

The Spray Courier.

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EDITORIALS

PUBLIC DEFENDER.

The Oregon Legislature defeated the bill authorizing the office of public defender. That there is as much need for a public defender, as there is for a public prosecutor, is evident to all who has witnessed the methods of court procedure when a defenceless victim is brought before it. We pay out of the public treasury a salary for the prosecution of crime, but leave the helpless to be provided with council by the court. There being no remuneration, no effort is made on behalf of the defendant to see that he obtain justice.

Oklahoma is the first State in the Union to institute such an office. Dr Stolper of Muskogee, Okla., was the public defender appointed in the United States. In defining the duties of this office Dr. Stolper as quoted by the Great (Col.) Devide says:

"As to the legal or judicial status of such an officer as a public defender I think we may set it down as a fact that that is not even debatable that the welfare of a community can raise no higher than that of the majority of the individuals composing it; that the justice of the state as a whole is dependent absolutely upon the sense of justice of the individuals composing it, and that where wrong to the individual in a community exists, that wrong reacts upon the community in a greater or less degree according to the circumstances attending it.

"I believe that no man or woman who has given the question sufficient thought will contend that under our ordinary judicial procedure and application of criminals and civil law absolute justice is present, or can be obtained in anything like a preponderance of cases.

"It would seem that the highest sense of right would demand that if the state feeling that one of its citizens has been wronged by another, finds it necessary to take the prosecution of the offender in to its hands, for the protection of the individual, then the accused individual's rights, being just as vital and important as those of the accuser, demand an equal proportion of safeguarding in the same interest for

justice.

"Upon these broad principles the office of public defender in Oklahoma was instituted."

FOREST NOTES

In view of the prevalence of rabies among coyotes in eastern Oregon, the district forester at Portland, Oregon, has announced the results of some very effective work that has been done by the Forest Service in destroying these animals. Of all the predatory animals killed in the district last year by Forest officials, 31 per cent were killed in the Malheur National Forest by a method which Supervisor Bingham has found successful. In one month last winter Mr. Bingham killed 32 coyote in the vicinity of John Day, devoting only half his time to the work. For the benefit of those who have been the victims of these mad animals, an extract from Supervisor Bingham's report on his method of dealing with the coyotes is given herewith:

"A Poison should be selected that will lose its effectiveness in a short time after being placed, so that in case it is not picked up by a coyote it will do no damage. The Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn., sells a poison of this character in the shape of a small capsule containing enough poison to immediately kill a coyote. The price is \$1.75 per hundred capsules. In ordering these capsules it must be stated for what purpose they are intended so that the proper size will be secured. Different sized capsules are required for different animals. These capsules are called 'Suredeath poison capsules.'

"To prepare capsules for use, take a roll of butter preferably a little rancid. Warm it until it is soft enough to handle well, but not enough to melt it. Care must be used not to touch the butter with the hands. Use a small wooden paddle that has no human scent to it. With this Paddle cut off a piece of butter about the size of a marble; lay it on an unscented board and flatten it out; place the capsule on the strip of butter; roll the butter around the capsule leaving it as nearly round as possible. Take a small pair of wooden pincers and place the butter rolls in a jar that is free from scent. Never use mettles to handle the butter or capsules—always wood."

Then let the butter rolls freeze or harden and keep them in a place until used. The carcass of an old cow or horse should be used as a bait—a fresh carcass preferred. Place the bait on top of knoll or hill, such as coyotes frequent. Avoid ground covered with brush. Do not kill the bait by shooting, but by severing the main arteries in the neck. All operations must be done from horseback, so that no odor will be left on the ground to keep the coyotes away. Throw two or three dozen capsules around the carcass, either in the snow or under natural debris. In conclusion, Mr. Bingham says:

"Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of leaving no human scent, either on the poisoned rolls of butter, or on the ground about the carcass. Firearms should never be carried. One might occasionally be able to shoot a coyote if he had his gun along, but in doing so he would do more harm than good. Everything used in the preparation of the bait should be free from scent. One should never dismount within half a mile of the carcass, for any purpose, nor leave anything about the bait that carries human scent.

It may be that the means used to frame Tariff bill by Republican majorities in Congress were not scientific, but they brought prosperity to the country, and the manufacturers were not in the sad condition that they are to-day. Ex-

A Sunday Morning

By F. A. MITCHEL

James Weatherby awakened at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning and lay staring at the walls of his room. On them were a dingy daub of a water mill and an engraving of Benjamin Franklin. Being in a court, not a ray of sunlight could permeate the apartment.

Six mornings had Weatherby awakened in this room, and this was the seventh—not the seventh day of the week, but the seventh day since he had awakened in his own little home. Turning on his side, his eyes rested on one of those framed words one sees here and there in lieu of pictures. It read "God Bless Our Home" and under it "Remember the Sabbath Day." He thought of the Sunday mornings that he had awakened at home. Little Jim climbed out of his crib and joined his father in bed, while Mrs. Jim went downstairs to start the breakfast. Big Jim, on his back, would hold little Jim up at arm's length, his feet under the child.

Then had come quarrels between Weatherby and his wife. Mrs. Weatherby was frugal, and Jim was careless with his money. He was hard for an economical wife to manage, and sometimes she would lose her patience with him. At last Jim declared he would no longer stand her harrowing, as he called it, and left her.

