

# The Santiam News.

Politically Independent

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY  
T. L. DUGGER,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## FRANCIS J. HENEY IN ACTION.

The editor of the NEWS had the pleasure of witnessing, last week, Special United States Prosecutor Francis J. Heney in action. Mr. Heney impresses one as being fearlessly honest and capable in the highest degree of drawing the facts from a witness. He also possesses a remarkable talent for presenting all the salient features of a case to a jury in a most convincing manner.

The case on trial last week was that of Hamilton H. Hendricks, Treasurer and Manager of the Butte Creek Stock and Lumber Company. The defendant was the witness on the stand when we were there. As Mr. Hendricks is a lawyer he was capable of, and probably did, so color his testimony that it would be most favorable for the defendant's side of the case. Yet Mr. Heney, in the cross-examination, was able to bring out many facts going to sustain the Government's contention. If he had not been a far shrewder lawyer than the defendant he could not have done so.

After listening to Mr. Heney's method of examining a witness and also his manner of presenting a case to a jury, we made up our mind that if we were under indictment and Mr. Heney was handling the prosecution, we would plead guilty, because when Mr. Heney undertakes to convict a man he has the necessary evidence to do so. He never fails, for the reason that he will not indict unless there is evidence sufficient to convict. When he has a witness before the grand jury he places so correct an estimate upon the evidence that an indictment becomes almost equivalent to a conviction.

We gathered the idea that when a defendant in a criminal charge is indicted, who has been a public official, he may expect no leniency at Mr. Heney's hands. Public officials who are lawyers are supposed to be more familiar with the law than are ordinary people. Hence Mr. Heney seems to take pleasure in cinching a lawyer who has gone wrong, as was the case with Hendricks. We presume he will be equally pleased with the conviction of Ex-Senator Mays. All good citizens should rejoice with Mr. Heney in the conviction of public officials whose duty it is to know the law, yet who, in spite of their supposed knowledge, violate the law with impunity.

In the Hendricks case Mr. Heney was in possession of a letter from Hendricks in which was stated, "You may indict me but you can't convict me." Mr. Hendricks has probably changed his opinion in that regard. An official who prostitutes his official position through grafting or flat violation of law, as was the case with Hendricks, is more guilty in the estimation of honest men than ordinary criminals. They are supposed to know the law. An ordinary violator may not possess the knowledge before the act.

Mr. Heney is certainly entitled to a place on the roll of honor, under the headline, "Men Who Execute the Law Without Fear or Favor." What a shaking-up would occur if every United States prosecuting attorney was made of Heney timber?

Every citizen, who is loyal to his home town, desires his town should develop and grow. Property owners are particularly interested in the growth of their towns; for every hundred inhabitants added, every manufacturing industry inaugurated, means new blood in his town and increase in the valuation of his property. Hence, every citizen should be an optimist, whenever any matter is called up that trends toward the development of his town; whether it is projected by home people, or by new blood seeking for a field for investment. But, strange as it may appear, nearly every town has its coterie of pessimists, who are ever ready to speak disparagingly of a new business undertaking. They are ever disposed to look on the dark side of things and see the unprofitable outcome of a venture. A stranger comes to a town with the purpose of buying a home, establishing a mercantile business, or a manufacturing industry; the pessimist is ready to dash cold water on the enterprise. The pessimist does not want his property to increase in value, fearing an increase in his taxes. He does not want the streets or sidewalks improved, if it involves any cost to himself. He is perfectly willing to let his property go to rack and decay for lack of attention at the proper time. The pessimist does not live; he simply hibernates. The optimist may look at matters in a too sanguin manner and take risks with a recklessness which oftentimes result in failure; yet he is the state builder and the source of all progress. The optimist sees the best and bright side of everything; the pessimist the evil and dark side. The live towns are dominated and controlled by optimists; the dead ones by pessimists. Which class of people wields the controlling influence in Scio?

