

The Country Editor.

(Continued from first page.)

is both undignified and ungentlemanly. "But people will read it," says the man who by gossip encourages these attacks. So will people listen to a coarse street controversy carried on in a loud and angry tone, but little is their respect for the principals engaged. Country editors of the better class now treat other editors as gentlemen, and the paper that stoops to personal attacks is seldom found. Many a town has gone for years without other than kindly mention in any paper of the editors of the other papers, and in such towns you will generally find peace and courtesy among the citizens.

Of course there are politics and political arguments, but few are the editors so lacking in the instincts of a gentleman as to bring into these the opposing editor's personal and family affairs. It has come to be understood that such action is a reflection on the one who does it, not on the object of the attack. This is another way of saying that more real gentlemen are running country newspapers today than ever before. This broadening of character has broadened influence. The country paper is effecting greater things in legislation than are the county conventions.

"The power of the country press in Washington surprises me," said a middle west congressman last winter. "During my two terms I have been impressed with it constantly. I doubt if there is a single calm utterance in any paper in the United States that does not carry some weight in Washington among the members of congress. You might think that what some little country editor says does not amount to anything, but it means a great deal more than most people realize. When the country editor, who is looking after nothing but the county printing, gives expression to some rational idea about a national question, the man off here in congress knows that it comes from the grass roots. The lobby, the big railroad lawyers, and that class of people realize the power of the press, but they hate it. I have heard them talk about it and shake their heads and say, "Too much power there!" The press is more powerful than money."

This was not said in flattery, but because he had seen on congressman's desks the heaps of county weeklies and he knew how closely they were read. The smallest editorial paragraph tells the politician of the condition in that paper's community for he knows that it is put there because the editor has gathered the idea from some one to whom he trusts as a leader, and the politician knows approximately who that leader is. So the country editor often exerts a power of which he knows little.

When joy comes to the household it is but the working of the heart's best impulses to desire that all should share it. The news that the princess of the family has, after many years of waiting, wedded a prosperous merchant of the neighboring county brings the family into prominence in the home paper. Seldom in these busy times does the editor get a piece of wedding cake, but nevertheless he fails not to say that the bride is "one of our loveliest young ladies and the groom is worthy of the prize he has won." The city paper does not do that.

The time has not yet come for the country paper to assume city airs, nor is it likely to arrive for many years. The reason is a psychological one. The city journal is the paper of the masses; the country weekly or small daily is the paper of the neighborhood. One is general and impersonal, the other direct and intimate. One is the market place, the other the home. The distinction is not soon to be wiped out.

And when sorrow comes! Into the home of a city friend of mine, death entered, taking the wife and mother. The family had been prominent in social circles, and columns were printed in the city papers, columns of cold biographical facts—born, married, died. But the news went back to the small country town where in their early married life the husband and wife spent many happy years, and in the little country weekly was quite another sort of story. It told how much her friends loved her, how saddened they were by her passing away, how sweet and womanly had been her character. The husband did not send the city papers to distant acquaintances. He sent copy after copy of the little country weekly, the one place where, despite his prominence in the world, appeared a sympathetic relation of the loss that had come to him.

Week after week the country paper does this. From issue after issue clippings are stowed away in bureau drawers or pasted in family Bibles because they picture the loved one gone. It may not be a very high mission, but no part of the county editor's work has in it more of satisfaction and recompense.

After the funeral comes the real test of the editor's good nature. Long resolutions adopted by lodges and church organizations are handed in for publications, each bristling with the forms of ritual or creed and each signed with the names of the committee members upon whom devolved the task of composition. A few country editors are brave enough to demand payment at advertising rates for these publications. Generally they are printed without charge.

The city daily may give the telegraph news of the world in quicker and better service, the mail order house may occasionally undersell the home merchant, the glory of the city's lights may dazzle, but at the end of the week home and home institutions are best. So only one publication gives the news we most wish to know—the country paper. The city business man throws away his financial journal and his yellow "extra" and tears open the pencil addressed home paper that brings to him memories of new mown hay and fallow fields and boyhood. Regardless of its style, its grammar or its politics, it holds its reader with a grip that the city editor may well envy.