This was a week ago. As Jim lay looking at the words "God Bless Our Home" and "Remember the Sabbath Day" he went over and over again in his mind those happy Sunday mornings he had spent at home. After he and little Jim had had their play he had taken his bath, put on his Sunday clothes, and on that morning he had always helped Jimmie to dress. Then the three had met at the breakfast table, on which there was always something nice provided for Sunday morning.

While Weatherby was looking at the mottoes on the wall and thinking of his home the words were having their effect on his heart. It seemed to him that there was a connection between the two. "God Bless Our Home" caused him to think what home was, how different from the lonely room to which he had moved, and "Remember the Sabbath Day" set him to thinking in a quiet vein. After all, was not the economy his wife had urged necessary? Suppose he should be suddenly taken away. And suppose his wife should soon follow him. What would little Jim do? His father pictured him hustled off to some charitable institution or, worse, trying at a tender age to make his living on the streets.

The thought made Jim restless. He got out of bed, splashed a little water on his face, dressed himself and went downstairs. In his pocket were his week's wages that he had received the day before. He had been tempted to spend it in a saloon and went there to do so, but somehow the place didn't look as attractive as it had often looked when he knew that his wife would chide him on his return home. The full amount was intact.

He stood in the sunlight, thinking. It was 7 o'clock. His Sunday morning breakfast hour at home was half past 8. That home was three miles away, but he would gladly walk it to have his breakfast at home. He walked down the street, passing one restaurant after another, trying to force himself into one of them to get a meal. But his stomach rebelled.

"I can go home," he said, "and eat with Molly and the kid. But what use? There would soon be more trouble about the expenses, and every time I paid a car fare instead of walking home after a hard day's work I'd get a scolding."

Then the thought of little Jim left on the world came to him again. He was walking in the direction of his home, and as he thought he walked the faster. When he had gone a mile he stopped. Then he went on for another mile and stopped again. A third time he stopped and stood looking at his home a short distance away.

A clock struck 8. Molly was getting the breakfast. Who was helping little Jim dress himself? He could get on his clothes, but could he get the buttons in the holes? Weatherby could see the window of the boy's room and fancied him trying to "button himself up." Involuntarily Jim started forward.

A few minutes later Molly Weatherby, standing over the range, heard the kitchen door open. Turning, she saw her husband. He had a roll of bills in his hand and handed them to her. "It's yesterday's pay," he said. "Take it. You can run the finances better than I. I never want to see a cent of the money again."

Molly threw her arms around his neck. "Where's the kid?" Jim asked presently, and without awaiting a reply he went upstairs.

"Hello, pop," cried Jim. "Ain't I glad you came! This button is too big for this hole and won't go in at all."

Jim hugged the boy, then helped him to finish dressing. After that they went down to breakfast.

"Oh, Jim," said his wife, "somehow I couldn't bear to leave out the muffins you always eat for breakfast, though I didn't suppose you'd be here. Wasn't it lucky?"

"It wasn't exactly luck," replied Jim. He was thinking of the mottoes "God Bless Our Home" and "Remember the Sabbath Day."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract. Public land sale.
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon
December 1st 1914.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved March 28, 1912 (37 Stat., 77), pursuant to the application of Dayton A. Jenkins, Serial No. 012863, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.50 per acre, at 9:45 o'clock A. M., on the 23 day of February 1915, at this office, the following tract of land: E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 22, T. 10 S. R. 24 E. Willamette Meridian.

"This tract is ordered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

H. Frank Woodcock, Register. 12-31

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract. Public land sale.
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office The Dalles, Oregon
December 1st 1914.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved March 28, 1912 (37 Stat., 77), pursuant to the application of Thomas M. Price, Serial No. 012742, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on the 23 day of February 1915, at this office, the following tract of land: SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 28, T. 10 S., R. 24 E., W. M.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

H. Frank Woodcock, Register. 12-31

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract. Public Land Sale.
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Ore.
December 8th 1914.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the provisions of Act of Congress approved March 28, 1912 (37 Stat., 77), pursuant to the application of Robert J. Cansner, serial no. 012547, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$1.25 per acre, at 9:15 o'clock A. M., on the 26th day of January 1915, at this office, the following tract of land: E1/2SE1/4, Sec. 31 T. 8 S., R. 26 E., Willamette Meridian.

Any person claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

H. Frank Woodcock, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract. Public Land Sale
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
December 9, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved March 28, 1912 (37 Stat., 77), pursuant to the application of Elsie O. Waters, Serial No. 012549, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$1.25 per acre, at 10:15 o'clock A. M., on the 27th day of Jan. 1915, at this office, the following tract of land: S1/2NE1/4, Section 33, T. 8 S., R. 25 E., Willamette Meridian.

"This tract is ordered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."

Any person claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

CALL FOR BIDS

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable County Court of Wheeler county, Oregon will consider bids filed with the County Clerk before March 3rd, 1915 for the care of County charges. Said bids to state price per month each and for furnishing food, clothing and lodging but not to include Medical aid or medicine. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Court, January 8th, 1915,
SCOTT SASSER,
County Clerk

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