

SUPREME COURT DECIDES AGAINST LABOR LEADERS

Washington, Dec. 3.—The supreme court of the United States today decided the habeas corpus case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, now held in prison in Idaho on the charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, adversely to the men. The opinion was by Justice Harland and the effect of the decision will be to continue to hold the men for trial in Idaho.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE LOWER SIUSLAW

Born—On North Fork, Monday, November 26, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hensley, a daughter, weight ten pounds. All doing well.

The logging engine which Fellman and Nicolle are using at Mapleton has been sold by them to Mrs. Phelps. He will move it to Indian creek as soon as they finish logging on Mrs. Lytes' land.

Fellman & Nicolle have purchased a 16x13 Willamette donkey road engine for logging purposes. It is larger than any donkey used in the Siuslaw valley and will handle 1500 feet of 1 1/2 inch steel cable.

The Oregon & California Lumber Co. have recently purchased a controlling interest in the schooner Saunilto and the vessel is now on her way here. The vessel will carry 500,000 to 600,000 feet of lumber, so we are informed.

At the regular meeting of Heceta lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F., of Florence, the following officers were elected: R. N. Weatherston, N. G.; E. H. Anderson, V. G.; John L. Furlish, recording secretary; Marlon Morris, financial secretary; Wm. Kyle, treasurer.—Florence West.

SPRINGFIELD NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

The crew of men who have been working for the past two weeks on the large S. P. oil tanks have them nearly completed and within a few days the first oil will be pumped into them.

Julius DeStick, whose home is in Moline, Ill., but for the past several months employed in the Booth-Kelly mill at Springfield, was quite seriously injured in the mill Wednesday afternoon. He was working on the carriage when one of the large chains broke, striking him in the face, inflicting a very painful wound and rendering him unconscious for some time. It was at first thought that the accident was of a very serious nature but later proved only a very bad flesh wound. He is getting along nicely and will be able to go to work in a few days.

The excavation work on the Emil Etter block has been completed and the concrete foundation for the new building will be started next week. The building in dimensions will be 30x60, two stories, and will have two store rooms downstairs, one 16x36, the other 20x60; both to have large plate glass fronts. A side entrance will be made at the rear of the 16x36 room where the stairs will be. The upstairs will have two dressing rooms and a toilet room and a large room 40x36 which will be used for a lodge room. The postoffice will occupy the smaller room on the first floor, which will be 16x30, with an 8-foot mail entrance in the rear.—News.

PLEASANT HILL ITEMS OF INTEREST

(Special Correspondence.) Pleasant Hill, Dec. 1.—Misses Elta Mitchell and Grace McCall, of Watsburg, Wash., are visiting relatives here.

Rev. Horn will close his pastorate here next month. His successor has not yet been chosen.

Mr. J. G. Testers, of Cottage Grove, visited last week with his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell.

A literary society has been organized which, with the singing school and football practice, affords considerable entertainment to the young people of the neighborhood.

P. N. Laird and family went yesterday to Dexter to attend the golden wedding of Uncle Sam Handsaker and wife, which took place at the old home now occupied by their daughter, Mrs. J. M. Keeney and family.

Miss Emma Jay entertained a party of friends last evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. P. N. Shelley.

Mrs. Farrow is dangerously ill with an abscess. Dr. Jayne is attending her.

W. H. Shelley and family and Robert Drury and family went to Eugene yesterday to attend the Drury-Buchanan wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Read went to

Cottage Grove to spend Thanksgiving. Professor H. C. Baughman and family came up yesterday from Eugene to spend Thanksgiving with his mother, Mrs. L. Baughman, and other relatives.

We are reliably informed that three or four weddings are scheduled to take place in this neighborhood inside of a month.

C. C. Mulkey has got moved into his new residence, and now has time to coach the new football team, much to the satisfaction of the boys.

There will be a Christmas tree at the church under the auspices of the Y. P. C. E.

Miss Ada Davis, who is paying a visit to parents, will return to Fresno, Cal., in a few days.

Ben Eby went to Hazel Dell last week to do a lot of blacksmithing for the S. P. surveying party at that place.

