

Good Roads.

Linn County should be well represented in the good roads convention to be held in Portland next Tuesday and Wednesday. No more important matter is presented the people of Oregon than good roads and every effort to promote them should be encouraged. At the convention there will be some practical address on the subject, not only on the importance of good roads but on the actual construction of them.

Following is the program:
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1902.
10 A. M.—Call to order by the president officer, R. W. Richardson, government commissioner.
Invocation, Rev. Alexander Blackburn, pastor First Baptist Church, Portland.
Address of welcome on behalf of Portland, Hon. George H. Williams.
Address of welcome on behalf of state, Hon. T. T. Geer, governor.
Response, Hon. Martin Dodge, director of the office of Public Road Inquiries, United States Department of Agriculture.
General discussion.
Appointment of committee on resolutions.

2:30 P. M.—Address, "Duty of the Federal Government for Highway Improvement," Hon. Thomas H. Tongue, congressman, First Oregon district.

Address, "Relation of Good Roads to Our Export Trade," Frank A. Hitchcock, chief of the Section of Foreign Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.
Papers and discussions on "Road Conditions in Oregon," to be opened by Hon. John H. Scott, county judge of Marion county.
8 P. M.—Address, "Highways and Their Construction," showing, with stereopticon, the principal highways in Europe and America. James W. Abbott, commissioner of the office of Public Road Inquiries, United States Department of Agriculture, for the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast Division.
Immediately following the address there will be a smoker at Kruse's Grill Room, opposite the Chamber of Commerce.

Menu—Claret punch, chicken salad, crab salad, potato salad, sandwiches, tea and coffee, cigars.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1902.
10 A. M.—Address, "The Railroads and the Wagon Roads," A. L. Craig, general passenger agent, O. R. & N. Co.
Address, "Good Roads as a Pre-requisite to Rural Free Delivery Extension," J. W. Erwin, Assistant Superintendent of Mail Delivery, San Francisco, Cal.
Address, "Roads in China," Hon. H. B. Miller, United States Consul at Niu Chwang, China.
General discussion.
2:30 P. M.—Report of the committee on resolutions.

A Hard Problem.

From the World.
Timothy Murray, longshoreman, came home drunk the other night. He abused his five little children. His wife remonstrated. He beat her into insensibility. Justice Holbrook in sentencing him yesterday said:

We have no use for brutes like you. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the penitentiary for one year and that you pay a fine of \$250. In default of paying the fine you will serve a day in prison for each dollar.

That this sentence was well deserved none will dispute. But meanwhile what of the wife? Five little children are looking to her for food. The landlord must have his rent. There will be no money coming in from the husband. She alone must support the family. Probably she will be unable to do it. Then they will be turned into the streets and the children will be sent to institutions.

This is a hard problem. It might and it ought to be solved. There should be some other way. Instead of sending the wife-beater to prison he might be compelled to work, and his wages should be paid to some responsible person who would see that it went to his wife and children.

Imprisonment for wife beaters is all too inadequate, and is too often in the nature of added punishment to the wife.

San Francisco Call.

Here is a case reported from the proceedings of a London court which makes jest and fiction look pale. The prisoner at the bar was charged with having abandoned his children, and he pleaded that he had so many he could not support them. The evidence brought out the fact that by his first wife he had sixteen children and by his second wife twenty. The second wife on the witness stand testified that she thought she had only eighteen, but admitted there were so many so many she could not be sure. Entertaining American towns long for an increase of population had better send for that man.

A Special Train Will Run.

On Wednesday, Oct. 15 a good many will go from Albany on the noon train, to the dedication of the new O. A. C. hall. In order to accommodate them a special train will return at about 5:30 after the services. A special round trip rate will be given. There will also be a special train from Portland on the west side.

Portland will end the base ball season in the fourth place. The fates and superior skill were against the club.

The news that Mrs. Nation is about to go to England will be received with a great deal of pleasure. It is to be hoped she remains there.

A former star pitcher in a base ball club was in Spokane this week pitching beer glasses etc. Too many of them go down in just this way.

A man with both legs off was in the city this week rolling himself along on a small arrangement for the purpose. When asked what did it he remarked: "Whiskey."

A good many people are coming to Oregon from the east. They should be treated well and made to understand that this is in fact a good country in which to reside.

The funny man has hit it very well. He says the trusts will have to be wiped out with a chloroformed rag so they won't know it. That is about the way President Roosevelt will wipe them out.

