

THE TRIBUNE.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF CURRY COUNTY.

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OUR AGENTS:
A. B. SABIN, Bandon, Oregon.

ADVERTISING RATES REASONABLE.

Infamous Electioneering.

Thousands of letters are being sent to voters all over the state, which the authors are too cowardly to sign, grossly attacking Jonathan Bourne, hoping to defeat him for United States Senator. The authors are undoubtedly the same gang of plutocrats and politicians, that defeated him at the Portland Primaries. These men want a man in the Senate that they can handle; they know they cannot handle Mr. Bourne, who has at all times and places, shown himself to be an unflinching, consistent, champion of the Common People, who stood by him so loyally in all rural counties of Oregon, as to give him the well-merited nomination at the Primaries.

The voters of this section of Oregon are too intelligent to be fooled by anonymous, defamatory attacks and will resent this insult to their intelligence, and will rush to Mr. Bourne's defence, by securing for him every vote they can. It was the People, and not the Plutocrats and Bankers, that nominated Mr. Bourne. All his life he has been a square open fighter, never skulking like an assassin to strike a foe in the back behind the shield of Anonymity. No other Republican in Oregon has done more to secure laws in the interests of the masses, as against the classes, and if the people cannot trust Bourne from the record he has made, there is not a man in Oregon that they can trust. Let us show our deep appreciation of his services, and of his great ability.

Those Indictments.

The Oregonian of the 20th, contains a list of names of persons indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Portland, for alleged timber frauds said to have been perpetrated in Curry County, by persons connected in various ways with the Pacific Lumber and Furniture Company of Los Angeles. Among the names are many known to the people of this county, including the following: R. D. Jones, W. H. Smith, J. C. Cross, D. M. Goodwin, W. D. Gould, Frank A. Stewart, W. T. Kerr, John R. Miller, F. W. Dennis, G. L. Stearns, J. Huntley, A. S. Johnston, some "John Does" and several others. They are to be arrested soon, bonds being fixed at from 1 to 5 thousand dollars, and it is supposed they will be tried during the Summer. As has been the usual practice in such cases in Oregon, the information in regard to these indictments has been given to the Press in sensational arguments prejudicial to the rights of the defendants, and in violation of equitable proceedings, and a "square deal." The stigma of an indictment should rest against no man's name when he is easily reached, and has hitherto borne an honorable name, without giving him a show to be heard before the grand jury that indicts him.

Some of the men indicted are just as fine men as can be found in Oregon or California—incapable of dishonorable deeds of any kind, their only crime being that they got innocently interested in a concern managed by shrewd, experienced, unprincipled adventurers, whom they did not know as such at the beginning. Indictments against such men must fall if justice is done, but they should have been heard before the hand of Law puts its burden of disgrace and annoyance upon them. It will be found upon full examination, unless perjury prevails, that the statement of the frauds has been fearfully exaggerated, and that it is doubtful if a single timber claim

was obtained through fraudulent filing, or collusion before filing.

I am charged with having "procured money for fraudulent filings" which is utterly false, as I never had one cent of the company's money for such purposes, or for any purpose. I was never a qualified member of the Company, never saw, or signed its articles of Corporation, never had a dollar of its stock; although a share was sent me, I promptly sent it back, and declined to accept positions offered me. This occurred in September 1902, at which time the company had not yet produced or bargained for a timber claim, to my knowledge, nor have I since had any connection with the company. All my transactions previous to that, were lawful, and such as any one had a right to do. There was not a single case of collusion known by me, or promoted by me. The rush of filing on claims, by outsiders, in which so many of my neighbors were likewise interested was caused by an insinuation of people, utter strangers to our county, from Idaho, Wisconsin and other distant places. What I did then, I would do again under similar conditions. The government has not been defrauded by anything I did, but the delay to many of our people whose claims have been held up, when they were honestly filed on and paid for, has been an unwarranted hardship.

FRANK A. STEWART.

Current Topics.

Editor TRIBUNE:—In my item in your last on the subject of the "quantitative theory" I intended to quote the Wall Street Journal as conceding that it was no longer a "theory" but a "Quantitative Fact" and the types made me say "Qualitative Fact." Quantitative fact expresses the condition exactly, and the wonder is that the Wall Street paper had the candor to confess it.

