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J. JASKULEK
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND OPTICIAN.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles and Eye-glasses.

Cigars, Tobacco and Fancy Goods. The only reliable Optician in town for the proper adjustment of spectacles.

MAHONEY'S SALOON. Nearest to the Railroad Depot, Oakland. Jas. Mahoney, Prop'r.

The finest of wines, liquors and cigars in Douglas county, and the best.

BILLIARD TABLE. In the State kept in proper repair.

Parties traveling on the railroad will find this place very handy to visit during the stopping of the train at the Oakland Depot. Give me a call.

JOHN FRASER, Home Made Furniture, WILBUR, - OREGON.

Upholstery, Spring Mattresses, Etc. Constantly on hand.

FURNITURE. I have the best stock of furniture south of Portland.

No two prices to Customers. Residents of Douglas county are requested to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. DEPOT HOTEL - OREGON.

Richard Thomas, Prop'r. THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED for a number of years, and has become very popular with the traveling public.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS. And the table supplied with the best the market affords. Hotel at the depot of the Railroad.

Furniture Store! JOHN GILDERSLEVE

HAVING PURCHASED THE FURNITURE Establishment of John Lehniery, is now prepared to do any work in the

UPHOLSTERING LINE. He is also prepared to furnish

FURNITURE! In all styles, of the best manufacture, and cheaper than the cheapest. His

Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Are of superior make, and for low cost cannot be equaled in the State. The

Finest of Spring Beds. And the

Most Complete Sofas. Always on hand. Everything in one line furnished, of the best quality, on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.

COFFINS MADE AND TRIMMED. And orders filled cheaper and better than can be obtained elsewhere.

Desiring a share of public patronage, the undersigned promises to offer extra inducements to all patrons. Give me a trial. JOHN GILDERSLEVE.

H. G. STANTON, Dealer in

Staple Dry Goods! Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of

EXTRA FINE GROCERIES, WOOD, WILLOW AND GLASSWARE, ALSO

Crockery and Cordage. A full stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS. Such as required by the Public County Schools

All kinds of STATIONERY, TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES

To suit both Young and Old.

BUYS AND SELLS LEGAL TENDERS. furnishes Checks on Portland, and procures Drafts on San Francisco.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

ALL KINDS OF BEST QUALITY

ALL ORDERS. Promptly attended to and Goods shipped with care.

Address, Hachney & Bene, Portland, Oregon.

Notice. Notice is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been awarded the contract for keeping the Douglas county papers for the period of two years.

THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT

VOL. 7.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1882.

NO. 19.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The ports will mobilize an army of 20,000 men for service in Egypt.

The striking miners of the Cumberland region want to compromise.

The striking freight handlers at Jersey City have returned to work at old rates.

Striking longshoremen at Philadelphia have secured an advance of \$1 per day.

Ex-Senator Spencer still fails to put in an appearance as a witness in the star route cases.

Wm. Wats, the inhuman mate of the ship Gatherer, has reached San Francisco and been lodged in jail.

The National Tube Works, of McKeesport, Pa., have sent a number of their former workmen for conspiracy.

Thirteen dead bodies have been recovered from the explosion of the steamer Gold Dust and 17 more are missing.

Fitzpatrick, convicted of an attempt to kill the recorder of Dublin, has been sentenced to five years penal servitude.

The Irish constabulary still adhere to their demand for increase of compensation and considerable excitement prevails.

The president, who has \$100,000 available for suppression of epidemic, has referred the matter of yellow fever in Texas to the secretary of the treasury.

The conference is still sitting; Italy, Germany, France and Russia have accepted the co-operation of Spain, but England's consent thereto has not yet been obtained.

The tariff commission heard statements on the 9th in favor of advances in duties on flour, oil, cloths, ligatures and linoleum, and that canvass used in manufacturing be put on the free list.

Under the laws of Minnesota suit will be entered by the widow of the late Gov. C. C. Washburn to secure to her her legal one-third of his estate. This will greatly reduce the residue of the bequest.

Rhode Island's first case under the Fifteenth Amendment is that of a negro lawyer, who was refused admission to a skating rink on account of his color, and procured the indictment of the managers.

The Rufus Hatch party of heavy operators on Wall street were surprised by the great gains in every vessel used by the boat of trade on the 8th. Hatch said to a friend this crop would put \$300,000 into his pocket as it would favorably affect stocks recently purchased.

The secretary of navy has approved the design of the flag to be flown on the president's flag. It will fly from the mainmast of every vessel used by the president. The first one to be used will fly from the steamer Dispatch when the president leaves on that vessel for New York.