A very mean feature of the strike plan is the effort always made to prevent other men from filling the positions vacated. This is wrong, and is a matter the state government should settle in a way to leave no doubt as to the right of men to work without interference from anyone.

The big papers fill their field but the local newspaper is as much a necessity. Life in a town without a paper is worse than living in the Sahara desert. Recently a man who has lived here for years boasted that he had never taken an Albany paper. Instead of that he should take both of them. People who believe in supporting home institutions should stand by the home local paper first and then take as many outside papers as they can afford. All home institutions deserve support, none more than the local papers. It is well for those who wish support of home institutions on their part to be consistent.

The New York World, a leading democratic paper takes a strong position against the plank in the democratic platform of New York state, which reads: "We advocate the national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain." It declares that this is not Jeffersonian democracy, as it does not give to the individual the largest rights consistent with the rights of others. It claims that the federal government cannot enter a state and seize property worth millions, that the mines are state institutions and under the laws of the state. This is being appreciated even by the President, who has so far acted only in a personal way. The state troops are the ones called out. Then if placed under federal control the mines would be run by the politicians of the Matt Quay stripe who would seek to control the entire vote of the 250,000 miners of the state. Not much Jeffersonian democracy in that, the World declares.

"Manslaughter by Automobile."

From the World.
Both in Connecticut and New Jersey the principle that it is manslaughter to kill a person by an automobile driven at illegal speed has now been announced from the bench. In the former State Herbert Marble, of this city, and Harold Du Puy, a Yale student, must stand trial in New Haven; in the latter H. L. Blum and Christopher Johnson have just been indicted by the Bergen County Grand Jury. These indictments have brought forth many protests. President Bostwick of the Automobile Club objects:

I don't see how it is possible to hold the chauffeur for manslaughter because his automobile kills some one. No one can imagine any sane man flying along the highway at such a rate that he cannot control his machine.

So it would seem, and yet that is just what men presumably sane are doing every day. Again, Mr. Owen, an auto-race winner, says:

I've never hit any one yet, though I have had several close calls. And why, do you suppose? Because people crossing the street suddenly jumped out of a safe place back and almost under my machine. We hear a great outcry about reckless chauffeurs, but none about the contributory negligence of pedestrians.

Such utterances reveal a misconception of the law which the charge of Justice Dixon, of Bergen County, should remove. In the Blum case the victim, Richard Henches, was not even in the road; his horse was frightened by Blum's automobile while attached to a lawnmowing machine. Yet Justice Dixon says that if the automobile was being run at unusual or unlawful speed, and thereby caused the death of Henches, it was manslaughter.

Mr. Owen's view of his responsibility as a "chauffeur" is grotesque. The "sudden jump" compelled by a pedestrian nerves when he finds an automobile close upon him without warning is not "contributory negligence."

Saturday Night Thoughts.

Probably the strike in Pennsylvania continues to attract more attention than anything else in the United States, and the interest in it continues as winter approaches and the supply of coal remains low and the price jumps higher. The more the matter is studied the more it becomes apparent that the strike could easily be ended if the coal magnates would do what is right. People who jump at conclusions and condemn the miners for everything should study the situation closer. The miner has been made to mine as high as 3400 pounds for a ton and almost universally as high as 2700 pounds on [different] excuses, charged to waste etc. Can he be blamed for demanding a legal ton? Other complaints are just as plain, traceable to the one-sidedness of the trust magnate. On the other hand one just complaint stands out against the miner: he has no right to prevent others from working in his place and the force he uses to prevent it is unjust and emphatically wrong and should be stopped in all events.

The Oregon papers are saying a good deal about the appropriation to be asked for the Lewis and Clark exposition. Some of the papers jump wildly in the dark and in a spirit of loyalty to Oregon demand that everything asked be granted. The Democrat is in favor of the exposition, and of making an appropriation, but believes in this as in everything, to look before one leaps. We should appropriate only such a sum as is consistent with our population, wealth and present situation. If a liberal appropriation is made some of the grafts that exist on the books should be dropped as much so that the total appropriation shall not be increased materially. If this is not done the next legislature will hear from the people. It would be only just to permit the people of the state to vote on the question. The powers that be, though, will not permit this, count on that. The general sentiment seems to be in favor of an appropriation of about \$100,000, which, of course, will not suit the people of Portland, but it is about as much as the state can afford, without a big reduction in other things to make up for an increase.

