CENTRAL POINT HERALD

LANCASTER & PATTISON, PUBLISHERS
S. A. PATTISON, EDITOR.
J. E. LANCASTER, BUSINESS MANAGER

An independent local newspaper devoted to the interests of Central Point and the Rogue River Valley. Published Every Thursday. Subscription price, $1.50 per year, in advance.

Entered as Second-class Matter, May 4, 1906, at the Post Office at Central Point, Oregon, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

AN OBJECT LESSON NEEDED.

"Thou shalt not steal" was omitted from the rules of the Ross bank; at least, it did not prevent theft of the state school money, nor grab and graft of the money of trusting depositors. There was black rascality in this bank. Prison is the right place for doers of this kind of infamy. There are laws which ordain that such men shall be placed there and confined for a term commensurate with their misdeeds.

The school moneys are an irreducible fund, a trust, made such by the constitution, the statutes and the courts. Persons who use those moneys or invest them are violators of the law and by the law deemed criminals. The State Land Board is the only authority allowed by law to lend or invest the school fund. The Ross bank was intrusted with school moneys, which it should have held in solemn trust, as custodian. But it used the moneys in high finance schemes, loaned them to speculators like Pence and Rankin, and failed in business. The State Treasurer had placed $288,000 of the school fund in the bank for safekeeping. That money is locked up in the bank's schemes of high finance.

Here is an offense against all the men and women of Oregon, and their children, whose education is aided by the earnings of the irreducible school fund. The people of Oregon long ago declared in their constitution that the school fund must not be tampered with and prescribed penalties in the law for violators. The officers of the Ross bank should be made to answer before the law for their misdeeds.

Money of depositors was received by the bank when the institution was insolvent; there were deals and conspiracies in the bank to misappropriate funds; there was inflation and watering of properties turned over to the bank to cover up the funds so diverted—in short, there was a carnival of grab and graft such as Oregon has never seen in a bank within its own borders and such as would supply abundant counts for indictment.

But the most lawless deed of all was the looting of the school fund. Oregon needs the object lesson of men brought to justice for misdeeds like these. It has had juggling enough with public funds.—Portland Oregonian.

The following advertisement is taken from a newspaper published at Hoechst, near Wiesbaden, Germany: "Can anyone favor me with the names of the balloonists who when passing over the village of Ried last Thursday evening dropped a bag of ballast down my chimney and completely ruined a fruit tart which I was cooking? Julia Schmidt, 14 Britzelgasse, Ried."

Reduced Rates for the Holidays.

The Southern Pacific Company will sell round trip tickets account the holiday season for one and one-third fare for the round trip between all stations on the Pacific system and to El Paso, Texas. Children under five years, free; over five and under twelve years, tickets will be sold at one-half the excursion rate charged adults. Tickets will be on sale at all Oregon stations as follows: Christmas tickets, December 23, 24 and 25; New Year's tickets, December 30 and 31, 1907, and January 1, 1908 Return limit, January 2, 1908. For further information, call on or address

FRED PARKER, Agent S. P. Co.,
Central Point, Oregon.

Training Women Workers.

A committee of the National Society For the Promotion of Industrial Training recently made recommendations for a reformed educational system which shall provide for industrial training in connection with regular school work. The committee assumes that the conditions of American life are changing, and the educational system for the masses must change with them. According to the last census, about 60 per cent of the 5,000,000 women and girls who work for wages are engaged in domestic and personal service and in trade and manufactures. It goes without saying that this proportion will tend to increase rather than diminish.

Arguing from the disparity between the wages of girls of fourteen to twenty years of age who have had no training and girls of the same age who have been trained, the committee urges an elaborate system for practical work under teachers who have themselves been trained to teach industrial subjects. It is proposed to have industrial centers, fully equipped, where girls may come for training after they have completed certain tasks in the public schools. Girls attending school may divide their day between the industrial center and the regular school studies, and girls who have finished their public school studies may have one or two years' training in industrial work. The industrial training is not to be given haphazard, but adapted in each individual case to the local needs, the wage market and the physical capacities of the girl. For girls who are already at work the industrial and housekeeping training schools will maintain evening classes. Broader and better training can be had in a well equipped industrial school than in the average household or small shop.

Our Banking Institutions.

It is estimated that there are now about 19,000 banking institutions in this country, fully one-third of the number being national banks and alone possessing the right to issue bank notes which circulate as money. The number of banks of all kinds is constantly changing, but the latest statistics of financial institutions show over 6,000 national banks, approximately 9,000 state banks, 1,400 savings banks, about 800 trust companies and as many private banks.

State banks, savings banks and trust companies are chartered under state laws. State banks are similar in the methods of business to national banks, except that they cannot issue notes to be used as money—that is to say, a tax of 10 per cent upon such issues acts as an effectual prohibition. Many of the trust companies do a savings bank and a deposit and checking business and also act as trustees of estates. As a rule, the savings banks are guarded and hedged about in every way with respect to the use of the money intrusted to them for safe keeping. The national banks are under federal restrictions with respect to the issue of bank notes and are required by law to keep on hand a money reserve to safeguard their depositors. That reserve varies from 25 per cent of the deposits in New York city to 15 per cent and even less in smaller cities.