WEEKLY REPORT OF EUGENE MARKET

Chittim bark—5c.
Wool—20c.
Poultry, Eggs, etc.
Eggs—per doz., 35c.
Dairy butter—per roll, 40¢ 50c.
creamery, 60c per roll.
Hens—per lb., 7¢ 8c.
Frys—per lb., 10c.
Geese—per lb., 5¢ 9c.
Ducks—per lb., 9¢ 10c.
Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
Potatoes—per cwt., 60c.
Onions—per lb., 1 1/4c.
Lemons—per case, \$5.50.
Green Apples—per box, 50¢ 75c.
Livestock Market.
Steers—per lb., 2 1/2c.
Good cows—per lb., 2c.
Good prime dressed veal—per lb., 6c.
Mutton on foot—per lb., 3 1/2¢ 4c.
Fat hogs—per lb., 5¢ 6c.
Grain and Feed.
Cheat hay—per ton, \$10.00.
Timothy hay—per ton, \$10.00.
Oats—per bu., 40c.
Bran—per ton, \$21.
Mixed feed—per ton, \$22.
Shorts—per ton, \$25.
Wheat—per bu., 89c.
Flour—per bbl., \$3.40.

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT.

Portland, Dec. 6.—Jobbers are stocking up on sugar to an unusual extent, which would indicate that present prices are lower than trade conditions warrant. There is now an abnormal difference between the two coasts on refined sugars, and no one can figure out why there should be any further decline on this coast but on the contrary everything points to an advance.

The strength of the eastern market has been extended to stock trade in the Stock Exchange, where it advanced today 2 1/2 points. The sugar market in New York was unusually firm, and, in fact, even with the recent advance in raw, the quotations tend upward.

Potatoes Move Slowly.

In spite of a better condition in the car shipping, potatoes are not moving any too freely. In the country 90c is about top, while for fancy and extra fancy over \$1 is quoted. The San Francisco demand is barely fair. One dealer said this morning that his shipping business dropped off last month much before October, accounted for by lack of cars. He said, moreover, that southern orders seemed to be growing smaller for some unaccountable reason. With all that, dealers generally are not complaining of trade, which is keeping quite up to former years. Locally the demand has increased, showing in proportion to the growth of the city and suburbs.

High Grade Hops Scarce.

Most of the hop business reported is in off-grade goods. Buyers of export grade are taking all offered but find some trouble in getting hop up to the standard. Price remains steady at 15c for this grade. Primes and under are being picked up at all the way down to 9c.

Front Street Trade.

Sweet potatoes are higher today, most houses naming 2 1/2c. A car coming in yesterday relieved the scarcity somewhat, but the demand is very good and shipments from the South slow. Frost is reported in the growing districts and crops badly damaged.

Eggs continue high, today's figure reaching 37 1/2c. Country creamery butter is stiffer, some of the better creameries reaching a parity with city.

Poultry is up another half cent, and is practically off the street. Good receipts are due tomorrow and next day.

Fresh fish is in good supply and trade reported first class.

In fruits business is reported fairly good locally, but not much doing in the way of shipping. Apples are selling freely both to local and su-

burban grocers and fruit retailers. Tangerines are appearing, but are rather too green as yet.

The approaching holiday season is in evidence through the appearance of Christmas greens. Mistletoe is quoted at \$2@2.50 per barrel. The trade has been advised that holly will be minus berries this year, weather conditions being such as not to develop the berries.

Portland's Market Report.

Eggs—26@37c.
Grain bags—8 3/4c
Creamery butter—30@32 1/2c.
Chickens—14@14 1/2c per lb.
Wheat—valley, 66c; bluestem, 67c.
Oats—24@25c.
Barley—\$21.00@22.00.
Hay—Timothy, \$11.00@12.00; vetch, \$7.00@7.50.
Mohair—Choice, 26@28c.
Wool—Valley, coarse to medium, 21@22c.
Hops—1906 crop, 13@15c.
Potatoes—New, 85@90c per cwt.
Onions—New, \$1.10@1.15.
Chittim bark—New stock, 5 1/2¢ 6¢ per lb.
Beef steers—\$3.25@3.75; cows \$2.25@2.75; hogs, \$6.00@6.85; calves, \$4.00@4.50; sheep, \$4.75@5.25; lambs, \$5.00@5.25.

