

OVERTON WALL PAPER AND PAINT CO.'S

The Only Paint

Quality—in Paints



PATTON'S SUN PROOF

That has been sold for 15 years and proven entirely satisfactory. Costs no more than the "So-called" good paints offered you. Call for and use nothing but

NEW STORES

are in the new Rankin building

West 7th Street Nos. 16 and 18

Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, House Lining, Tacks, and Window Shades

Glass and Chinamel, Picture Frames to Order, Large Assortment of Mouldings

We have just received the largest and most varied stock of

Wall Papers

Ever brought to this city ranging from the cheapest to the most artistic

Our prices always the lowest



WE ARE LEADERS--Others Follow

HANDEAKER AND PEARCE ARE GIVEN SENTENCE

WILL SERVE SIX AND FIVE YEARS RESPECTIVELY AT SALEM FOR ROBBING URIAH GARL AT NATRON

Their Attorneys Asked for Parole Sentence But Judge Harris Refused—Hert Kelsay, Charged With Theft of John Tunnell's Check, Acquitted by Jury Today.

(From Saturday's Guard.) There was a sad scene in the court room this forenoon when the time came for sentencing Samuel L. Handeaker and Harold Pearce, the self-confessed robbers of Uriah Garl at Natron on the night of May 28. Among the audience in the room at the time sat a number of the relatives of the boys—neither one of them is over 21 years old, Handeaker being only 19—including Handeaker's young bride of only a few weeks, and his grandmother. As the judge commanded Handeaker to rise and asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, the wife and grandmother could control their feelings no longer and burst into tears. The young man stood erect and in the midst of a death-like stillness he replied to the judge: "I have nothing to say except I am very sorry for the act and expect to do better in the future." At that moment L. Blyen put joy into the hearts of the anxious relatives by making a touching plea that the boy be given a parole sentence, reciting the fact that he was of a splendid family, that this was his first offense of the kind, that the money taken from the old man had been returned to him and the prisoner had made complete confession. The judge, after listening to the plea and remarks from District Attorney McPadden in which he said the matter rested with the discretion of the judge as to the kind of a sentence to impose, stated that he would defer sentence until this afternoon.

E. O. Potter, attorney for Harold Pearce, also made a plea for a parole sentence for him, and his sentence was also deferred until this afternoon.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the boys were again taken into court and Judge Harris, after dwelling upon the seriousness of their offense, pronounced sentence, giving Handeaker six years and Pearce five years in the penitentiary. The aged grandmother and the wife of young Handeaker followed the pair out of the courtroom to the jail, where they were allowed to linger awhile in the vestibule to bid him good bye, but were finally compelled to withdraw amid tears and heart-rending sobs.

Kelsay Not Guilty.

The jury in the case of the state vs. Bert Kelsay, charged with the larceny of a \$240 check from John Tunnell at Creswell, returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon and the boy was discharged from custody.

Jury Disagrees.

The Hoffman vs. Scott jury, after being out 15 hours, returned this morning at 2:15 o'clock and reported that they could not agree upon a verdict. They were discharged. It is said that at first the jury stood five in favor of Scott and seven for Mrs. Hoffman, but at the last it was reversed.

M. M. SCARBROUGH TO TAKE DEGREE AT YALE

Boston, Mass., June 20.—Among the students who will receive doctor M. E. degrees at Yale Medical School commencement June 26 is Marvin McRae Scarbrough, of Eugene, Or., the only graduate from the Pacific coast.

Scarbrough is a son of Dr. Scarbrough, of Creswell. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1902 and was assistant instructor in biology in 1902-'03. During his school days here he was employed as university reporter for the Guard.

The new custom house at New York will be ready for occupancy September 1. It has been eight years building and cost \$8,000,000.

EUGENE COMPANIES WILL BE CAMPED AT FT. STEVENS

The Eugene companies of the Oregon National Guard are making extensive preparations for the annual encampment between July 6 and 15 at Fort Stevens, on the Oregon side of the mouth of the Columbia. The Oregon troops will be scattered in five different groups, four of which are near the mouth of the Columbia. The Washington troops will at the same time be encamped around Puget Sound. The militia of both states with the exception of a few companies will endeavor to ward off the imaginary attacks of a supposed enemy.

The Oregon troops will be divided into five camps. Two companies will be at Fort Columbia, on the Washington side, five at Fort Stevens, seven at Gearhart Park, and the battery at Seaside. Five Southern Oregon companies will be situated at Roseburg, where there is a crack rifle range, and much "wet goods."

Fourth Regiment.

The proposed Fourth regiment, of which considerable has been said, will not be formed until after the encampment, as the officers would not have time to get their suits.

The regiment will probably consist of the companies at Eugene, Cottage Grove, Silverton, McMinnville and other places. It is hardly likely that Eugene will have a third company.