## SHOULD FOOT THE BILL.

Just how to employ prison labor outside of prison walls and yet be able to keep the prisoners in custody without too great expense, is a problem for legislators and officials to solve. The idea is growing that the confinement of criminals is twofold in its purpose: Punishment for the crime committed and the reformation of the criminal. It will not be disputed that to confine a criminal in the penitentiary for a stated term with but little or nothing to do, then turn him loose upon society, rarely if ever reforms the criminal. With a natural inclination not to work he has probably been drawn into criminal ways in order to obtain a sustenance. To be confined in idleness only tends to aggravate the causes that generated the career of crime. To devise some method of employment of prisoners so that the prisoner may be made practically self-sustaining, yet not become a competitor in the labor world with free labor, is a question of most difficult solution. In some of the states the penitentiaries have been made self-sustaining, but at the expense of competition with free labor.

In these days of labor unions in all of the various trades, politicians and legislators are very cautious about providing the prisoner with labor that in any way competes with free labor. In Oregon a part of the prisoners have been leased to the Goldsmith-Lowenberg Company in building stoves, but at a daily wage so low (about 40 cents per day) that the proceeds does not more than pay one-third the cost of keeping the prisoners. Lately prison labor has been employed in road-building, but the experiment is so handicapped on account of the distance of the work from the prison that the experiment is not likely to be a success. If the State would provide movable cages in which the prisoners could be confined at night, satisfactory results might be obtained.

If the State or the Nation should adopt the principle of public ownership of public utilities, then ideal employment could be furnished convicts and in a way that would not so directly compete with free labor as is the case in any line of manufacture. In railroad work, for instance, secure and comfortable movable quarters could be provided. As work of the character of railroad building and repairing is of such large quantity at a given locality, the provisions for the comfort and safe-keeping of the prisoners could be of a more permanent character than would be advisable in building wagon roads, in most cases.

That men who commit crimes and are apprehended for the same should be required to labor for their maintenance requires no argument. Justice to themselves and to free labor requires that their maintenance should not be a burden upon the taxpayer. Indeed, we have known people to commit crime for the purpose of being sentenced to serve short terms in the penitentiary. In such cases confinement in prison without labor is not punishment, but becomes to these people who seem to be wholly lacking in the quality that goes to make up an upright citizen, a sinecure.

Our legislative solons should address themselves to this question next winter. Justice to the taxpayer requires that the convicts should be so employed that they would not only be self-sustaining, but would pay a revenue to the State. The cost of his apprehension, cost of trial, etc., should be carefully tabulated and the prisoner should be required to labor at so much per diem until he has reimbursed the State; this in addition to his maintenance while doing so.

There is plenty of burden upon the State to support its charges physically unable to work, without maintaining four or five hundred boys and men who from pure cussedness force the State to confine them for the protection of society. Every able-bodied man or woman should have pride and independence enough to earn a livelihood in some honorable manner. Where they attempt to secure the livelihood in a dishonest way—when they attempt to forcibly appropriate the labor of other people, and the law apprehends them for doing so, they should be compelled to foot the bills in every particular.

Nearly every town in the State has some sort of a Push Club, whose duty is to push the interests of their particular locality to the front. The push club takes the lead in inaugurating civic improvement and development. Push clubs encourage pluck and enterprise. Scio, we are sorry to say, is entirely lacking in this respect. Our citizens, who they have plenty of private enterprise, are careful not to allow it to partake of a public nature. To the outsider this indicates that we have no faith in our town; hence the stranger who is looking for a location passes us by. He will probably think that a town whose citizens are not enterprising enough to keep streets and alleys in a neat, tidy condition, who allow thistles and other foul weeds to grow and go to seed at will, is a good place to keep away from. Let us awake from the Rip Van Winkle sleep that seems to have overcome us and clean up his lot or lots and the streets adjoining, and the trick is done.

It looks like a waste of the taxpayers' money to maintain four Normal schools at a cost ranging from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per annum, when the same purpose could be accomplished by adding Normal departments to the Corvallis and Eugene schools at a cost, all told, of not to exceed \$25,000 per year. Anyway the large number of Summer Normals that are being conducted all over the State could prepare all the teachers required. Oregon is certainly overloaded with State colleges. If the money that is being expended for State colleges should be placed for the benefit of the public schools, so that 11th and 12th grades could be taught in our city public schools, the taxpayers would not grumble at footing the bills.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Portland, Oregon, July 2, 1906.