Instead of the big city journals extending their way to crush out the country paper, it is more probable that the country papers will take on some of the city's airs, and that, with the added touch of personal familiarity with the people and their affairs, the country editor will become a greater power than in the past, for it is recognized today that the publications of a paper is a business affair and not a matter of faith or revenge. If the publication be not a financial success, it is not much of a success of any kind.

The old time editor who prided himself on his powers of vituperation, who thundered through double leaded columns his views on matters of world importance and traded space for groceries and dry goods, has few representatives today. The wide away, clean cut, well dressed young men, paying cash for their purchases and demanding cash for advertising, alert to the business and political movements that make for progress and taking active part in the interests of the town, precisely as though they were merchants or mechanics, asking no favors because of their occupation, are taking their places. This sort of country editor is transforming the country paper and is making of it a business enterprise in the best sense of the term, something it seldom was under the old regime.

This eulogy is one often quoted by the country press: "Every year

every local paper gives from 500 to 5,000 lines for the benefit of the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any other man. Today editors do more work for less pay than any men on earth."

Like other eulogies, it has in it something of exaggeration. It assumes the country editor to be a philanthropist above his neighbors. The new type of country editor makes no such claim. To be sure, he prints many good things for the community's benefit, but he does it because he is a part of the community. What helps the town helps him. His neighbor, the miller, would do as much; his other neighbor, the hardware man, is as loyal and in his way works as hard for the town's upbuilding. In other words, the country editor of today assumes no particular virtue because his capital is invested in printing presses, paper and a few thousand pieces of metal called type. He does realize that because of his vocation he is enabled to do much for good government, for progress and for the betterment of his community. Unselfishly and freely he does this. He starts movements that brings scoundrels to terms, that place flowers where weeds grow before that banish sorrow and add to the world's store of joy, but he does not presume that because of this he deserves more credit than his fellow business men. He is indeed fallen from grace who makes a merit of doing what is decent and honest and fair.

He is a greater power now than ever before in his history, and he will become more influential as the years go by. He will not be controlled by a syndicate nor modeled after a machine made pattern, but will exert his individuality wherever he may be.

The country editor of today is coming into his own. He asks fewer favors and brings more into the store of common good. He does not ask eulogies, nor does he resent fair criticisms. He is content to be judged by what he is and what he has accomplished. As the leader of the hosts must hold his place by the consent of his followers, so must the town's spokesman prove his worth. Closest to the people, nearest to their home life, its hopes and its aspirations, the country editor is at the foundation of journalism. Here and there is a weak and inefficient example, but in the main he measures up to as high a standard as does any class of business men in the nation, and it is as a business man that he prefers to be classed. —The American Press.

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TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 23rd, 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, JOSEPH SCHNEIDER of Lorane, County of Lane, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7623, for the purchase of the SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 E 1/4 of SE 1/4 and SW 1/4 of Section No. 24, in Township No. 29 south, Range No. 6 west, W. M., 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 W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Saturday the 6th day of April, 1907.

