The Observer

MORO, OREGON.

FRIDAY.... February, 28, 1913

Personal Talk With You.

At any timewhen requested to do so, the paper will be discontinued. But we expect that all arrears will be paid before such request is made. It is easy to ask us for a statement, which will be cheerfully rendered at any time.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

BIG COOS BAY LAND DEAL

3500 Acres, 1600 City Lots and Franchises Included.

Marshfield.—W. J. Wilsey has purchased the holdings of Major L. D. Kinney in North Bend. The deal involves over $1,000,000, and papers will be exchanged as soon as abstracts are prepared. Mr. Wilsey says he is operating for an English syndicate, and will invest other millions in property on the Pacific coast, this purchase being but a starter.

The transfer includes the franchises of the Belt Line Railway and the Rapid Transit company, 1300 acres of land on the peninsula adjoining Marshfield and North Bend, 1000 acres on the lower bay and over 16,000 lots, besides railway rights, which consist of city franchises and war department permits, also included with the city limits are additional tracts of 640 acres in one piece and 600 acres in another. All of the land is platted, and some tracts are improved and streets being laid.

Nehalem Valley to Have Railway.

Veronia.—Work on the Columbia & Nehalem Valley railroad, to be built by the Kerry Timber company of Portland, will commence at once. The builders expect to have the road in operation within 10 months.

The road will be built from Wood's Landing on the Astoria & Columbia River railroad, then down Fishhawk creek, striking Nehalem river at Fishhawk. From there it will keep up Deep creek for several miles, ending in Clatsop county.

Lumber Camps to be Busy.

Astoria.—Activity in the logging industry promises to be more pronounced in Clatsop county this year than ever before in the history of the county. Several new camps are to be opened and camps established, and it is estimated that within the coming few months not less than $3,000,000 will be expended in betterments, extensions and equipment.

SILETZ HOMESTEADERS WIN

Squatters Finally Beaten in Hearing Before Federal Officials.

Portland.—Final and absolute vindication for the struggling Siletz homesteaders, after 11 to 13 years of strife, hardship and anxiety, has been forwarded to the commissioner of the general land office. This vindication came as a result of a week's testimony in Portland, on charges preferred by Oliver L. Hull, and a number of other squatters.

It is assumed that this is the very last impediment that can be put in the way of the remaining Siletz homesteaders. They had filed their affidavits, complying with the Hawley law. Hull and some of the other squatters who are trying to take the land away from the original entrymen, and get it on their own locations, sent charges to the general land office, accusing the homesteaders with perjury. The homesteaders are vindicated of the perjury charge, and also their good faith in doing their very best to comply with the law is declared.

Relief in Sight for Sheepmen.

Enterprise.—Wallowa county sheepmen are beginning to breathe easy again after coming through one of the most severe winters known in years on the Snake and Imnaha rivers. The snow, which fell to unusual depths and remained on the ground several weeks, has melted off the south hillsides, the ground is free of frost and there is an abundance of grazing.

Bend May Develop New Industry.

Bend.—The first pulp ever manufactured from central Oregon timber has reached Bend and the glowing reports of its excellence and the possibilities for manufacturing it opens up are greeted here with enthusiasm.

On January 6 two carloads of "lodge pole" pine, a small black pine that grows upon thousands of acres of land in the upper Deschutes valley, were sent to the pulp mill at Camas, Wash.

The sample of pulp is accompanied by a letter which says that the pulp is of a promising quality and that thorough tests will be made immediately in manufacturing it into paper. It is intended to use the first paper made from Deschutes timber in a leaflet that will describe this territory.

Runaway Convict Captured at Gervais

Salem.—Junior Thompson, one of the two men who sawed their way through the bars on a window at the Insane Asylum, where they were working, was captured at Gervais, by the city marshal. Jack Clark, the other man, is still at large.

MADERO AND SUAREZ KILLED

Shot While Being Taken From The Palace To Prison Under Guard

Mexico City.—Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez were shot and killed in a midnight ride under guard from the national palace to the penitentiary.

The circumstances surrounding the death of the deposed president and vice president of the republic are unknown, except as given in official accounts, which do not conform in all cases. The only witnesses were those actually concerned in the killing.