The Russian douma under the present law is chosen by large land holders. A small group, numbering little over 150,000 in a country of 140,000,000, elect nearly a majority of the body. The vote of a single land holder in some cases weighs eighteen or twenty fold more than the vote of a large merchant or a peasant village. Under this disproportionate power the struggle for liberty seemed hopeless, and a large share of the very limited list of voters cast no ballot whatever.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff may be excused for saying, "I told you so." On Jan. 4, 1907, he said to the New York Chamber of Commerce in discussing the defects of the present currency laws, "If this condition of affairs is not changed, and changed soon, we will get a panic in this country compared with which the three which have preceded it would only be child's play."

One million dollars in gold double eagles was the output of the Philadelphia mint in a single day recently, and the same plant will coin $52,000,000 in double eagles as rapidly as they can be turned out. No reaction in Uncle Sam's great factory.

The football season's casualty roll is reported to be: Deaths, eleven; injured, ninety-eight. One more revision of the rules and the life insurance companies may be heard from in no uncertain tones.

It is always a good thing for the country when business is too brisk to permit one to pay much attention to the professional knockers.

It is fitting that only four out of 103 new congressmen wear full beards. Most of them owe their seats to a close shave.

It doesn't seem hard for a man to swear off for one year until the lapse of time reminds him that there are 365 days in it.

1st National Bank

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We pay three per cent interest on TIME and SAFETY DEPOSITS.
We cannot with SAFETY pay a higher rate.

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If you entrust your banking business we want you to be SAFE and to FEEL SAFE. On these terms we invite your business.

Wm. S. Crowell, President — Geo. W. Dunn, 2d V. Pres.
F. K. Deuel, Vice-President — M. L. Alford, Cashier
Oris Crawford, Ass't. Cashier

LODGE DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL POINT LODGE NO. 193 I. O. O. F.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m. in A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Second and Pine Sts. Visiting brothers are specially invited to meet with us when in town.

S. A. PATTISON, Secretary. T. M. JONES, Noble Grand.

PROFESSIONAL

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Observation Cars.

On and after November 15, 1907, the observation cars between Portland and Oakland California, on trains Nos. 15 and 16 will be carried through instead of being cut out, as heretofore, at Roseburg.

Southbound, under this new arrangement, passengers holding proper transportation and Pullman accommodations may occupy these cars on the night leaving Portland until reaching Eugene at 12:32 a. m.

FRED PARKER, Agt. S. P. Co.,
31tf Central Point, Oregon.

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

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Roseburg, Oregon, December 18, 1907.

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, Clarice V. Nye, of Prospect, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office a sworn statement, No. 8773, for the purchase of the NW¼ of NW¼, of Section No. 10, in Township No. 33 South, Range No. 2 East, 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 A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

SATURDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, 1908.

He names as witnesses: William T. Grieve, of Prospect, Oregon; Tracy Boothby, of Peyton, Oregon; Joseph J. Phipps, of Peyton Oregon; Nelson M. Nye, of Prospect, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of March, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

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

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Roseburg, Oregon, December 17, 1907.

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, Jacob G. Cassutt, of Medford, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 8749, for the purchase of the N½ SE¼, of Section No. 24, in Township No. 32 South, Range No. 1 East, 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 A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

THURSDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, 1908.

He names as witnesses: Thomas C. Norris, of Jacksonville, Oregon; John F. Ditsworth, of Peyton, Oregon; Jesse A. Sullivan and Benjamin K. W. Heberling, of Medford, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of February, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

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

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Roseburg, Oregon, December 18, 1907.

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, Augustus Lee Williams, of Central Point, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 8755, for the purchase of the N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, of Section No. 20, in Township No. 35 South, Range No. 2 East, 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 A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

SATURDAY, the 29th day of FEBRUARY, 1908.

He names as witnesses: Isaac B. Williams, of Central Point, Oregon; John A. Obenchain, Chrles A. Obenchain and Charles A. Edmundson, of Big Butte, Oregon.

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 February, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register

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

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Roseburg, Oregon, December 18, 1907.

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, James R. Neil, of Jacksonville, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 8772, for the purchase of the E½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼, of Section No. 18, in Township No. 34 South, Range No. 1 East, 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 A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

SATURDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, 1908.

He names as witnesses: Thomas C. Norris, of Jacksonville, Oregon; James Watkins, Frank R. Neil and George Brown, of Eagle Point, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of March, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

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

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Roseburg, Oregon, December 18, 1907.

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, Frank R. Neil, of Eagle Point, county of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 8766, for the purchase of the N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, of Section No. 10, in Township No. 34 South, Range No. 1 East, 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 A. S. Bliton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, in Medford, Oregon, on

THURSDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1908.

He names as witnesses: Thomas C. Norris, of Jacksonville, Oregon; James Watkins, of Eagle Point, Oregon; James R. Neil, of Jacksonville, Oregon; J. Frank Brown, of Eagle Point, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of March, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Trespass Notices, printed on cloth, for sale at the HERALD office. 50 cents a dozen. tf

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