A coterie of the wives and widows and daughters of certain Portland millionaires have set themselves about doing the act of the "Three Tailors of Tooley Street," and have resolved that Woman Suffrage will never, never, do, no never. It is becoming more and more evident that men of great wealth are hostile to a free ballot and fair count. Such may be relied upon to oppose any enlargement of the suffrage and to lend themselves to every possible intrigue and scheme to "circumscribe it."

Even Ex Mayor and Ex-Congressman Hewitt of New York, who owed more to popular suffrage than any other man in the state, and who, after he quit politics and went into the steel business and became multimillionaire denounced popular suffrage as illogical and unfair.

Mr. Will G. Steel of Clackamas in an article in the Oregonian reveals the "nigger in the woodpile" most completely touching the true inwardness of the Barlow road graft; and, being personally on the ground, Mr. Steel's timely expose is entitled to great weight with the voters in June. He shows that a speculative syndicate who holds a bond for the purchase from the old company of its interest in the road for \$8,000, started the impudent scheme to unload on the state at \$24,000. Let us hope that the fraud will be attacked by the voters in Curry.

The Coquille Herald has "been seduced into printing an article" an editorial prepared in Portland, which sets up the individual's claim that 90 per cent of the voters of Oregon are opposed to the suffrage amendment, and that its success will drive capital out of the state. The fact is, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah, all woman suffrage states, have notoriously outstripped Oregon in the matter of industrial investments right along. Old Coquille will answer this Portland falsehood with a 200 majority for the amendment. The Three Tailors of Tooley Street have been disabbling boards with a lavish hand.

The N. Y. World is strictly Democratic between elections but generally fights the party's candidates, while the Oregonian, nonpartisan and independent between elections is always counted upon to frantically support the whole Republican ticket when nominated.

J. H. URRON.

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and affecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever."—S. M. HAZEN, Wm. W. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and keeps the system pure.

Local Option.

The proposed amendment of the Oregon local option law, which will be voted upon by the people at the June election, is a measure that has received quite extensive discussion, but that is little understood in its details, for the reason that it is rather long, and the average voter cannot take time to compare the proposed new law with the original. For the information of the voters of Oregon, an effort will be made in this article to present in concise form an impartial statement of the provisions of the present local option law and the proposed amendment. The existing law was framed by the anti-saloon interests and was adopted by the people at the general election of 1904. The proposed amendment was framed by the liquor interests, and will be voted upon June 4, 1906. The bill will appear upon the official ballot under the following title: "For amendment to the local option law giving anti-prohibitionists and prohibitionists equal privileges." This title will be followed with the words "Yes" and "No." Those who want the present local option law amended will vote "Yes." Those who want the present law to stand will vote "No."

It is impossible to make a comparison of the proposed new law with the old, section by section, for the reason that the sections of the proposed law do not treat of the same subjects as the corresponding sections of the present law. The measure proposed by the liquor interests is practically a repeal of the law drawn by the anti liquor interests, and the substitution of another law upon the same general subject, but entirely different in its language and its provisions.

The present law provides that an election upon the question of the sale of liquor may be called in any precinct, in any district composed of adjoining precincts, or in a county as a whole. The proposed new law provides for elections by single precincts only.

The present law requires the signatures of 10 per cent of the voters of the district affected in order to secure submission of the question of the sale of intoxicating liquor. The proposed amendment requires the signatures of 30 per cent of the voters.

Under the present law, a liquor election may be held on the first Monday in June in any year, but when a precinct or district has voted "dry," the question cannot be again presented therein for two years, except at an election for the entire county.

When an entire county has gone "dry," the question cannot be presented again in any precinct of the county until the entire county has again gone "wet." When the election is for an entire county, prohibition becomes effective in any precinct that votes "dry." Under the proposed law, the elections must be held by precincts only, and when an election has been held, regardless of the result, the question cannot be voted upon in that precinct again for four years.

