The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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

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A STATE BANK EXAMINER DEMANDED.

Our laws for the punishment of defaulting and absconding bankers are wholly inadequate to accomplish the purpose intended. The law is inadequate because accounts of bank presidents and cashiers looting their banks are of too frequent recurrence. A Chicago bank president is the latest wholesale looter that Associated Press dispatches report. He is only a matter of $2,000,000 short in his accounts with the bank. The principal depositors with this bank were laboring people—men and women who are wage earners, who through thrift and habits of economy, were able to deposit a few cents daily in what they supposed was a reliable banking institution, are thus relieved of their savings. Speculating in stocks and gambling on the race course is given as the cause. Illinois has a state bank inspector who is supposed to inspect the private banking institutions at stated intervals and he had inspected this bank's books but a short time previous to the president's absconding and pronounced the bank's affairs in fair condition. Evidently the inspector did not understand his business, or inspected in such a way that it was no inspection at all. In a short time the absconding president will probably be apprehended and be punished for the theft. Will this punishment return to the hard-working depositors their savings? The state of Illinois has undertaken to say to the people, because of her lawfully selected bank examiner, that this bank was a safe depository for the laboring man's savings. For this reason these work people entrusted their savings with this bank. Justice would require the state to make good to these work people what they have lost, because her inspector of banks had pronounced the bank sound.

The people of Oregon will expect our Legislature at its next session, to enact a law establishing some proper and effective method of examining private banking institutions. They want such a system of inspection established that a depositor can feel reasonably safe in entrusting his savings to the bank. When a state assumes the responsibility of saying that a bank is solid, it becomes morally responsible to every depositor for the amount of his deposits. Otherwise the law would be a farce.

We have here in Scio an excellent banking concern. We believe its business is conducted in an absolutely safe manner. Yet every depositor would, if possible, feel safer if a state examiner should at least once a year inspect its books and method of doing business and report the same to the public. No honest banker would object to having his bank and method of doing business passed upon by a competent and properly authorized officer. It is the tricky and dishonest shysters who would object.

As a matter of fact every depositor in a bank places more confidence in the bank than the banker will place in the depositor. If you entrust your money with the bank for safe keeping, you do so without requiring any security from the bank. If you borrow from the bank, you must give adequate and acceptable security. If the state assumes the responsibility of saying whether a bank is sound or not, then the state morally becomes security for the bank to the people.

The state should enact a very stringent and binding law governing private banks. Stockholders should be held responsible to the depositor so long as they have a dollar. Bank officers who abscond with depositors' money or who employs it in any speculative enteprise, should forfeit their personal liberty for life. Indeed his punishment can not be made too severe. If a bank official knew that his life would pay the forfeit for using a depositor's money wrongfully, there would be no dishonest bank officials.

Give us a system of bank inspection that does inspect—one that makes the road of a dishonest bank official most difficult and dangerous, and we will then offer an inducement to the people to form habits of thrift and economy and to not secrete their savings in old boots or tin cans. Money deposited is regarded as money in or subject to circulation. If you secrete it in private hiding places, you withdraw it from circulation and you contribute towards a money stringency. The state is in duty bound to protect the lives and property of her citizens. We have absolutely no protection from the private banker except his character for honesty and responsibility.

The big newspapers of the country are continually speculating with reference to W. J. Bryan's candidacy for president in 1908. The concensus of opinion among them is that Mr. Bryan is sure to be the Democratic nominee, but that if he makes free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 his central idea, as in the campaign of 1896, he would fail of election, no matter whom the Republicans may nominate. Just why these newspapers will continue to misstate Mr. Bryan's position on the money question is best known to themselves. Mr. Bryan has stated hundreds of times that he advocated free coinage in 1896 as a means, and the quickest means, to accomplish the desired end—the increase of the volume of money to a per capita circulation necessary to place the country in a prosperous condition. At that time there was less than $14 per capita in circulation. As a matter of fact there was probably not more than $5 per capita in actual circulation. Since that time the volume has been increased to more than $34 per capita. Mr. Bryan justly claims that the prosperous condition of the country eminently justifies his contention in 1896, but that the same necessity does not exist today, for free coinage of silver, that existed in 1896. The big dailies view with alarm Mr. Bryan's candidacy. By harping upon the prejudice they believe exists against free coinage at 16 to 1, they hope to bring about his defeat. If President Roosevelt would agree to accept a renomination, but little would be said about free coinage of silver, for they believe that Mr. Roosevelt's election would be assured. But with some other Republican nominee, then Mr. Bryan becomes a source of danger. For this reason they are endeavoring to minimize his chance.