Little seems to be known in Boston regarding the proposed pool on Colorado business which was discussed at a meeting at Denver. Dillon is not in Boston, and officials seem non-committal.

The only difficulty about formation of a pool seems to be the demand of the Union Pacific that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy promise to build no more roads in Colorado, and the latter refuse. It is probable another meeting in regard to the matter will be held in Boston next week.

The following order will be observed in closing the star route cases; Kerr is to open for the government and he will be followed by two replies from the defense. Bliss will then deliver his address, to which the defense will be allowed three replies. The attorney general or Merrick will next speak, followed by three replies from the other side, and then the attorney general or Merrick will close the argument. Kerr opened argument on the 9th, but none of the defendants were present.

Inter-Ocean Fargo special: Rufus Hatch and a party of English and New York capitalists have purchased 758,000 acres of grazing lands lying between Little Missouri and Powder rivers in Montana, from the Northern Pacific railroad, at \$1 per acre on seven years time.

As the grant to the road only takes alternate sections, they will have a practical pasturage of 15,000,000 acres, as it will have the use of intervening sections of government lands. It is proposed to stock it with 50,000 head of cattle.

The president of the Denver, Utah and Pacific Railroad Construction Company filed a petition in the district court for the appointment of a receiver for the Denver, Longmont and Northwestern railroad. The latter road is 11 miles long, running from Longmont to Mitchell's coal mines, and thence to Denver, 32 miles from Longmont, over the track of the Denver Pacific.

A lengthy petition asserts that Longmont is indebted to the Utah road several thousand dollars for track hire, and that the former was bonded in Boston for \$440,000, when in reality the road bed, track and rolling stock is altogether not worth over \$80,000. It is thought the petition for a receiver will be granted.

Russia is making extensive war preparations. Troops have been hurried down toward Caucasus, where it is said 200,000 men are now collected with all stores and munitions of war ready for a descent upon the Bosphorus should opportunity offer. It is said that delay in England in forwarding her army to Egypt has been caused by the knowledge of these facts, and the calling out of English reserves and acceptance of the services of some of the volunteer artillery are due to that knowledge. The internal state of Russia is such that any change would be for the better. Not only are the great bulk of the people discontented, but among the upper class there is considerable hostility to the present czar. Under these circumstances the emperor turns toward foreign affairs, and in the event of a war with England, which would be very popular, would unite all Russian classes against a common enemy. The only obstacle to war is the attitude of Germany. Count Bismarck is said to give his unwavering support to Gladstone's eastern policy, and in the event of a general European war Germany would be supported both by Austria and Italy.

Senator Hill's death is looked for soon. Official returns of the census of France show a population of 37,672,048.

The treasury department has purchased 218,000 ounces of fine silver for the mint.

Each regiment of artillery are to have two new light batteries, making 10 batteries in all.

Four hundred and twenty-two persons were appointed to clerkships in the pension office on the 10th.

Boston longshoremen have decided to demand an advance in wages, and if it is not granted to strike.

A dispatch from Tangier states a holy war is being preached throughout Morocco against Christians.

W. M. Robinson was nominated by the democrats of the seventh district for congress at Raleigh on the 11th.

Clerks of the national board of health were dismissed on the 10th, congress not having provided for their salaries.

Bishop Ladefoe, of Three Rivers, has forbidden ladies of his congregation, under pain of sin, from wearing curls.

Walter Leseure, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Danville, Ill., died on the 10th of genuine Asiatic cholera.

F. E. Mann, an extensive butter and cheese manufacturer at Belvidere, Ill., has failed, with liabilities upwards of \$15,000; no assets.

A negro was lynched in Charleston on the 9th for an attempted outrage on a white girl and one accused of a like crime was lynched on the same day at Atlanta.

Oregon stocks sold at New York on the 9th, as follows: Northern Pacific, common, 51 1/2; preferred, 92 1/2; Transcontinental, 94 1/2; Oregon Improvement Co., 85.

At the photographers' convention at Indianapolis on the 11th, M. C. Hall, of California, read a paper on the influence affecting the progress of American art.

The twenty-first anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek, at which General Lyon was killed, was celebrated at St. Louis on the 10th and largely attended.

Suit for damages against the owner of the luckless steamer Scotia, to the amount of \$75,000, by surviving friends of victims of the disaster were brought at Wheeling on the 10th.

The national education assembly at Ocean Grove closed on the 10th with an immense audience. In the afternoon Bishop Simpson and U. S. Senator Sanders, of Nebraska, spoke.