THREE KILLED IN DESPERATE RIFLE DUEL

San Diego, Dec. 3.—Two men and a woman were killed on the road between Escondido and San Luis Reydam as the result of a fight between Howard Gore and Edward Brady, ranchers, who have been enemies for some time over a claim Gore is alleged to have jumped. This morning the two men met and renewed the dispute. Gore drew a rifle and killed Brady. Mrs. Brady, who was present, got hold of a gun and shot Gore, who then succeeded in killing Mrs. Brady before he died.

The Bradys were unarmed and when the shooting began Mrs. Brady ran toward the house. Gore fired twice, wounding her. She got into the house and secured a rifle, and as Gore continued to approach the house Mrs. Brady broke out a pane of glass and fired, hitting Gore. Before the latter dropped he managed to fire another shot, which killed Mrs. Brady.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS DELIVERED

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's annual message to congress occupied the attention of the senate as soon as the opening preliminaries were concluded today. These included the receipt of messages from the house reciting the deaths of several of its members.

Senator Rayner introduced the following resolution:
The president's message is in the main as follows:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

Corporation Campaign Contributions.

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already passed one house of congress. Let individuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

Right of Appeal in Criminal Cases.

Another bill which has just passed one house of congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law, is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of congress. It is, of course, not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the government had indicted certain persons for conspiracy in connection with rebates, the court sustained the defendant's demurrer; while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates has been sustained by the court, conviction obtained under it, and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. These two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. At

present there is no way by which the government can cause such a conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a higher court; and the wheels of justice are blocked with out any real decision of the question. I cannot too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A fair remedy to pass in order to avoid hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wage-workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. It seems an absurdity to permit a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the congress to be "unconstitutional," and then to deny to the government the right to have the supreme court definitely decide the question.

Judge Holt, of the New York district court, in a recent decision admirably states the need for treating with just severity offenders of this kind. The opinion runs in part as follows:

Injunctions.

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case, of course, the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence, there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some law such as I advocated last year.

Capital and Labor.

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trade unions, there is one matter more important to remember than anything else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign, both corporations and trade unions, associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions. To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have no other means of training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American National life. Moreover, while such preaching and such agitation may give a livelihood to a certain notoriety to some of those who take part in it, it may result in the temporary political success of others, in the long run every such movement will either fail or else will provoke a violent reaction, which will result not merely in undoing the demagog and the agitator, but also in the undoing of the good that the honest reformer, the true upholder of popular rights, has patiently and laboriously achieved. Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagog and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced, men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence and demagoguery is such that they can not for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed, advance along the path marked out last year by this very congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow-Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an evil equality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit; and when hatred is sown,

the crop which springs up can only be evil.

An eight-hour law for railroad employees is advanced.

Desires congress to thoroughly investigate child labor and the labor of women in the United States. Favors a more effective and comprehensive employers' liability law.

Corporations.

The present congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line; and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet in my judgment, it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing-house law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers. All these laws have already justified their enactment. The interstate commerce law, for instance, has amazingly falsified the predictions, both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends; while during the same period the increasing effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freight rates and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the commission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On August 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the commission received notices of over five thousand separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous rates.

Japanese Question.

It is a mistake, and it betrays a spirit of foolish cynicism, to maintain that all international governmental action is, and must ever be, based upon mere selfishness, and that to advance ethical reasons for such action is always a sign of hypocrisy. I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditably to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the islands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind.

Naturalization of the Japanese is advocated.

Agriculture, irrigation and forest preservation are discussed briefly.

A national marriage and divorce law is advocated.

The president declares in favor of a ship subsidy measure such as he formerly recommended to congress. The Cuban affair is passed over briefly, the president asserting that peace has come to the island through the action of the United States, but vesting the crops in its progress, and as soon as the election is held the government will be turned over to the Cuban people.

Several of the printed pages of the message are devoted to the Rio de Janeiro conference attended by Secretary Root. The president seeks to show that much better feeling toward the United States in part of the southern republics has been the result of this meeting.

Promise is made that the president's Panama trip will be treated of in a special message to congress.