The opening of Albany's new opera house has been an affair of much local interest. The city for several years has been sadly in need of a public building of this character, not alone as a place of amusement, but as well, for a large number of public gatherings, such as state conventions, etc., and a city is far behind the times without one. We are fortunate in having a structure that in architecture and arrangement is a credit to the city, and will probably satisfy the needs in capacity for several years.

An approaching good roads convention in Portland calls for special notice. It is something that should be pushed along by every loyal citizen. The great need of the state is better roads, and we should leave not a stone loose until the track is cleared and properly rounded and drained for the great incoming procession to pass over.

This week the base ball has been tossed aside all over the country for the larger ball of the gridiron. The finest game ever played will give place to the roughest.

It has been a great privilege this week for the people of Albany to hear one of the greatest bands in the world. It speaks for Albany as a center. Advantages like this add to the enjoyments of life and increase the general contentment. There is a golden mean in all things, though, and particularly in the matter of amusement. The cleanest and best is none too good.

Grafts.

A blessing in disguise gets many a rebuff.

The gold cure is a good thing for a tight money market.

Peace of mind is often the result of not knowing any better.

Wise is the prophet who doesn't bet on the result of his predictions.

Applause has hurried many a man along the road that leads to failure.

When a busy man has a moment's leisure he does some other kind of work.

Most of the trouble in this world is due to the uncertainty of sure things.

A man's ingenuity doesn't get him out of half the trouble it gets him into.

The older a woman grows the safer it is to intrust a secret to her keeping.

The success of a book agent proves that the truth isn't so mighty and doesn't always prevail.

All the world's stage and all the people thereon are high kickers of more or less merit and ability.

If a man doesn't look frightened when his wife informs him that he talks in his sleep she can trust him implicitly.

Forest Fires.

The following was suggested by the recent forest fires in Oregon and Washington:

According to the Forestry Bureau's records, the most disastrous forest fire in the history of this country occurred in October, 1871, simultaneous with the burning of Chicago. It extended all across northern Michigan and Wisconsin and into Minnesota. At least 1,000 persons were burned to death and 15,000 were made homeless. The property loss has never been calculated. The Hinckley fire of 1894, which destroyed Hinckley and five other Minnesota villages, burned to death 418 persons, destroyed \$750,000 worth of farm and town property, and about 400 square miles of forest. A fire in southeast Michigan in 1881 burned the forest on 48 townships, destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of other property, burned to death 125 persons and made homeless 5,000. Another Michigan forest fire, which occurred in 1896 made homeless 2,000 persons and destroyed town and farm property worth \$1,250,000. Wisconsin lost by fire in May, 1891, 100 square miles of forest and other property worth \$2,000,000. In 1894, in Wisconsin, 13 persons lost their lives and 3,000 their homes, and \$2,000,000 worth of town and farm property was destroyed in the Phillips fire.

The enumeration of great forest fires could be extended almost indefinitely. One feature, however, is common to them all: They were small fires before they grew uncontrollable, and with little trouble might have been extinguished. For example, the Hinckley fire smoked as a ground fire for weeks and nobody paid it serious attention. But one day the wind rose and fanned the smoldering embers into flame, the flame caught in the dry underbrush, leaped into the trees and became a fire of so terrible a volume that no human power could stay it.

Legislation, even in the East, has done little toward solving the forest fire problem. Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and New York are possible exceptions. The best forest-fire laws are probably those of Pennsylvania, which makes an annual expenditure of \$15,000 in support of them. State constables serve as fire wardens in their townships and receive extra pay for their services. Minnesota, brought to a sense of responsibility by disasters, of which the Hinckley fire was the most terrible, has established an efficient forest-fire system. Massachusetts has had good legislation in the matter. The New York forest-fire laws, though generally limited in their effect to State reserve and parks, have brought good results. West of the Rocky Mountains little is done toward the suppression of forest-fires, except by the forest rangers on Government reserves, who are employed by the Department of the Interior.

The creation of a sentiment against forest-fires is the first step toward their suppression. Legislation is necessary, but it must be accompanied by the cooperation of the people and the officers charged with the enforcement of the law. The fall and early spring, before vegetation has begun, are the dangerous seasons for forest fires in most densely wooded parts of the country. At such times special precautions should be taken and the people should be kept alert by constant reminders of the peril. An excellent idea, as Mr. Gaskill suggests, is to placard trees along roads and trails with notices of the danger and warnings of penalties to be incurred by those who violate the fire laws.

Roosevelt and Blaine.

In 1884 Theodore Roosevelt, then an independent republican and Mugwump, went to the Chicago national convention and labored hard to prevent the nomination of James G. Blaine for President, arguing that his record would defeat him and that it ought to defeat him. The result in November that year proved that Mr. Roosevelt was at least correct in his prediction as to how the vote would stand.