The Louisville fair association has issued a liberal programme for the five days' trotting meeting, beginning September 17. Special inducements are offered for colts and fillies.

Two men, while attempting to climb over the railing of Tuilleries gardens, during a display of fireworks, caught hold of the electric wire used in illuminating the gardens and both were struck dead instantly.

W. T. Campbell and Wm. Swisher, arrested for participation in the mob to lynch Holmes, the negro charged with outraging a child, were taken to jail to give bail. The sheriff has armed twenty-five men to prevent the friends of Campbell and Swisher from liberating them by force.

The Tribune's Breckenridge special says: Last Friday, Wm. Bird and son who live on a ranch at Bear river, on returning home from work discovered their cabin had been burglarized. In company with five other men they started in pursuit, soon overtaking the thieves. In a fight that ensued both thieves were killed and also Mr. Bird's son.

The amount of \$100,000,000 in gold certificates will be printed. The assistant treasurer at New York states that the amount of gold coin held by the associated banks is \$30,000,000, and that all the banks will probably make large and rapid offerings of their gold for the new certificates, and that the banks are anticipating their issue and are now making proper application.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, through its Garfield monument committee, determined to give under provisions of a joint resolution of congress of August 5, 1882, a national fair and bazaar industrial and art exposition in the rotunda on November and ending the 3d of December, the object being to raise the greatest possible amount of funds to aid in erection of a statue at Washington, D. C., to the memory and honor of President Garfield.

The large steamers Tacoma and San Pedro, built by Cramp & Sons for the Central Pacific railroad company, are now completed, and Cramp has received a contract for two more iron steamships for the Oceanic S. S. company, to be built between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. The vessels are to be started as soon as they are ready. They are to be 300 feet long, 42 feet beam, 26 feet deep, and of 2800 tons burden, and capable of making 14 1/2 knots an hour.

The second day's examination of Lee Pettis, John Montgomery and Emanuel Clement, at Taylorville, Ills, on charge of committing an outrage on Emma Bond, the latter part of June, drew immense crowds in attendants. Miss Bond is very unable to be out of her bed. The state closed its testimony on the 10th having called 130 witnesses. Testimony for defense began yesterday afternoon. Sufficient proof has been adduced to warrant the belief that the court will hold the accused. Specials from Taylorville state the fact of evidence thus far has been to render it almost certain that if set at liberty they would be lynched.

Felville, the deserted village of Union county, N. J., has been sold at master's sale by the receiver of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company of New York for \$11,450. The village contains twenty houses, two mills, a church, school house, store and mill dam. In the sale were included 800 acres of land, 200 acre tillable. The village was first owned and built by the Felt manufacturing company and was then very flourishing. They sold it to Townsend, the sarsaparilla man, and the latter borrowed \$60,000 from the Globe Mutual on a mortgage. The president of the Globe company once offered \$250,000 for the property.

Shipping Gold.

An idea current in Wall street is that the Bank of America has a coooper shop attachment. This is scarcely true, however, though the great array of kegs, which sometimes are rolled out all day long from the rear of the institution would seem to give color to the belief.

The kegs are considerably smaller than those which for usually ornament the main sidewalks, and they are always neat. But, to those conversant with the subject the interesting feature of these kegs is their contents. Each keg contains \$50,000 in clear gold. It is from the Bank of America that most of the gold shipped to Europe, from this city is sent.

This does not mean, however, that the shipments are for the bank's own account. They are not. At a first glance persons might suppose that when the demand arises for gold to send abroad the shipper would have only to send in the check for the amount of the gold to the Sub-Treasury, where millions of specie are on deposit. But there are sufficient reasons why this plan will not work. The Sub-Treasury can pay out its coin only to creditors of the Government, and a Wall street man can not become a creditor of the government simply on his own option. He cannot present a check upon his banking house and secure its acceptance by Assistant Treasurer Acton. The laws interpose. The Sub-Treasury can pay out gold only to such an amount as offsets its debts.