GIRL WANTED—In a family of two.

Enquire at Guard office or of F. C. Walters at Elmira, Or. d w 66

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, October 4, 1906.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Robert F. Loudon, contestant, against homestead entry No. 11,299, made February 17, 1902, for the S 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 33, Township 17, S. Range 4 E., T. 34 N., R. 12 E., in which it is alleged that said Chasley Harris has wholly abandoned said land and especially for the last six months; that there are no improvements on said land; that no cultivation has been made thereon; that said land is unfit for agricultural purposes and is chiefly valuable for the timber thereon. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on January 4, 1907, before W. Calkins, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on January 18, 1907, before the register and receiver at the United States land office in Roseburg, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed October 4, 1906, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.



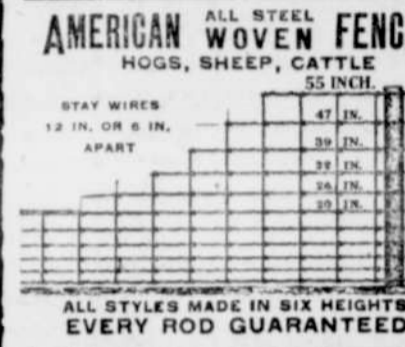
BUILDERS' Hardware

Of all descriptions, from Nails and Screws to the finest assortment of Locks and Trimings :

Carpenters and Contractors will do well to get our prices before letting contracts. If you don't buy a Berger's we both lose \$'s :

Berger's Hardware
815 Willamette St.

A CAR LOAD Just Received



THE BEST FENCE FOR HORSES' CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS & POULTRY
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
OVER 500 MILES SOLD IN OREGON THIS YEAR

MOON & TINGLY, Eugene, Ore.

Long Tennessee Fight.

For Twenty years W. L. Rawls, of Bells, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful until I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface. This caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c at Linn Drug Co.

W. T. Harkins and C. R. Wicks, of the Star Lumber Company, of Star, are attending the convention this afternoon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., Oct. 18, 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, Gertrude G. Bush, of Bay Centre, County of Pacific, state of Washington, has filed in this office on March 9, 1906, her sworn statement No. 7231 for the purchase of the W 1/4, E 1/4 of section No. 20 in township No. 18, south of range No. 6 west 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 her claim to said land before the register and receiver at this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 23d day of January, 1907.

She names as witnesses Clark P. Devereaux, of Eugene, Oregon; Fred C. Whitten, of Portland, Oregon; Josie Hale Bush and Anderson S. Bush, of Bay Centre, Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of January, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., Oct. 9, 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 public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Edwin E. Lommen, of Crookston, county of Polk, state of Minnesota, filed in this office on September 4, 1906, his sworn statement No. 7154 for the purchase of the southeast quarter of Section 30 in Township No. 18, south of Range No. 7 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 Friday, the 4th day of January, 1907.

He names as witnesses Martin Haugenson, of Eugene, Or.; Nick Anderson, of Eugene, Or.; Fader Oppus, of Blue River, Wash.; A. Lommen, of Burlington, Wash.

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 January, 1907.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Willamette House.

80 West 8th St., Eugene, Ore.

RATES \$1.00 PER DAY.

Board and Room \$4.50 per Week.
Meals \$3.50 per week.

WM. LILWALL, Prop.

Be in the Swim

We want Agents in all parts of the Northwest to sell the Popular WHEELER PIANOS, (over 40,000 now in use.)

SAMPLE GENUINE

\$350 Pianos \$175.00
SENT ON APPROVAL

Address—

Wheeler Piano Mfg. Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON

GEORGE W. KINSEY General Auctioneer.

Residence 194 E. 10th St.

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BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

FOR SALE—Twenty-six Angora goats, half of them nanettes, for sale.

F. E. Nighwander, Crow, Oregon. Phone Farmers 25x.

WANTED—To buy relinquishment on a good timber claim not too far out.

Prefer to deal with owner direct. J. O. Watts, corner Ninth and Willamette streets. d w 222

WANTED—Goats on shares 25¢ number; for five years; responsible party.

Address C. E. Leitler, 315 Commercial building, Portland, Or. d w 66