The provisional president, General Victoriano Huerta, says the killing of the two men was incidental to a fight between their guard and a party attempting to liberate them.

Two of those said to have been in the party that attacked the automobile were killed in the exchange of shots.

The minister of foreign relations, Francisco de la Barra, adds that the prisoners attempted to escape. Neither makes a definite statement as to which side fired the fatal shots. It is possible that neither knows. An official investigation has been ordered and solemn promises have been made that the guilty will be punished.

Not unnaturally a great part of the public regards the official versions with doubt, having in mind the use for centuries of the notorious "Ley Fuga," the unwritten law which is invoked when the death of a prisoner is desired. After its application there is written "Prisoner shot trying to escape."

95 SOLDIERS EXECUTED

Men who Revolted Are Shot One at Time by Regulars

El Paso, Texas.—Ninety-five federal volunteer soldiers were executed at Suaz, below Juarez. They compose part of the garrison which revolted, angered at the killing of ex-President Madero, their former leader.

One at a time, the soldiers were stood against an adobe wall. Ninety-five times the firing squad aimed and fired.

Is the Universe Double?

In 1904 Professor J. C. Kapteyn of Groningen announced his belief that the visible universe is not single, but double—that what we behold is not a system of stars, but two systems.

Since this announcement A. S. Eddington of Greenwich, A. W. Bickerton and H. C. Plummer of Oxford and T. J. J. See of the Lick observatory have given their concurrence to it. Mr. Eddington, for example, has analyzed the motion of six different groups of stars, and he has shown the existence in every case of two sets of curves indicating two paths along which rival star systems are streaming. One stream travels at the rate of seventeen miles a second and the other at the rate of five miles.

The movement of our sun is thirteen miles a second toward the region in the heavens now marked by the great star Arcturus, though he is hastening to meet us. The two pointers of the Great Bear are going along with the earth, other stars of the Great Bear away from the earth. Sirius is in our stream; so are the brightest stars of the Northern Crown—one in the Lion, one in Eridanus and one in Auriga.—William Bayard Hale in World's Work.

Got Her a Seat.

A young woman entered a subway train at Seventy-second street and, seeing that she would have to stand, meekly grasped a strap near one on which a stout, well built man was hanging. Hardly had the train pulled out from the station when she heard a voice saying, "There's a seat, madam," and turning around she beheld her big neighbor pointing to a little space between two men. She stepped forward, but as neither of them seemed inclined to make room for her she smilingly declined to sit where she was so evidently not wanted. Whereupon the big man decided to occupy the space himself! He sat down and after a few seconds began to work himself backward and forward, to right and to left, until presently his neighbors, yielding to his bulk, moved up, and lo! he was in possession of a comfortable seat. Then he arose, politely doffed his hat, bowed to the woman and said: "Now, madam, I think you will find room! Won't you sit down?"—New York Tribune.

Navajo Blue Spots.

It has been noticed by scientists who have been studying the interesting and mysterious Navajo Indians that the Navajo baby invariably has a blue spot at the base of its spine. The spot is sometimes as small as a dime and sometimes as big as one's hand. It closely resembles a bruise, but it is due entirely to an extraordinary pigmentation. The spot may disappear before the child is five years old, but always returns later in life when this is the case. The scientists have come to the conclusion that this spot is proof positive of the Mongolian origin of the Navajo. And they also make the astonishing assertion that it is present in many European and American children whose parents can trace their genealogy for generations back and are certain that there has been no admixture of Mongolian blood.—Exchange.

California Woman Seriously Alarmed

"A short time ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs and caused me a great deal of annoyance. I would have bad coughing spells and my lungs were so sore and inflamed I began to be seriously alarmed. A friend recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, saying she had used it for years. I bought a bottle and it relieved my cough the first night, and in a week I was rid of the cold and soreness of my lungs," writes Miss Marie Gerber, Sawtelle, Cal. For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

HE SHALL NOT DIE

A True Story In the Life of President Lincoln

By F. A. MITCHEL

Though the following incident in the career of the martyr president is a story, it is not a product of the imagination. Indeed, there are certain phases in this remarkable man's life that seem too sacred to be made the subject of inventive literature. Nor is there any need for invention. It would only weaken instead of strengthen the story. This one of many merciful acts of Mr. Lincoln's is given just as it occurred.