Old men, especially those who have served several terms in the United States Senate, seem to have a cinch upon the position as long as life shall last. Illinois has just renominated her aged Senator Cullom; Alabama retains her pair of octogenarians, Senators Pettus and Morgan; New York still has her Senators Platt and Depew, both of whom are in their dotage, and there are several more senators nearing the four-score mark. These aged senators, several of whom have been regarded as among our ablest statesmen, must sometime within the near future reach the limit of human endurance and pass from the stage of active life. Indeed some of them would have conferred a blessing upon their states had they passed away years ago. But with all respect to old age, it would seem, when they feel senility creeping upon them, they ought to be willing to retire to a quiet life and give way to younger and more vigorous blood. New ideas seem difficult of acceptance to these old men, hence we have the humiliation of seeing them hang on to old ideals and idioms after a vast majority of the people have progressed beyond them. They imbibed Mark Hanna's "stand pat" ideas on the tariff and are not yet aware that the old argument to bolster up excessively high protection has been exploded and that moderate protection with revenue producing power has taken its place. We love these old men for the good they have done in the past, and while we are sorry to see them relegated to the superannuated list, such is life, and they will have to submit to the inevitable.

Destructive timber fires are raging up the Santiam, up the McKenzie, and over in Western Oregon. At the rate that timber is being destroyed, timber lands that escape destruction are apt to increase in value. Up the North Santiam it is estimated that 70 square miles of valuable timber has been destroyed and the end is not yet, for the fire continues unabated, sweeping on towards the summit of the Cascades. Inefficient fire wardens in the Detroit district are held blamable to some extent. Experienced woodsmen, who were employed in that capacity, were discharged to give city men, who had a political pull, the places. Politics, sometimes, are responsible for ills that ought not to affect the people. Inefficiency in any particular field of employment, when the people are paying for efficiency, is simply legalized robbery. Most of the timber destroyed would average 30 to 40 million feet per square mile. It is easily seen then what the moneyed value of the property destroyed is—a loss that cannot be replaced.

Every citizen of a town who erects a building, paints a house, builds or repairs a sidewalk, cleans up and removes or burns trash or filth from the streets or alleys, removes obnoxious weeds, or in any way does something to beautify or benefit, no matter if he does it from selfish motives, is a benefactor to his town. If every person in a town would guard against tossing trash and filth into the streets and alleys, would replace or secure broken or loose boards in their sidewalks, would replace broken boards or pickets in the fence about their lots, in a very short time the appearance of neglect and decay would be replaced with thrift and enterprise. Strangers passing through would see the neatness in the appearance of the town and, as a matter of course, would talk about it, making the same a source of advertising the town.

The probabilities are that if Special Assistant Attorney-General for the Government Heney does not run out of material, the Government penitentiary over at McNeil's Island will have to be enlarged. So far everyone Mr. Heney brings to trial in the Portland United States Court has to metaphorically, "walk the plank." The future must look ominous to Mr. Hermann and others who are yet to be placed on trial. As a matter of fact boys, you will save a lot of trouble and expense if you will plead "guilty." You would probably have to pay a less fine, or serve a shorter sentence in the pen if you would do so.

Esther Mitchell, who slew her brother within forty-eight hours after the jury had pronounced him "not guilty" of murder, seems about to escape the jurisdiction of earthly courts. She is said to be near death's door with an attack of typhoid fever. In the light of the fact that this unfortunate labored under a sort of hypnotic influence from the Creffields, it would be a blessing to herself, to her relatives, and to society if her disease should result fatally.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
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. ½ of S. W. ¼ 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 Lacomb, Oregon; Frank I. Jones, of Scio, Oregon; Fred Jones, of Scio, Oregon, and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacomb, Oregon.