ONE RAILROAD FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

Washington, June 21.—The Standard Oil Company will, within two years, own and operate a complete transcontinental railroad system, in the opinion of those here who are familiar with such matters. This line will extend from the Atlantic tidewater at Newport News, Va., to Seattle and Portland by way of Chicago. Every mile will be controlled by the Standard Oil Company, and from the day it opens it will be the most potent transportation interest on the continent.

Three links will comprise the new Standard Oil chain—the Virginia Railway, commonly known as the Tidewater and Deepwater from Newport News, Va., into West Virginia, and soon to be connected with the Ohio river; the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, extending from Ironton, O., on the Ohio river, north and west across Ohio and Michigan; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, from Chicago and Milwaukee west to the Pacific coast.

BOY MAY LOSE EYE BY EXPLOSION

Alexander Tweed, a boy of twelve years, who works at Vincent's restaurant, while playing with firecrackers and a toy cannon this afternoon at 2:30, was badly burned in the face by a powder explosion. The injuries are quite severe and it is possible that he may lose one eye. He was taken to the Eugene hospital, where all the attention possible is being given him. The boy is an orphan.

REMOVE GRIEVANCES OF WINEGROWERS

Paris, June 22.—The chamber of deputies today voted practically unanimously all clauses of the wine frauds bill previously adopted separately, thus enabling the government to put the measure into immediate effect and remove the principal grievances of the winegrowers.

The latest advices from the center of disturbances in China are to the effect that the rebels are getting the worst of it in all encounters with regulars, and that the indications are the rebellion will soon be ended.

Mrs. Grace Leathe, said to be the wealthiest woman in Missouri, has given \$200,000 to the St. Louis Society for the Prevention of Consumption.

CHIEF FORESTER PINCHOT DEFENDS PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Denver, June 20.—This is the last day of the interstate convention. In consequence of the controversy which arose yesterday over the basis of representation and the method of voting, the report of the committee on credentials, which was sent back to the committee for revision, remained to be acted upon today. Each state represented was given ten votes and to each chamber of commerce or other recognized commercial organizations five votes.

The convention is remarkable in that since the first day, when Secretary Garfield and Commissioner Ballinger spoke, there has been only one speech in favor of the administration. Conservatives declare, however, that the opposing forces are really not far apart, only differing in the method as to the best way the vast region west of the Mississippi can be thrown open for settlement.

Chief Forester Pinchot was invited to address the convention, and responded with a speech defending the president's policy.

Mr. Pinchot said in part: "The national forest policy as we now have it began when the people of the United States themselves began to realize that the timber was being cut faster than it was being reproduced. The American citizen uses wood more freely and depends upon it for comfort and well being more directly than the citizen of any other nation. Ours is a civilization of wood as much as it is of coal and steel. We are using every year three times as much wood from our forests as they are growing. A great timber famine is not only in sight, but it is approaching with bewildering speed.

"After the final forests—called forest reserves—were created under the law of March 3, 1891, it began to appear that a few rich men were getting hold of vast acres of public timber lands, often by methods which I will not stop to describe. These men saw not only that there was going to be a great shortage of timber, but also that when the shortage came it would be enormously profitable to them to control what timber there was good. Their reasoning was good, and they went to work vigorously to carry it into effect. But President Roosevelt was awakened to the situation. He saw that it would be vastly better to have some of the timber in the government's hands for the benefit of all the people, rather than have it all in the hands of a few great owners strictly for their own benefit. Action was needed. He acted and created many million acres of national forests.

"In view of this action of the president, taken to prevent monopoly and consequent excessive price of lumber, it is curious to find some good men honestly convinced that the creation of national forests is a bad thing, because, they say, it is raising the price of lumber to the consumer. It is the general scarcity of timber, not the national forests, that is raising the price of lumber to the consumer, and this is proved by the fact that prices have risen far more rapidly in the East, where there are no national forests, than in the West, where there are many.

"Another very powerful reason stands behind our forest policy. It is needed to protect the water sheds of streams used for irrigation, for domestic water and manufacturing supply and for transportation. No well informed man any longer doubts the beneficial effect of the forest on the streams. No friend of irrigation, which is to be the great fundamental industry of the West, doubts the wisdom of protecting the forests, or of protecting the vegetation on the summer ranges within the forests, which are almost as important in their effect on water flow as the forests themselves. If there are no other reasons—and there are many—the protection of irrigation throughout the West would amply justify the president's forest policy.

"The effect of range protection in the national forests is already strikingly evident. In many localities it has been possible to increase the number of stock carried because of marked improvement of the range under more reasonable use. Very much of the range in the national forests was badly overgrazed. It is recovering on the whole, with most gratifying rapidity.

"The protection of the forest and the protection of the range by wise use are two important divisions of a problem vastly larger and more important than either. This is the problem of the conservation of all our national resources. It is the basic problem, and it is a very practical and delicate one. If we conserve our natural resources we shall prosper. If we destroy them, no amount of success in any other direction will keep us prosperous. It is the question both of the present and the future."