The opening of the war brought a host of bouleversements. Many persons who had been prosperous, rich, found all they had possessed swept away, some of them being overburdened with debt they could not pay. Among these was a clergyman, a Mr. Luckett, who was too old to recover from the misfortunes the war brought upon him. He was at the time living in Missouri, though he had been in charge of churches in many of the western states. He had been able to gather a small sum to provide for him in his old age, and now the great crisis that had come upon the nation took this away from him. He was too old to secure a pastorate and too old to engage in any kind of business.

A niece living in Memphis, Tenn., hearing of his pitiable condition, invited him to visit her. He did so while in a condition of deep depression. His misfortunes coming when his physical forces were breaking away may have affected his mind. At any rate, it is impossible to conceive of a man involving himself as he did while in full possession of his faculties.

Memphis was then in possession of the Federal forces under command of General Hurlbut. It was to the in-

"YOUR FATHER'S LIFE IS SAFE."

terest of the United States government at the time to prevent supplies from being carried through the lines to the Confederates, and for this purpose spies were employed to watch for persons engaged in such traffic. The spy system, notwithstanding that it has figured largely in romance, is not likely to enlist those who are inspired by the highest motives.

Some of these unscrupulous persons found a victim in the old clergyman. Hearing him lament the loss of his fortune, they suggested a way for him to recover it. They told him that the southern people were greatly in need, among other things, of quinine and percussion caps and would pay enormous prices for these articles. Whether Mr. Luckett was aware that such traffic was forbidden by the United States government and that the punishment attached to it was death does not appear. And even if he was his being drawn into such a trap is hardly conceivable in a man of sound mind.

Of course the men who induced him to ship the supplies stopped them before they had crossed the lines, and Mr. Luckett was arrested. That a court martial should have found him guilty of furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy is not surprising. Courts martial are makeshifts in wartime, just as Judge Lynch is used in newly settled countries overrun by criminals, where the protection afforded by the law of the land tends rather to defeat than to establish justice. But for any body of United States officers to condemn a broken down old man to death for such an offense is to say the least unmerciful. Nevertheless Mr. Luckett, who had spent his life preaching the gospel, was sentenced to be shot.

The scene of our story now shifts to the capital of the nation, where every one from the president down to the scullion in the kitchen was absorbed in the great struggle between the north and south. A gentleman and his wife who had come from the west alighted from a train and pursued their way through streets crowded with army wagons, soldiers, pedestrians, marching cavalrymen and artillery to the house of representatives. Arriving there, the gentleman sent his card to a member of congress—Voorhees of Indiana, afterward a senator of national reputation. The card bore the name of Bullitt, a resident of the congressional district represented by Mr. Voorhees. The latter arose from his desk, joined Mr. Bullitt, with whom he was well acquainted, and the two went to the anteroom, where Mrs. Bullitt awaited them. They found her very much agitated, and she greeted Mr. Voorhees with the words:

"My father is to be shot the day after tomorrow."

It behooved the congressman to do what he could for the unfortunate woman, though it hardly seemed possible amid the turmoil of a great war at the capital, where it was being directed, to do anything. The matter of supplying aid and comfort to the enemy was a crime as serious as giving information of military movements, which is punishable with the halter.

The only material at hand with which to work was documents that Mr. and Mrs. Bullitt had collected where the latter's father was known, testifying to his good character. Nevertheless Mr. Voorhees entered heartily into the cause of his friends. Senators are supposed to be more powerful in Washington than representatives, and Mr. Voorhees applied to the two senators from Indiana, Hendricks and Lane, to go with him to the president and intercede with him for the life of Mr. Luckett. Senator Lane refused to ask for a pardon for any man who had been guilty of supplying the Confederates with quinine and ammunition. Senator Hendricks was more tractable and consented. But later woman's more impressionable nature came in to break down the sternness of Senator Lane. He mentioned to his wife the case of the application of a daughter to save the life of her father, and the good lady sent her husband to seek Mr. Voorhees to eat his words and help on the work.