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

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
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, Mary F. Brenner, of Scio, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, No. 6979, for the purchase of Lots 1 and 2, and the E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Section No. 18, 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, Friday, the 14th day of September, 1906.

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

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

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
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, Caroline Waddle, of Tigardsville, County of Washington, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, No. 6980, for the purchase of the N. E. ¼ of Section No. 22, 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1906.

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
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, John A. Waddle, of Tigardsville, County of Washington, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 6981, for the purchase of the S. E. ¼ of Section No. 22, 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 Lacomb, Oregon; William Brenner, of Scio, Oregon; Frank I. Jones, of Scio, Oregon, and M. W. Yeoman, of Lacomb, 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.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, July 3, 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, Frank I. Jones, of Scio, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 6982, for the purchase of the N. E. ¼ 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 her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 13th day of September, 1906.

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

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of September, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

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Do You Want to Know What You Swallow?

There is a growing sentiment in this country in favor of MEDICINES OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. It is but natural that one should have some interest in the composition of that which he or she is expected to swallow, whether it be food, drink or medicine.

Recognizing this growing disposition on the part of the public, and satisfied that the fullest publicity can only add to the well-earned reputation of his medicines, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has "taken time by the forelock," as it were, and is publishing broadcast a list of all the ingredients entering into his leading medicines, the "Golden Medical Discovery," the popular liver invigorator, stomach tonic, blood purifier and heart regulator; also of his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, over-worked, broken-down, nervous and invalid women.

This bold and out-spoken movement on the part of Dr. Pierce, has, by showing plainly what his well-known medicines are composed of, completely disarmed all carping critics who have heretofore unjustly attacked them. A little pamphlet has been compiled, from the standard medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, showing the strongest endorsements by leading medical writers of the several ingredients which enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines. A copy of this little book is mailed free to any one desiring to learn more concerning the valuable, native, medicinal plants which enter into the composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

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Trains From and To Yaquina.

No. 1—
Leaves Yaquina ..... 7.00 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis ..... 11.15 "
Arrives Albany ..... 12.15 P. M

No. 2—
Train leaves Albany ..... 12.45 P. M
" " Corvallis ..... 1.45 "
" arrives Yaquina ..... 6.00 "

Trains To and From Detroit.

No. 3—
Leaves Albany for Detroit ..... 7:00 A. M.
Arrives Detroit ..... 12.30 P. M

No. 4—
Leaves Detroit ..... 1.00 P. M.
Arrives Albany ..... 5.40 P. M.

Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany for Corvallis ..... 7.35 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis ..... 8.55 A. M.

No. 10—
Leaves Albany ..... 2.30 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis ..... 3.50 P. M.

No. 6—
Leaves Albany ..... 7.35 P. M
Arrives Corvallis ..... 8.15 P. M.

Trains for Albany.

No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6:30 A. M.
Arrives Albany ..... 7:30 A. M.

No. 9—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 12.40 P. M.
Arrives at Albany ..... 1.20 P. M.

No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6.30 P. M
Arrives Albany ..... 6.40 P. M.

Regular Sunday Trains.

No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6.30 A. M.
Arrives at Albany ..... 7.10 A. M.

No. 11—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11.30 A. M
Arrives at Albany ..... 12.15 P. M.

No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6.00 P. M.
Arrives at Albany ..... 6.40 P. M.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany ..... 7.35 A. M
Arrives at Corvallis ..... 8.55 A. M.

No. 12—
Leaves Albany ..... 12.45 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis ..... 1.35 P. M.

No. 6—
Leaves Albany ..... 7.35 P. M
Arrives at Corvallis ..... 8.15 P. M.

All of the above trains connect with Southern Pacific Company trains, both at Albany and Corvallis, as well as train for Detroit, giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches as well as Breitenbush Hot Springs.

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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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