Under the present law, an election upon the liquor question may be carried by a majority of the votes cast upon that subject. Under the proposed law, a majority of all the votes cast at the election would be required to carry the election for prohibition. Thus, under the proposed law, if 100 votes were cast at the election but only 80 of them marked upon the liquor question, it would require 51 to carry the election for prohibition. In a liquor election under the

present law, the alternative is placed first upon the ballot, thus:

"For Prohibition."

"Against Prohibition."

In a liquor election held under the proposed law, the negative would be placed first upon the ballot, in this manner:

"The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be prohibited."

Under the present law, petitions for submission of the liquor question must be filed 30 days prior to the date of the election. Under the proposed law, the petitions must be filed 45 days prior to the date of the election. Under both laws, the signers of the petitions must be registered voters.

Under the present law, the sale of intoxicating liquor becomes unlawful on the first Monday in June if prohibition carries. Under the proposed law, a vote for prohibition would not become effective until after 90 days from the entering of the record of the result of the election.

The present law prescribes a penalty of fine of from \$50 to \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail 10 to 30 days, or by both fine and imprisonment. The proposed law fixed the penalty at a fine of not more than \$250 for the first offence and not more than \$500 for the second offence with no imprisonment.

The present law prohibits the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquor in a prohibition county or precinct, except pure alcohol for scientific purposes, or wines to church officials for sacramental purposes, or stimulants as medicine in cases of actual sickness, but such stimulants must be sold only upon the written prescription of a regularly practicing physician; and a prescription can be used but once and must be canceled and placed on file when used. The proposed law would prohibit the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors, except at wholesale, and except for medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific or sacramental purposes, and when sold for medicinal purposes they shall be sold only in good faith upon a written prescription by a physician in active practice, "which prescription shall not be used but once." The proposed law expressly provides that the giving away of intoxicants by a person in his private dwelling, unless such dwelling is a place of public resort, shall not be a violation of the law.

The present law requires Circuit Judges to call attention of Grand Jurors to the prohibition law, and makes it the duty of the District Attorneys to file complaints against persons selling liquor unlawfully, and requires the Circuit Judges or magistrates to issue warrants commanding the Sheriff or Constable to search the place where it is charged liquors are sold, and if admission be refused he may force his way in and arrest and hold for trial the persons who have violated the law. The present law makes the persons to whom liquor is sold competent witnesses, and provides that it shall not be necessary to show the knowledge of the principal, in order to convict for acts of an agent; also that the issuance of a license or internal revenue special tax stamp by the Federal Government for the sale of liquor shall be prima facie evidence that such person is selling or giving away intoxicating liquors. The proposed law omits these provisions.—Ex.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, May 14, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. H. Upton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Langlois, Oregon, on July 31, 1906, viz: JACOB H. WHITE, H. E. No. 9788, for the Lots 3, 4, 2 and 7 of Sec. 13, Twp. 31 S., R. 15 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred J. Holmes, of Langlois, Oregon, Ed Sypher, of Langlois, Oregon, Alfred Haft, of Denmark, Oregon, James White, of Langlois, Oregon. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Notice of Sale of County Lands.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the second day of July, 1906, at the Court House door, in the town of Gold Beach, in the State of Oregon and County of Curry, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, I will offer for sale, and sell to the highest bidder for cash, all property to which Curry County has acquired title by virtue of sale for taxes. Dated at Gold Beach this 23rd day of May, 1906.

S. E. MARSTERS, Sheriff of Curry County, Oregon.

CONTINUE

Those who are raising flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather, smaller doses, and a little cool milk with it, till away with any objection, which is attached to the products during the heated season.

Sent for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 69-71 East Street, New York, and all druggists.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, May 22nd, 1906. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, WILLIAM C. MORRIS, of University Station, Seattle, County of King, State (or Territory) of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6503, for the purchase of the E 1/4 Sec. 11, SW 1/4 Sec. 12, NW 1/4 of Section No. 13 in Township No. 34 S., Range No. 14 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1906.

He names as witnesses: J. Q. Gilbert, of Roseburg, Ore.; C. L. Leavengood, of Roseburg, Ore.; Arthur Holland, of Gold Beach, Ore.; C. L. Byron, of Seattle, Wash. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of August, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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He names as witnesses: C. L. Leavengood, of Roseburg, Ore.; J. Q. Gilbert, of Roseburg, Ore.; George Turner, of Roseburg, Ore.; Warren Beatty, of Roseburg, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of August, 1906.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE!

