

The Santiam News.

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT.

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E. L. DUGGER
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TOLERANCE OF OPINION.

Over one hundred and twenty-five years ago the fathers of this republic were engaged in a long and bloody war with England to establish for themselves and their posterity political and religious liberty. In their declaration of principles they asserted that all men were created equal, and were, of a right, entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It required eight years of bloody war to force the world in general and England in particular to recognize this right. When the Federal constitution was adopted at the close of the struggle, a guaranty was therein written which gave to each and every citizen absolute free and untrammelled action and thought in religion and politics. In evidence of this guaranty the citizen can affiliate with any one of the half hundred or more churches or religious bodies or none at all, just as he will. He may act with any one of the half dozen political parties, just as he thinks proper. This right being accorded to every citizen, it follows then, that one citizen should not find fault with his fellow citizen for exercising the right that the Federal constitution gives him. Men differ in opinion honestly. They do not or can not see matters from the same viewpoint. What seems a proper basis of thought or action for A would be untenable to B. A policy that appears right to one may seem entirely wrong to another. This difference of opinion in matters pertaining to government is what has given rise to the various political parties, and in religion to the numerous churches and religious bodies.

As the world progresses and becomes better educated and more enlightened, this liberty of thought is permitting all governments—monarchy and kingdom as well as republic. The torch of liberty that was ignited by the American revolution is rapidly illuminating the entire world. Even Russia, the most despotic of all governments, is catching a faint glimmer and is, slowly to be sure, giving her people a grain more of liberty.

These thoughts are inspired by an occasional evidence that the spirit of intolerance is still an element in the human make-up. If your neighbor does not or cannot see matters from your viewpoint, don't condemn him—don't ostracize him. There is a bare possibility that his view is the correct one and yours the wrong. It is far better to regard all men as brothers, notwithstanding they may differ with you in opinion, as to either moral or political ethics. If your neighbor differs with you, convince him, if you can, of the correctness of your views; but don't condemn him, don't boycott him, if you fail.

Short crops in spring grain, and the low price of stock makes ready money a little scarce among our farmers; yet our merchants seem to be enjoying a good trade. With the splendid growth of grass this fall that insures good pasturage for stock most of the winter, and the really satisfactory weather for seeding, farmers can reasonably expect few and thick year to be a prosperous one.

The human animal in his make-up, is peculiar after all. He seems to be nothing but a bundle of faults and frailties that merit condemnation; yet there creeps out from the worst of an occasional quality, that you cannot help but admire. It is difficult to find a man or woman who is so low, who is so absolutely devoid of good. His or her evil qualities may be so numerous that the very few, or perhaps only one good quality, is entirely eclipsed. Yet this good quality is there and if we recognize the good by words of commendation, he or she will listen to words of condemnation of the evil ones. No one fault were ever mended by having them discussed behind his back. In fact such method usually aggravates the evil. If your neighbor has a fault and who of us have not) do not talk about it to others, but go to him or her in a spirit of kindness and advise reformation. This may or may not result beneficially. But you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you tried to save your fellow man, rather than to have gushed him farther down hill by talking of his faults to others.

The present time may be regarded as the "electrical age." Less than a century and one-half ago, Benjamin Franklin discovered the fact that electricity could be controlled. A few years later J. F. B. Morse invented a process by which electricity could be utilized in the transmission of intelligence by medium of a wire. No further discoveries in this field were made until a few years ago when Thomas Edison started the world with his inventions. Since that time the discoveries and uses of the electric current have been so rapid and numerous that one can scarcely keep track of them. We now can talk to a friend a hundred miles away by its aid; it hauls our produce to market; calls our friend or neighbor to the door when we visit him; it furnishes heat to warm our houses or cook our meals; light by which to read the daily newspaper; illuminates our streets; propels our machinery and does many other curious and intricate things. At no distant day it will supply all classes of motive power and take the place of steam almost entirely. Then we can plow and sow, harvest and market our crop as well as measure the land by its use. The electric possibilities of the future seem limitless.