He names as witnesses: John O'Brien, of Lorane, Oregon; Jacob Runk, of Lorane, Oregon; Clark P. Devereaux, of Eugene, Oregon; Frank A. Tripp, of Eugene, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of April, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, Nov. 23rd, 1906. Notice is hereby given that JESSE MAXFIELD, of Mound, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 9091, made Jan. 17, 1900, for the SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 4, Township 20 S., Range 7 W., and that said proof will be made before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on April 13th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: Walter S. Gillespie, of Panther, Oregon; Irvin D. Michael, of Mound, Oregon; Frank Hazen, of Panther, Oregon; William Curtis, of Madison, Oregon.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, December 28th, 1906. Notice is hereby given that CHARLES H. SELLERS, of Pleasant Hill, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 9018, made April 30, 1900, for the NW 1/4 Section 20, Township 19 S., Range 2 W., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on March 8, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: Capt. C. C. Hammond, of Eugene, Ore.; Reinhold Papenfuss, of Pleasant Hill, Ore.; James O. Bristow, of Eugene, Ore.; Fred H. Streeter, of Creswell, Ore.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, REGISTER.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roseburg, Ore., Dec. 28, 1906. Notice is hereby given that JAMES H. LEWIS, of Cottage Grove, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 10045, made Feb. 25, 1901, for the Lots 5 and 12, Section 4, Township 22 S., Range 2 W., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on April 13th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: John D. Palmer, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Joel Palmers, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; William Van Gorden, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Samuel K. Lewis, of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, December 28th, 1906. Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM VAN GORDEN, of Cottage Grove, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 9712, made February 1, 1900, for the lots 4, 5 and 6 Section 32, Township 21 S., Range 2 W., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on April 13th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: John Palmer, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; August Sinzche, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; James Lewis, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Foster Phillips, of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR U. S. PATENT.

M. A. No. 175. Mineral Survey No. 607. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., Feb. 7, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Chapter 9, Title 32, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Albertson Wood whose Post Office address is Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon, has made application for U. S. Patent for 1600 linear feet of the Arlington lode, Sur. No. 607 bearing gold and silver; the same being N. 24 deg. 31 min. E. 550 ft. and S. 24 deg. 31 min. E. 950 ft. from the discovery cut thereon with surface ground 600 feet in width. Situated in the S 1/4 of Sec. 14 (suspended) T. 25 S. R. 1 E. of the Willamette Meridian in the Bohemia Mining District, Douglas County, Oregon, and described by the official plat herewith posted and by the field notes on file in the office of the Register of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Cor. No. 1 Whence:—The U. S. M. N. No. 1 established in Sur. No. 229 bears N. 77 deg. 38 min. 30 sec. W. 7401.75 ft.

The SE Cor. Sec. 14, (suspended) T. 25 S. R. 1 E. of the Willamette Meridian bears S. 50 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. E. 3556.30 ft.

Thence S. 65 deg. 29 min. W. 600 ft. to Cor. No. 2.

Thence S. 24 deg. 31 min. E. 1500 ft. to Cor. No. 3.

Thence N. 65 deg. 29 min. E. 600 ft. to Cor. No. 4.

Thence N. 24 deg. 31 min. W. 1500 ft. to Cor. No. 1 the place of beginning.

Variation 20 deg. 30 min. E. Containing 19,588 acres, exclusive of conflict with Sur. No. 573 Detroit lode. The adjoining claims are the above excluded others if any unknown.

The notice of amended location of said Arlington lode is on record in the office of the Recorder of Douglas County at Roseburg, Oregon, Book 6, Page 526 of Mining Records.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground and premises or any portion thereof so described and applied for are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of said statute.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

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TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Oct. 25th, 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, PERRY CASTELL, of Saguinaw, county of Lane, State (or Territory) of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7324 for the purchase of the NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section No. 12, in Township No. 26 south, Range No. 2, West, W. M., 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 W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Monday the 4th day of February, 1907.

He names as witnesses: James Sears of Saguinaw, Oregon; Othy C. Miller, of Saguinaw, Oregon; George Sears of Walker, Oregon. John H. Landers of Elmira, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of February, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 5, 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, ROY G. DUNTON, of Dexter, Co. of Lane, State (or Territory) of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7435, for the purchase of the S 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 30, in Township No. 19 S., Range No. 1 W. W. M., 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 W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Elden Templeman, of Zion, Oregon; William M. Williams, of Dexter, Ore.; Byron Dunton, of Dexter, Ore.; Edwin Wagner, of Dexter, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of March, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

O. & S. E. R. R. CO. Time Table No. 4 To take effect November 1 1906. East Bound 3 and 4 Tuesday W. Bound and Sat only 1 and 2 Daily except Sunday.

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