REFERENDUM VOTE BEFORE STRIKE CALLED

Denver, June 22.—The convention of the Western Federation of Miners today practically agreed upon a constitutional amendment providing for a referendum vote by any local union before a strike is called, two-thirds of those voting to answer in the affirmative. Under the present system a strike may be ordered by any union when three-fourths of its resident members vote in favor of it, and this action is ratified by the executive board. Several other minor amendments to the constitution were adopted.

JUDGE MURPHY DEAD AT SALEM

Salem, Or., June 20.—Judge J. J. Murphy, clerk of the supreme court for over 20 years, dropped dead on the street here last night. Heart disease was the cause. He was the father of Chester G. Murphy, of Portland. He was an Odd Fellow and a Mystic Shriner. He sustained a paralytic stroke three years ago, but apparently fully recovered. His age was 75.

PREDICTS ANOTHER FUEL FAMINE FOR NEXT WINTER

Portland, June 22.—Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, in an interview today, predicted for next winter a repetition of last winter's fuel famine in the Northwest. Owing to the difficulty of securing supplies from the mines another car shortage is almost certain.

"Owing to hostile legislation and high cost of maintenance, improvements and extensions in the Northwest will be few and far between," concluded Elliott.

TWO PERSONS KILLED IN LISBON RIOT

(From Saturday's Guard.) Lisbon, June 22.—Two persons were killed by the police while suppressing a political demonstration against the premier which marked his return from Oporto June 13. They were buried secretly by the police in order to avoid manifestations. There have been a number of clashes between the police and people in which a number of people were injured.

MONUMENT TO THOMAS BAYARD IS UNVEILED

JUDGE GRAY DELIVERS ADDRESS AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THIS AFTERNOON AT UNVEILING CEREMONIES

Dwells Upon His Professional Career, His Personal Charms, His Intensity of Nature and Brilliance of Intellect—May Have Had Faults But They Were Hard to Find.

Wilmington, Del., June 22.—In the presence of the largest crowd ever assembled at a public function in Delaware the bronze memorial to Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state under President Cleveland, United States senator and first ambassador to the court of St. James, was unveiled here this afternoon with simple ceremonies. In the absence of Grover Cleveland, who is ill, his address was read by John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University.

Judge George Gray, of the United States circuit court, delivered an interesting address, in part as follows: "Mr. Bayard may have had his faults, though his friends found it hard to discover them. I know that some that were impugned to him grew out of his very whole-souled devotion to duty as it was given him to see it, that characterized his public life. The high standards of conduct set forth by him in his public utterances were never lowered in the intimacies of private life. On such occasions his conversation, though marked by the changing humor which was natural to him, more often than with most public men whom I have known, took a serious turn and dealt with the great social problems, the solution of which seemed always to fill his mind and heart with anxious solicitude for his country and her institutions.

"This community has hardly yet recovered from its first sense of loss. We all missed and still miss the sustaining presence of his strong, virile nature. The sun seemed to shine less brightly after he left us, and 'the mourners went about the streets.' But he has left us the legacy of his good name and the memory of his upright life. We are all better that he lived among us. Let us love the things that he loved—the simple life, the unostentatious performance of each day's duties—and let us imitate him in the consecration of ourselves to the service of humanity in our day and generation."

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS WILL NOT QUIT WORK

New York, June 20.—An adjustment of the differences between the Western Union Telegraph Company and its operators has been reached. This morning Colonel Clowry, president of the Western Union, addressed a letter to Commissioner Neal, outlining the position of his company, and this is admittedly satisfactory to all concerned.

CALIFORNIA STAGES HELD UP AND ROBBED

Wawona, Cal., June 20.—Two of the regular stages from Raymond, bound for Wawona, were held up and 16 passengers relieved of their valuables yesterday by the "Black Kid," the famous lone highwayman of this section.

The residence on James Sanford's farm at High Prairie, above Lowell, was destroyed by fire Wednesday. The fire was caused from a defective flue. Dave Wilhelm occupied the house. He succeeded in getting some of the household goods out.

Buster Brown

Boys and girls are now in town,
All here to see our "Buster Brown";
Each one has heard the welcome news
Of "Buster and BLUE RIBBON SHOES."

When "Buster and his Tige" appeared,
The boys and girls exclaimed, "they feared
That 'Tige' his precious health would lose
Because he wore not 'BLUE RIBBON SHOES.'"

Then "Buster" smiled and looked so sweet
And showed the crowd his little feet,
And hoped that they would not confuse
The shoddy kind with BLUE RIBBON SHOES.

Then "Tige" stood up and seemed to say,
"My friends I'm present here today
To break to you this bit of news
That dogs don't wear BLUE RIBBON SHOES."

But boys of every class and creed,
And girls, too, who chance to need,
Will never once their health abuse,
Who wear the well-made BLUE RIBBON SHOES.

We are sole agents in Eugene
for the "Buster Brown"
BLUE RIBBON SHOES.

AX BILLY Department STORE

THE STORE THAT KEEPS PRICES DOWN