The battle of Seio was fought to a finish Tuesday, resulting in crushing defeat to the democratic party. In fact it was as if after a long and bloody war with England, the democratic party had been defeated. The democratic party was shattered. In evidence of this guaranty the citizen can affiliate with any one of the half hundred or more churches or religious bodies or none at all, just as he will. He may act with any one of the half dozen political parties, just as he thinks proper. This right being accorded to every citizen, it follows then, that one citizen should not find fault with his fellow citizen for exercising the right that the Federal constitution gives him. Men differ in opinion honestly. They do not or can not see matters from the same viewpoint. What seems a proper basis of thought or action for A would be untenable to B. A policy that appears right to one may seem entirely wrong to another. This difference of opinion in matters pertaining to government is what has given rise to the various political parties, and in religion to the numerous churches and religious bodies.

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NORTHWEST PROGRESS.

Never before have there been such remarkable evidences of growth and development on the Pacific Coast as we see today on all sides. It seems, indeed, as if people elsewhere were beginning to appreciate the fact that this coast offers most extraordinary opportunities, and an unquestioned movement west of large proportions has resulted. Buildings are springing up with almost incredible rapidity and progress in civic improvement is keeping pace with the influx of population. Travelers who are in touch with the whole coast are astounded at the evidences of prosperity and growth and predict a most alluring and brilliant future. Even the most conservative men who have studied the situation speak with an enthusiasm that partakes of the nature of prophecy. It is doubtful if we who live here and enjoy the blessings of this God endowed land fully appreciate the great and splendid future that is before us. We are accustomed to speak of our climate, the fertility of the soil, the wealth of gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead and coal that bursts from ledges about us; but such things are only a small part of an almost incalculable great promise for the lands bordering the Pacific. A great heritage is ours, a heritage that calls for strong, clear-minded, sincere, consistent, enthusiastic, determined and aggressive manhood. We each have a part to do, and it is a part of gladness and strength. "Awake, awake, put on

thy strength, O Zion." "Sing, O ye heavens, for Jehovah hath done it; shout, ye lower parts of the earth; break forth into singing, ye mountains, O forest, and every tree therein!"—From the Pacific Monthly for November.

DOES THIS FIT YOU?

A father talking to his careless daughter said: I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a crow's foot upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any of the young ones, still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get the breakfast and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise go right up and kiss her. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides you owe her a kiss or two. Away back when you were a little girl she kissed you when you were tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You was not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadow she was always ready to cure by the magic of a mother's kiss the dirty chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the rough world. And then the midnight kiss with which she routed so many bad dreams as she leaned over her restless pillow have been on interest these long, long years. Of course she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of work during the last ten years the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear more beautiful than an angel's as it hovered over you watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear face. She will leave you one of these days. Those burdens if not lifted from her shoulders will break her down. Those rough hard hands that have done so many necessary things for you will be crusted upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby kiss will be forever closed and those sad tired eyes will have opened in eternity and you will be left to fend for yourself. But it will then be too late.—E.K.

GRAFT IN RUSSIA.

According to all accounts that come from the inside, graft is one of the greatest obstacles with which Russia has had to contend in meeting the demands of her war with Japan. How many lives have been sacrificed through the dishonesty of high officials to whom was entrusted the preparation of the war branches of the Russian government is beyond computation. It is notorious that the terrible condition of the Port Arthur fleet was traceable directly to diversion of funds designed for the equipment and supply of that branch of the service, while the pictures which reliable correspondents with the Russian army have drawn of the inadequacy of the hospital service and of the medical corps have staggered belief.

A St. Petersburg cable to the New York Sun shows how official graft permeates every department of Russian officialdom, to the detriment of the men at the front. This tells that recently Grand Duke Sergei, governor of Moscow, summoned M. Morozoff, the great employer of labor in Russia, to his palace and told him he must subscribe more to the army and other war requirements. M. Morozoff replied that if he did so contribute he must have representatives on the administrative board to insure that all the contributions were applied to patriotic purposes. With a fine show of wrath, the grand duke demanded to know what he meant. The manufacturer replied that he had given a million roubles worth of his cloth for the Manchurian army at the commencement of the war, and since then he had seen the same cloth being sold in the Moscow shops.

There was an angry demand from his high and mightiness for an apology, and a threat that unless he gave it A. Morozoff would at once be given his passports and compelled to quit Russia. As no such apology was forthcoming, the passports were sent. Before leaving the manufacturer gave orders that all his factories should be shut down, thus throwing 60,000 persons out of employment.

Of course, in the chaotic conditions now prevailing in Russia the shutting down of these immense interests would be highly dangerous hence the higher authorities took a hand and M. Morozoff remains in Moscow.

