tufts of hair are all that is noticeable.

Indians in Brazil use ants to dress wounds, causing them to bite the edges together and then mixing out the head; the jaws will not relax until the wound is closed together uniting the parts. Formerly used as a cruel instrument of torture by South African tribes, who tied their victim to a tree, smeared his body with grease and placed an ants' nest at his feet.

On the farm of George Logan, near Lebanon, in the county of Warren, Ohio, a hen had evinced all summer such an ardent desire to become a mother by persistent attempts to hatch doorknobs and everything else that bore the remotest resemblance to an egg, that her owner finally took pity on her and placed in her barn fourteen curious ones, which he had discovered in turning a furrow. Then he went off to camp-meeting and thought no more about the matter until his return, when he was amazed to find that the hen hatched into ten wicked world fourteen stilted snakes, for which she was caring with the utmost affection and solicitude, and from which she received constant demonstrations of filial devotion. Next!