Last night Mr. Roosevelt, the President of the United States, slept in the house which was Mr. Blaine's home in Augusta in 1884, and he must have had some interesting thoughts, going back to the events of eighteen years ago, when his opposition to Mr. Blaine furnished one of the reasons why, a little later, he was appointed by President Cleveland to his first federal office—that of civil service commissioner.

Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied on that summer tour to Chicago in 1884 by his friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, who was equally earnest in letting everybody know his opinion that the nomination of Blaine would be a fatal mistake. After the convention had nominated Blaine, Lodge became in a short time one of Mr. Blaine's most devoted henchmen; while Mr. Roosevelt never stultified himself, so far as he remember, by repudiating the course which he pursued as an opponent of the Maine man. For that degree of consistency he is entitled to public respect, which cannot be shown to some others who climbed into the watch towers.—Hartford Times.

Something new in the umbrella line. Call at French's Jewelry store and see the detachable handle umbrella.

SATURDAY.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

J. B. Cornett, jr., of Howard, Crook county, has been in the city. He likes his new home and is doing well.

P. C. Harper of Foster, one of Albany's early leading merchants, has been in the city today.

Mrs. Ackerman, wife of the state school superintendent, is in the city on a visit the guest of her daughter Mrs. E. F. Carrion.

Fred Ross left this afternoon for Eugene. In a few days he will leave for Nevada, where he will locate at least temporarily.

Edith Tozier Weathered, who upheld the banner of Oregon at the exhibitions in the east so nobly, has been in Albany on a visit.

Licenses were issued today for the marriage of H. C. Jordan and Miss Pauline Zulauf, and John Rorer and Miss Tilly Shindler.

L. M. Ormsby, superintendent of the forestry reserve who is to give up his office soon because it is not needed, was in the city last evening accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Loyd Irvin, son of Dr. E. L. Irvin is home from a two weeks' vacation spent in San Francisco. Mr. Irvin is attending the medical college.—Portland Journal.

Chester Murphy, of Salem, the famous Stanford foot ball player, returned yesterday from Europe, where he has been three months. He will practice law somewhere in Oregon. Mrs. Ada Edwards, wife of Hugh Edwards, residing near Halsey, died this morning at 5:15 o'clock at 385 West Eighth street, Eugene, from a complication of diseases after an illness since July 10th last. Mrs. Edwards was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Miller, of Cottage Grove, and was aged 32 years and 3 days.—Eugene Guard.

A. Gardner, a progressive farmer of Linn county, accompanied by his wife, is spending a few days in Roseburg, looking over the town, attending the fair and visiting with their son, Chas. Gardner, our enterprising young creamer-maker. Mr. Gardner made the Plaindealer a pleasant call Wednesday and informed us that he is very favorably impressed with our growing town and surrounding country.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

Several weddings are blossoming in Albany.

Everybody praises our autumn weather. It is well built.

The lightest people are oftentimes the highest up in the social scale.

A great many people smoke cigarettes who wouldn't think of committing suicide.

The "Empty Coal Hod" has appeared in the Eastern pictorial papers. It has taken the place of the "full dinner pail."

A crank says that the first time a woman loses her temper the husband is startled. After that he is startled when she doesn't.

Willamette University, it is reported, will have a foot ball eleven this year made up of College men. Something new for Salem.

A Los Angeles man, in Portland this week, said: "Oregon is the prettiest country under the sun." Pretty good to come from a Los Angeles man.

The good roads convention to be held in Portland next Tuesday and Wednesday deserves the attention of the entire state. But, perhaps it is easier to talk than act good roads.

A great game is being played between capital and labor in the coal strike of Pennsylvania. As yet the public does not read plainly between the lines, but some day there will be a revelation.

The Salem Journal says that last year the Roseburg high school foot ball team downed nearly everything in the state but the state university team. As a matter of fact the Roseburg team last year was beaten in nearly every game it played, notwithstanding the fact that it was under the charge of the new Salem superintendent.

From the Eugene Register: Take a stroll about the city and notice, if you will, how much prettier are the homes that have neither picket, hedge nor board fence around them. The residences appear more imposing, the shrubbery, flowers and lawns show off to better advantage and such a property attracts more attention than does the one that is copped up with a high fence that enjails what otherwise would be a very pretty residential picture. Eugene is becoming metropolitan enough to do away with fences altogether. It would add 50 per cent to the beauty of Oregon's city of homes.