Temporarily, at least. For in a government ruled by the grand duke class it is not conceivable that he will be given any peace since he has manifested a disposition to oppose the grand duke's perquisite graft.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE ELECTION.

Perhaps there has never been a presidential election that excited so little interest in Seio, as the one just past. Had it not been for the interest excited by the prohibition question, not 50 per cent of the vote would have been thrown. The day passed quietly for an election day.

LINN COUNTY.

The returns for Linn County are as follows:
South Seio—Roosevelt, 66, Parker, 30, Swallow, 7, Debs, 19, Watson, 5. For prohibition 43, against 86.
North Seio—Roosevelt 41, Parker 33, Swallow 12, Debs 15, Watson 5. For prohibition 42, against 57.
Jordan—Roosevelt 39, Parker 47, Swallow 2, Debs 13, Watson 7.
Shelburn—Roosevelt 43, Parker 22, Swallow 5, Debs 35, Watson 1.
For prohibition 48, against 48.
Albany—Roosevelt 148, Parker 64. For prohibition 56, against 179.
East Albany—Roosevelt 135, Parker 48. For prohibition 62, against 151.
North Brownsville—Roosevelt 167, Parker 73. For prohibition 56, against 93.
South Brownsville—Roosevelt 91, Parker 47. For prohibition 100, against 72.
Center—Roosevelt 47, Parker 21. For prohibition 86, against 46.
Crawfordsville—Roosevelt 87, Parker 33. For prohibition 92, against 18.
Foster—Roosevelt 49, against 47.
Fox Valley—Roosevelt 46, Parker 17. For prohibition 80, against 41.
Halsey—Roosevelt 134, Parker 49. For prohibition 54, against 59.
North Harrisburg—Roosevelt 77, Parker 75. For prohibition 72, against 58.
South Harrisburg—Roosevelt 60, Parker 55. For prohibition 44, against 63.
Lacon—Roosevelt 82, Parker 24. For prohibition 68, against 63.
North Lebanon—Roosevelt 150, Parker 39. For prohibition 77, against 79.
South Lebanon—Roosevelt 100, Parker 51. For prohibition 137, against 129.
Orleans—Roosevelt 76, Parker 23. For prohibition 72, against 45.
Price—Roosevelt 107, Parker 59. For prohibition 103, against 91.
Rock Creek—Roosevelt 35, Parker 11. For prohibition 83, against 27.
Santiam—Roosevelt 39, Parker 36. For prohibition 60, against 67.
Shedd—Roosevelt 60, Parker 64. For prohibition 100, against 60.
Sodaville—Roosevelt 43, Parker 11. For prohibition 62, against 29.
Sweet Home—Roosevelt 56, Parker 25. For prohibition 59, against 38.
Syracuse—Roosevelt 38, Parker 44. For prohibition 40, against 47.
Tallman—Roosevelt 35, Parker 47. For prohibition 30, against 34.
Tangent—Roosevelt 60, Parker 42. For prohibition 63, against 58.
Waterloo—Roosevelt 36, Parker 21. For prohibition 59, against 64.
West Albany—Roosevelt 135, Parker 48. For prohibition 125, against 156.

THE STATE.

Oregon gave the largest majority for the Republican ticket she has ever thrown. By counties the following approximate majorities were given:

Multnomah, 11,264; Marion, 3,000; Clackamas, 1700; Washington, 1400; Coos, 627; Clatsop, 850; Wasco, 1,200; Lane, 2,000; Baker, 1,000; Umatilla, 1,000; Jackson, 1,000; Union, 1,100; Douglass, 1,100; Wheeler, 500; Linn, 1,100; Polk, 500; Yamhill, 500; Crook, 500; Morrow, 500; Tillamook, 500; Wallowa gives a good Republican majority; Harney, 250; Columbia, 914; Josephine, the vote not in, but probably Republican; Lake, 225; Lincoln, increased Republican majority.

The only counties which gave prohibition majorities as certain at this date are Benton, Coos, Curry and Gilliam.

THE NATION.

The magnitude of President Roosevelt's majority seems about the only surprise this election gives. Everybody was satisfied that he would be elected, but not near so unanimously as he was. New York in which the greatest interest was centered, gives the president 185,000 majority; Indiana gives him about 50,000; Connecticut, 20,000; Wisconsin, 60,000. Colorado and every other faithful state gives him unprecedented majorities.