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, William Brenner, of Scio, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 6978, for the purchase of Lots 3 and 4, and E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4 of section No. 18, in Township No. 11 South, Range No. 2 East, 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 the Register and Receiver at the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1906.

He names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; Frank I. Jones, of Scio, Oregon; Fred Jones, of Scio, Oregon; and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacombe, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of September, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,  
Register.

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She names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; Frank I. Jones, of Scio, Oregon; Fred Jones, of Scio, Oregon; and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacombe, Oregon.

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She names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; William Brenner, of Scio, Oregon; Frank I. Jones, of Scio, Oregon; and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacombe, Oregon.

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He names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; William Brenner, of Scio, Oregon; John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacombe, Oregon.

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Register.

## Habit-forming Medicines.

Whatever may be the fact as to many of the so-called patent medicines containing injurious ingredients as broadly published in some journals of more or less influence, this quickly has certainly been of great benefit in arousing needed attention to this subject. It has, in a considerable measure, resulted in the most intelligent people avoiding such foods and medicines as may be fairly suspected of containing the injurious ingredients complained of. Recognizing this fact some time ago, Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., took time by the forelock as it were, and published broadcast all the ingredients of which his popular medicines are composed. Thus he has completely forestalled all harmful articles and all opposition that might otherwise be urged against his medicines, because they are none of a swerve composition. Furthermore, from the formula printed on every bottle wrapper, it will be seen that these medicines contain no alcohol or other habit-forming drugs. Neither do they contain any narcotics or injurious vegetable extracts from the roots of medicinal plants found growing in the depths of our American forests and of well-rational European vineyards.

Instead of alcohol, which even in small portions long continued, as in obstinate cases of disease, becomes habitually noticeable from its tendency to produce a craving for stimulants, Dr. Pierce employs, chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine, which is a valuable remedy in many cases of chronic disease, being a superior demulcent, antispasmodic and supporting medicine. It enhances the curative action of the Golden Seal, Stone Root, Black Cherry, Blueberry, and other medicinal plants, which are the leaders in their several schools of practice. The foregoing formula are the very best ingredients that Dr. Pierce could have chosen to make up his famous "Discovery" for the cure of nearly all chronic, throat and lung affections, lost all of chronic catarrh in all its various forms wherever located.

## Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

TIME CARD No. 31.

Trains From and To Corvallis.

No. 1—  
Leaves Albany 7:00 A. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 8:00 A. M.  
Arrives Albany 11:15 P. M.

No. 2—  
Leaves Albany 11:15 P. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 12:15 P. M.  
Arrives Albany 6:00 P. M.

No. 3—  
Leaves Albany for Detroit 7:00 A. M.  
Arrives Detroit 12:30 P. M.

No. 4—  
Leaves Albany for Detroit 12:30 P. M.  
Arrives Detroit 6:00 P. M.

No. 5—  
Leaves Albany for Corvallis 7:00 A. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 8:00 A. M.

No. 6—  
Leaves Albany for Corvallis 12:30 P. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 1:30 P. M.

No. 7—  
Leaves Albany for Corvallis 6:00 P. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 7:00 P. M.

No. 8—  
Leaves Albany for Corvallis 7:00 P. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 8:00 P. M.

No. 9—  
Leaves Albany for Corvallis 12:30 P. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 1:30 P. M.

No. 10—  
Leaves Albany for Corvallis 6:00 P. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 7:00 P. M.

No. 11—  
Leaves Albany for Corvallis 7:00 P. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 8:00 P. M.

No. 12—  
Leaves Albany for Corvallis 12:30 P. M.  
Arrives Corvallis 1:30 P. M.

# The Santiam News.

T. L. DUGGER, SCIO, OREGON.

The NEWS is devoted to the interests of Scio and Santiam Forks. Live Editorials upon the leading topics of the day in each issue. It works for the interests of the Common People and the editors pocket book.

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