Karnes County News.

One of the meanest and most contemptible things in the world is a two-faced man. He is a liar, a thief and a coward, these things being only the natural adjuncts to his ruling passion. He can stir up more dissension, provoke more disorder and create more ill feeling in ten minutes than can be remedied in ten years. He belongs in the same category with the gossip, the scandalmonger and the talebearer and they all belong in the nether-clime.

In a few days we will receive an import order of Japanese novelties in timber china. Call and see them.

C. E. Brownell.

The G. A. R. Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—For more than six hours today, the people in Washington nipped the chorus of the Civil War song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and for an equal time the veterans constituting the Grand Army of the Republic made good their claim. The parade was the climax of the 30th annual encampment of the Grand Army.

Want Revision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Senator Lodge is finding it impossible to hold the republican party in Massachusetts in line with his policy of leaving the tariff alone and although at his request the state convention refused to declare for revision, in no less than six district conventions, subsequently held, the candidate of the convention has declared for revision.

Santiam/Gold.

SALEM, Oct. 8.—T. C. Culbertson of Portland, reports the discovery of rich gold deposits, 11 miles northeast of Gates on the Little North Fork of the Santiam River, in Marion County. He recently discovered two parallel leads crossing this river, one just above and the other just below the mouth of Big Cedar Creek. He traced the leads 7500 feet and prospecting at several points to a depth of 8 to 15 feet. The ore tested from 50 cents on the surface to \$35.50 per ton at a depth of 15 feet.

A Miner Killed.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 8.—Martin McAndrew, a striking miner, was fatally shot near his home tonight. Although he will die before morning, he steadfastly refused to tell who shot him. He was taken to this home by two unknown men, who left him at the door and then ran away.

The Proper Thing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Pursuant to the general forestry policy adopted by Secretary Hitchcock, the office of Superintendent of the Cascade Reserve will be abolished December 31, when S. B. Ormsby, of Salem, now Superintendent, will terminate his official career. From that time the Cascade reserve will be in charge of the Forest Supervisors. The department finds the office of Superintendent superfluous and tending to retard the expedition of public business.

A New Commander.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Grand Army got down to business today and the encampment of the order, besides hearing an address from Commander-in-Chief Torrence, and reports from a number of officers and committees, elected a new head for the ensuing year. The new commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. is General T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, who was a candidate for the honor a year ago.

A Bad Accident.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Oct. 9.—One man was killed, another fatally injured and four others more or less seriously injured today by the caving in of a tunnel on the North Shore Line near Tomales. The tunnel caved in on a work train. In going through the tunnel the heavy steel arm of a steam shovel caught in the roof of the tunnel, and before the train could stop over 40 heavy timbers were torn out and thrown back upon a flat car, upon which six of the shovellers were sitting.

Drags Along.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Replete in its promises of a solution of its long-drawn-out struggle between the United Mine-workers of America and the operators of the anthracite properties in Pennsylvania, the day has closed without apparent appreciable progress toward an agreement upon the issues in controversy.

A Pioneer of 1847 Dead.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 9.—G. W. Hunt, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, died at his home on High street this evening of pneumonia. G. W. Hunt was born in Indiana in 1831 and came to Oregon in 1847. In 1850 he married Miss Elizabeth N. Smith, and soon thereafter tood a donation land claim in the Waldo Hills, where he spent all but the last few years of the remainder. He was a very successful farmer.

At Toledo.

The Reporter gives the business of Toledo as follows:
An incorporated city,
600 industrial inhabitants,
Gas street lights.
Two school houses, with 9 grades,
Three churches,
A bank,
Two saw mills,
Two newspapers,
A commodious court house,
Five general merchandise stores,
One furniture store,
Two millinery shops,
One drug and stationary store,
A stationary and confectionary store,
One feed store,
Two blacksmith shops,
One creamery,
One brick ft. R. depot,
Station of the C. & E. R. R. Co.,
One barber shop,
One tailor shop,
One meat and fish market,
Two fraternity halls,
One harness shop,
Two hotels,
One restaurant and bakery,
Two saloons,
One music store,
One livery stable,
One bowling alley and billiard hall,
Water works, (under construction),
Three blocks plank street, (under construction),
Three law offices,
Two abstract offices,
One surveyor office,
Two doctors,
G. A. R. and W. R. C. posts,
Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges,
Camp and Circle W. O. W.,
A. O. U. W. and Degree of Honor,
Lincoln County Board of Trade.