It was not till the next morning, twenty-four hours before the death sentence was to be carried into effect, that the party went to the White House to lay siege to the tender hearted president. Mr. Lincoln received them without delay, and Senator Lane stated the case. The president listened patiently, but there did not seem to be anything in the case to separate it from others of like character. But when Senator Lane had finished Mrs. Bullitt began such an appeal as a daughter would make in behalf of an aged father. Before she had finished Mr. Lincoln turned to Senator Lane and asked:

"Lane, what did you say this man's name is?"

"Luckett," replied Senator Lane. "Henry M. Luckett?"

"Yes," Mrs. Bullitt answered eagerly "My father's name is Henry M. Luckett."

"Did your father preach in Spring field years ago?"

"He did."

"This is strange," said the president thoughtfully. "I have often heard him preach, and I've often been mistaken for him. He is a tall, dark complexioned man, very like me. And he is to be shot tomorrow. No, no; there shall be no shooting or hanging in this case. There must be something the matter with him or he would not have been caught in such an affair as this." Then, turning to Mrs. Bullitt, he added, "I don't know how I shall proceed in the matter, but you may rest assured, my child, that your father's life is safe."

Before the party left him Mr. Lincoln summoned a telegraph operator from an adjoining room and dictated a dispatch to General Hurlbut at Memphis directing him to suspend the execution of Henry M. Luckett and await further orders in the case.

This sudden change from death to life in the case of her father was a great strain on Mrs. Bullitt. She became hysterical, crying and laughing by turns. Nor was the incident without effect upon the others of the party, some of whom were in tears. The president showed his own emotion by repeating to himself:

"Henry M. Luckett! No, no; there shall be no shooting in this case."

This is only one of the many similar incidents that occurred in that historic executive mansion during those four years of civil war. Viewing them now at a distance of half a century, they stand out resplendent acts of mercy at a time when all else was barbaric cruelty. They were preparing the way for a great change in the methods of nations as to the treatment of those who either justly or unjustly have raised a hand against an established government and failed. When the struggle ended, unlike similar cases since government was established on the earth, not a drop of blood of even the leaders of the movement was shed.

Mr. Luckett when released, though straitened for means, insisted on going to Washington to thank the president for his life. He went to Mr. Voorhees, called him from his desk and in the same room where the old man's daughter had made her appeal thanked him and asked him to take him to Mr. Lincoln that he might also express his gratitude to him. But, though the president had time to spare a life, he had not time to be thanked therefor. The call was never made.

It is now nearly half a century since the man who while in the midst of bloodshed never lost an opportunity of showing mercy fell by the bullet of an assassin, yet with every year the remembrance of those acts grows dearer to the American people. The secretary of war, the generals, all dreaded Mr. Lincoln's pardons, considering them subversive to discipline and detrimental to the cause. But, while we have ceased to be stirred by accounts of the battles, we are ever ready to listen to stories of the president's pardons.

JUDGING A MAN.

There is nothing that needs so much patience as just judgment of a man or even of one act of a man. We ought to know his education, the circumstances of his life, the friends he has made or lost, the motives which filled the act, the health he had at the time, the books he was reading, the temptations of his youth. We ought to have the knowledge of God to judge justly, and God is the only judge of a man.—Stopford Brooke.

Love's Grammar.

"I wish I dared to ask you something, Miss Helen," said Percy, with trembling voice and wabbling chin.

"Why don't you dare ask it?" the maiden said demurely.

"Because I can see 'No' in your eyes."

"In both of them?"

"Y-yes."

"Well, don't you—don't you know two negatives are equivalent to an— How dare you, sir? Take your arm from around my waist instantly!"

But he didn't.

Asbestos.

Charlemagne possessed a tablecloth woven from asbestos. He used to astonish his guests after dinner by gathering it up and throwing it into the fire, whence he drew it cleansed from greasy spots.

How to Bankrupt the Doctors.

A prominent New York physician says: "If it were not for the thin stockings and thin soled shoes worn by women the doctors would probably be bankrupt." When you contract a cold do not wait for it to develop into pneumonia but treat it at once. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs and colds, and has won a wide reputation by its cures of these diseases. It is most effectual and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Hennagin, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the estate of Henry Hennagin, deceased, by the county court of the state of Oregon for Linn county, and that she has duly qualified. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and requested to present the same, duly verified and with the proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix at her home, R.F.D. 3 Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice. Dated this 9th day of January, 1913.