In the electoral college Mr. Roosevelt will have 355 votes, while Judge Parker will have but the 151 votes of the solid south. It is a demonstrated fact that the surrendering of the democratic organization to the re-organizers was a fatal mistake.

Mr. Roosevelt has carried every state that gave Mr. McKinley majorities and several that gave Mr. Bryan their electoral vote four years ago.

The News desires a report of all social events that occur in Seio and vicinity. If any are omitted or overlooked, it is because we have not yet received information, or that want of space forbids.

Look out for Wesely Bro's Big Reduction Sale in Ladies and Misses and children's coats, next week.

MAJORITY IS TOO GREAT.

Oregon has no influence in voting for President, Senators or Congressmen, on account of the one-sided condition of her politics. The Republican majority is so large that there is no chance to overcome it, and for this reason nobody cares to pay any attention to the elections here. The Democrats fight shy of Oregon because they know there is nothing in it for them and the Republicans show it no favors because they know they have it anyhow. Portland and Oregon are ignored on this account in all the heavy government shipments to the Philippines and in all the big government contracts, dry docks, navy yards, etc., while \$50,000,000 to \$50,000,000 was spent by the McKinley administration in San Francisco, to hold California, regarded as a doubtful state, in the Republican column, and almost as much spent at Seattle, Bremerton and other Sound ports, for political purposes in Washington. Of course this was and is all wrong, to use patriotic money to build up a political organization, but then it is "a condition and not a theory" that the people of the Pacific coast have to meet, and it has been met to the disadvantage of Oregon. The sure 27,000 to 30,000 Republican majority that is now being claimed at the presidential election Tuesday, like all other big majorities recently, have and will cost Oregon dearly. The sole aim and object of the politicians who manage politics is to hold or gain the support of the indifferent or doubtful, and leave the sure devoted friends, who always roll up big majorities, to take care of themselves. Locally as well as nationally this works to the injury of Oregon. The big majority places the people in the power of one party. It can do anything and is not bound to cater to the interests or wishes of the people. If they do not like what it does they can't jump it. There is no appeal to another party or a higher power for redress. Its decisions are final.—Oregon State Journal.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned of the duly appointed, qualified and acting guardian of the estate of George W. Phillips, an incompetent person, will, in pursuance of an order duly made by the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, on the 10th day of October 1904, authorizing him and empowering said guardian to make sale of the real property hereinafter described, and belonging to the said G. W. Phillips, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, 1904.

At the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in Albany, Linn County, Oregon, for sale by public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand all of the right title and interest of the said G. W. Phillips in and to the following described real property to-wit:

Beginning at the SW corner of the D. L. C. of Nathaniel Crank and Susan Crank, his wife, Sub. No. 565, claim No. 40 in Twp 10 S. R. 1 West of the Will Mer and Claim No. 11 in Twp 10 S. R. 2 East and running thence North 25 3/4 chains thence East 40.00 chains; thence South 29.32 chains to the South line of the said D. L. C.; thence West 40.00 chains to the place of beginning containing 119.50 acres more or less.

Also the following described premises to-wit: Beginning at the center of Thomas Creek 31 feet East of the line directly South of the East line of lot No. 73, as the same is known and designated upon the original plat and survey of the city of Seio, in Linn County, Oregon, and running thence South 120 feet to the center of Thomas Creek; thence West 80 feet to the North line of Mill street in said city of Seio; thence East about 24 feet thence North 100 feet; thence East about 218 feet to a point on the West line of the land now owned by G. W. Phillips; thence in a southerly direction about 416 feet to the Southwest corner of G. W. Phillips' land; thence East 315 feet to a point 3 chains and 50 links West of between sections 17 and 18 in Twp 10 S. R. 1 West of the Willamette Meridian in Linn County, Oregon; thence South about 155 feet to the center of Thomas Creek; thence West from the center of Thomas Creek to the place of beginning, containing 45 acres more or less, situated in the city of Seio, Linn County, Oregon.

Also beginning 31 feet East of the Northeast corner of said Lot No. 73, and running thence South 120 feet to the center of Thomas Creek; thence West 80 feet to the North line of Mill street in said city of Seio; thence East about 24 feet thence North 100 feet; thence East about 218 feet to a point on the West line of the land now owned by G. W. Phillips; thence in a southerly direction about 416 feet to the Southwest corner of G. W. Phillips' land; thence East 315 feet to a point 3 chains and 50 links West of between sections 17 and 18 in Twp 10 S. R. 1 West of the Willamette Meridian in Linn County, Oregon; thence South about 155 feet to the center of Thomas Creek; thence West from the center of Thomas Creek to the place of beginning, containing 45 acres more or less, situated in the city of Seio, Linn County, Oregon.