Forest Lien Selection No. 546, U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, May 14, 1906.

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons that The California and Oregon Land Company by FRANK E. ALLEY, Attorney in Fact, whose post-office address is Roseburg, Oregon, has made application to select under the Act of June 14, 1897, 30 Stat., 36, the following described land, situated in Township No. Thirty-two (32) South, of Range No. Fourteen (14) West, of the Willamette Meridian, Ore., to wit: The North-west Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW 1/4 SE 1/4) of Section Ten (10) Township Thirty-two (32) South, of Range Fourteen (14) West. Within the next thirty days from date hereof protest or contest against the said selection on the ground that the land described, or any part thereof, is more valuable for its minerals than for agricultural purposes or the timber thereon, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office, BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

For Commissioner.

To the people of Curry County: Having been nominated for the office of County Commissioner, I promise, if elected, to give to the people of Curry County a clean, honest, unbiassed, economical business administration, and at all times for the best interest of the taxpayers and citizens of the county, and earnestly so let their support.

I am in favor of Public Improvement good Roads and Bridges.

Respectfully, B. W. DEAR.

Democratic Nominee for Commissioner.

Estray Notice.

On T. T. Allen's place on Sixes river one medium sized light red two year old bull, with white shaped heart in forehead and white spots on flanks. Marked with under bit, over bit and swallow fork in right ear. Owner requested to call, pay expenses, and take said animal away.

W. L. Davidson, Lessee.

May 16 1906.

Guaranteed Forest Reserve Scrip for sale in large or small quantities, by Frank E. Alley, upstairs over Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon. Will place same for non resident purchasers.

Port Orford, Curry County, Ore., on L. P. MATHEWS, Curry County.

Painting, Paper-hanging and Decorating.

All work Promptly done at Reasonable Rates.



If you contemplate buying a CREAM SEPARATOR, call on or address: F. T. McMullen, Langlois, Ore. Agent for the celebrated Sharpless Separators, and let him explain the superiority of the SHARPLESS over all other makes of Separators; the SHARPLESS winning first prize over all competitors at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

JOHN R. MILLER, (Successor to Pacific Furniture & Lumber Co.) GENERAL MERCHANT, Port Orford, Or.

Having purchased the General Merchandise business of the P. F. & L. Co., it shall be my aim to merit and receive a fair share of the public patronage by keeping a full and complete stock of general merchandise, of the best quality, by selling at the lowest possible figures, and by fair and honest dealing. I have just received a large stock of

NEW GOODS, and fresh supplies will be received by every steamer. It shall be my purpose to keep a full stock of everything required by the trade in the line of:

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, ROOTS and SOLE, MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, HARDWARE, GRANITE and TINWARE, CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, CANDY, NUTS and NOTIONS.

In fact, a supply of everything usually kept in a well stocked General Merchandise Store.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR ANY ARTICLE NOT IN STOCK.

Call and examine goods and get prices. JOHN R. MILLER.

English Walnuts, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Etc.

Oregon is wonderfully adapted to the growing of ENGLISH WALNUTS; it is their true home. Large plantings are being made, numerous trees in bearing, producing tremendous crops yearly, in proof. A small grove gives independent income, is the coming great industry. Big profits, small outlay of capital. Write today for Free catalog, a treatise telling conditions and results, also Nursery catalog.

BROOKS & SONS, Walnut Nursery, Carlton, Oregon.

A. B. SABIN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN All Kinds of Saddlery, Bandon, Oregon.

To Whom It May Concern.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they are the owners of the South half of Section 16, Township thirty three, South range fourteen West of Willamette meridian, Oregon. All parties are warned not to trespass upon or make any locations, either placer or quartz claims at their peril.

D. KELLNER, Owners. J. H. McAFEE, Portland, Or.

Trespass Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, not to enter upon, or trespass in any manner upon the Star Ranch, situated at Langlois, Curry County, Oregon, for the purpose of hunting with guns or dogs, or otherwise trespass in any manner. Any person or persons so entering upon said premises without my consent will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

FRANK THOMPSON.