VIRGINIA M. HENNAGIN, Executrix

J. B. HOSFORD, Attorney for Executrix.

First publication January 31st, 1913. [163

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, on the 31st day of December, 1912, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL		
Amount of capital stock paid up		$1,000,000.00
INCOME		
Premiums received during the year	$ 5,016,307.62	
Interest, dividends, and rents received during the year	1,244,868.72	
Income from other sources received during the year	69,225.54	
Total income		$6,330,401.88
DISBURSEMENTS		
Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values	$ 1,773,669.05	
Dividends paid to policy holders during the year	416,749.43	
Dividends paid on capital stock during the year	45,000.00	
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	979,732.45	
Taxes, licenses, and fees paid during the year	101,812.00	
Amount of all other expenditures	295,136.59	
Total expenditures		$3,612,099.52
ASSETS		
Market value of real estate owned	$ 1,122,000.10	
Market value of stocks and bonds owned	2,938,540.83	
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	14,485,615.68	
Premium notes and policy loans	4,353,237.59	
Cash in the course of transmission	6,112.16	
Cash in banks and on hand, less $115,737.85 Rein. Fund	544,332.02	
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	538,135.52	
Other assets (net)	293,491.11	
Total assets	$24,271,465.01	
Less special deposits in any State (if any there be)	$ 19,158.00	
Life Dept.	24,252,307.01	
Acc. Dept.	1,990,698.91	
Total assets admitted in Oregon		$26,243,005.92
LIABILITIES		
Net reserve	$21,881,543.00	
Total policy claims	109,503.46	
All other liabilities	1,466,077.52	
Total Life Dept.	$23,457,123.98	
Total Acc. Dept.	920,398.91	
Total liabilities exclusive of capital stock of		$ 24,377,522.89
Total insurance in force December 31, 1912		$133,309,014.00
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR		
Total risks written during the year		$ 596,640.00
Gross premiums received during the year		119,235.11
Premiums returned during the year		
Losses paid during the year		26,138.00
Losses incurred during the year		27,772.00
Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon December 31, 1912		$3,236,931.00

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

By C. I. D. MOORE, Secretary.

Statutory general agent and attorney for service, H. H. Ward.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

TITLE GUARANTY AND SURETY COMPANY

OF SCRANTON, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, on the 31st day of December, 1912, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL		
Amount of capital stock paid up		$1,000,000.00
INCOME		
Premiums received during the year	$1,025,136.59	
Interest, dividends, and rents received during the year	74,195.87	
Income from other sources received during the year	11,796.33	
Total income		$1,111,128.79
DISBURSEMENTS		
Losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses, etc.	$ 388,933.31	
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	0.00	
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	523,892.53	
Taxes, licenses, and fees paid during the year	31,836.86	
Amount of all other expenditures	140,498.88	
Total expenditures		$1,085,161.58
ASSETS		
Value of real estate owned	$ 115,000.00	
Value of stocks and bonds owned	1,297,690.00	
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	26,562.00	
Cash in banks and on hand	389,110.12	
Premiums in course of collection and in transmission	335,606.66	
Interest and rents due and accrued	9,536.40	
Bills Rec., Advances on Contracts, Real Estate, Mtg. and Judgments	223,425.47	
Total assets	$2,396,930.65	
Total assets admitted in Oregon		$2,396,930.65
LIABILITIES		
Gross claims for losses unpaid	$ 320,083.77	
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	430,265.70	
Due for commission and brokerage	40,813.36	
All other liabilities	87,203.15	
Total liabilities exclusive of capital stock of		$ 878,365.98
Total premiums in force December 31, 1912		$ 860,531.41
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR		
Total risks written during the year		$
Gross premiums received during the year		12,857.72
Premiums returned during the year		1,543.54
Losses paid during the year		3,381.49
Losses incurred during the year		2,570.49
Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon December 31, 1912		

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND SURETY COMPANY

By J. H. LAW, Secretary,

Statutory general agent and attorney for service, A. Edward Krull, Portland, Ore.