Dated this 11th day of October A. D. 1904.

W. A. EWING,
Guardian.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS & C.
Copyrights & C.
We are soliciting a search and description of any invention or discovery in mechanical, electrical, chemical, or other art, or in any line of business, for the purpose of securing a patent thereon. We have a large staff of experienced attorneys and inventors, and can give you the best advice and assistance in securing a patent. We have a large stock of patents for sale, and can give you the best advice and assistance in securing a patent. We have a large stock of patents for sale, and can give you the best advice and assistance in securing a patent.

Scientific American.
A monthly illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific publication. Published by Munn & Co., 312 Broadway, New York.

Perfume Sale.

Beginning Oct. 15th, I will close out all bulk perfumes at the following reduced prices:

Regular \$1 oz. orders, 68cts.
" " 50c " " 38 "

Yours for business, E. C. Peery, Druggist.

BATTLE AX PHILLIPS

Fine Candies and soft Drinks,
"Read, Tobacco and some Ink,
Gum for girls, Cigars for the beaux,
Canned Goods and Dilldoes.
Some Groceries and Fruit,
Fresh roast Peanuts galore
Quite a lot of other stuff
And going to have more.

H. PHILLIPS'

Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

STATIONARY.
No. 2, For Yagouba—
Train leaves Albany—
Corvallis—
Arrives Yagouba—
No. 1, returning—
Train leaves Yagouba—
Corvallis—
Arrives Albany—
No. 3, For Detroit—
Train leaves Albany—
Corvallis—
Arrives Detroit—
No. 4, from Detroit—
Train leaves Detroit—
Corvallis—
Arrives Albany—
Train No. 1, between Albany and Corvallis, will run as follows: Albany to Corvallis, 8:00 A. M.; Corvallis to Albany, 1:00 P. M.; Albany to Corvallis, 8:00 A. M.; Corvallis to Albany, 1:00 P. M. For further information apply to J. H. CRONIN, Agent, Albany, OREGON.

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First-class accommodations at reasonable rates. Tables supplied with the best use market affords. Clean, new beds, comfortable, and all the modern conveniences. Free sample rooms.

The Seio Roller Mills

C. A. WARNER, Lucc.

The Mill property has been leased by the undersigned. I am prepared to do all custom work offered. Flour exchanged for wheat at customary rates. Chopping done on short notice. I also desire about 1000 bushels of oats. Satisfaction assured. Call and see me. C. A. WARNER.

Equalization Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the County Board of Equalization will meet at the office of the County Clerk on Monday the 14th day of November, 1904, and remain in session six days for the purpose of publicly examining the assessment roll and correct all errors. In valuation, description or qualities of land, lots or other property, and all persons interested are hereby notified to appear at the appointed time and place, and if it shall appear to said board that any lands, lots or other property be assessed twice or assessed in the name of any person or persons not the owner thereof, or assessed under or beyond its value, or any lands, lots or other property not assessed they will make the proper correction.

D. B. MCKNIGHT, Sec.
County Assessor.

Special Prices.

Out of a car load of buggies and hacks, I have but two buggies and one hack left. On these I will make a special price. Call at once.

CHAS. WESELY The Housefurnisher.
Seio, Oregon.



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THE BLAIN CLOTHING CO.

Have a GREAT STOCK of FALL GOODS

consisting of everything that a man or boy can wear. We have BARGAINS in every line, especially overcoats.

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The best here. The style. \$7.50. Winter Children. New tas kimonoas. Shoes f shoes, 8c Boys sw and \$1.50.

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Your home patronage of persons daily call on, J. Watches, Jew French's Jewel He has them fr The Oregon S west. Its mark and best, Sa office.

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The Journal's reader of this needs all at remits 50 cents. Sunday Journal the Sunday Jo or the Semi-five months, for six months, nal, Portland, O

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THE ALBAN

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Make it a p to drop into Gallery and section of Port historic Curio near Lyon.

Chamberlain Tablets are be stonction trou For sale by al For SALE—10 old, weight 8 months old, by thorough and shone c All in good S. W. GA

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