This frequent use of the word "gold" is important. For instance, a couple of days ago the debts aggregated only \$100,000, and this was to be distributed among a large number of creditors. But while they can place no dependence upon support from this quarter, the associated banks of the city have a means of their own contrivance for providing the needed gold. They have constituted the Bank of America a sort of trust company for their advantage. And with the Bank of America the associated banks keep on deposit constantly an enormous sum in gold. During the past year this sum has ranged from \$36,000,000 to \$46,000,000, never falling below the first named amount. To the members of the Bank Association the Bank of America issues its own certificates against these deposits, redeemable on demand. So, when there is an occasion for making a large gold shipment, the person desiring to forward it secures from his own bank these certificates for the amount required, and, presenting himself at the Bank of America, soon has the privilege of looking down upon the gleaming wealth as it lies piled at his disposal in the rear office of that bank—there, under his direction, to be bagged and kegged and made ready for shipment. It is not always the case that the packing for shipment is done on the premises of the Bank of America. One or two of the biggest houses in the street have "coooper shops" of their own and make their consignments secure under their own roofs, but the rule is otherwise. Kegs in which gold is packed—"specie kegs," as they are called—have a double bottom, and the ends are made of hard woods, and their workmanship must be above the ordinary. Specie is not thrown loosely into a keg, nor, upon the other hand, is it carefully wrapped in tissue paper and piled up one coin upon another. The kegs are filled with specie, and the kegs are packed in such a way that each keg which rolls out from the rear of the Bank of America is worth the round sum of \$50,000, plus the cost of the cask itself and the value of a yard or two of rough canvas. In the interests of security each keg is treated to what is technically a "red-tape" process. Another "red-tape" process, at which and iron of the kegs in the projecting rim of the staves above the head, are bored four holes at equi-distant intervals. A piece of red tape is run through these holes, crossing on the head of the keg, and the ends finally meet in the center. At the point of meeting the tape is sewed to the keg's head by hard wax bearing the stamp of the shipper. Any meddling with the keg must break the tape or wax, and so on the trip across the ocean it is an easy matter to watch the valuable contents of the kegs, and to prevent any interference with it. Gold crosses the ocean very much as does every other kind of freight. Years ago there were some shippers who detailed an employe with every engagement to act as a watch dog, and to hold a watch over the kegs as best he could. There was no such care is ever taken now. As a rule the gold shipped is insured. Safely watched until, on shipboard, the precious freight is then under the control of the vessel authorities and the marine insurance company, and upon these parties is the responsibility placed. The average rate of insurance is about \$350—something over \$1700—upon a shipment of \$1,000,000. There are shippers who do not insure, or rather they insure themselves. One prominent house in Wall street, which sent some \$300,000,000 abroad last year, paid no insurance on its gold. The saving to any effected amounted to about \$80,000. In maintaining this policy of no insurance, these shippers say that their savings on this account since they have been in business have been such as would enable them to lose outright a shipment of \$1,000,000 or more and still have a balance to their credit in the fund which they have set aside in their own house, instead of paying it out for insurance, carefully choosing the steamers upon which to place consignments, they discontinue the policy of no insurance. As a rule, however, the shipper who does not insure divides up his consignments. Having to ship \$1,000,000, he will give it in equal parts to four or five different vessels. It is a strict rule with some Wall street firms never to trust more than \$250,000 at a time to any one ship. One of the singular circumstances connected with the shipping of gold is that for the last twenty years or more every keg which has been taken out of Wall street has been handed down to the vessel by one man, "honest old John Barkley" who is said to have grown rich in the business. For each keg he takes on board his truck he is paid \$1,

and the big, heavy one he has had built for the purpose will carry \$2,000,000, or 40 kegs. A similar monopoly is held by Cooper Spier, who furnishes all the kegs and packs them, getting \$2 for each one completed. In shipping specie there are many matters of detail which the experienced man knows to be of prime importance, but which to a person unacquainted with the business seems valueless. For instance, in making ready a shipment of \$1,000,000 to Europe the ordinary individual would be quite as willing to bag five-dollar pieces as double eagles. While a five-dollar piece is a main chance, the shipper who has his eye on the main chance, demands the double eagle every time. Chief among the reasons for this choice is the fact that specie shipped in any quantity for any considerable distance always loses in weight, and consequently in value, from abrasion. While a five-dollar piece is made up of five-dollar pieces, the same sum in double-eagles would contain only 250 pieces. In the latter instance there is not much if any more than one-fourth the chance for abrasion which exists in the former. Eight five-dollar pieces show a greater surface and have much sharper coinage lines than do two double-eagles and the loss by abrasion on a long, rough ocean voyage, must, of course, be considerably greater than coins of lesser value. The uninitiated would be apt to smile incredulously when told that there is a loss—and one of consequence—by this abrasion of coins. Circumstances, varying on different voyages, of course, produce variance in the extent of the abrasion. "On an average," said a prominent shipper yesterday, "a million of dollars sent across the ocean will lose—will lose—well, a made up of five-dollar pieces, the same sum in one hundred pieces, the same sum in double-eagles would contain only 250 pieces. In the latter instance there is not much if any more than one-fourth the chance for abrasion which exists in the former. 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