

The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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T. L. DUGGER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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SPEAKER CANNON FOR THE PRESIDENCY

From all indications, next to President Roosevelt, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon is perhaps the most probable Republican nominee for president in 1908. Should this probability become a certainty, just in what condition will the efforts now being made towards reform and the restoration of the government to the people be placed? In President Roosevelt's proclamation of a "square deal" for all—the poor as well as the rich—the expectations and hopes of the people have been greatly built up. The selection of a successor, whose sympathies are with corporations and the trusts, will be a disappointment much bitter to the people.

Public men must be judged by their actions and public declarations. Sometimes even then the people are deceived. Public men sometimes talk, especially when they are candidates for office, in one way, and act altogether differently after election. Speaker Cannon, however, is not of this class, for in a recent speech he stated that the favored government by injunction and that the tariff should not be revised or changed.

Government by injunction, as here referred to, in effect does away with the jury and lodges the power of deciding all questions of dispute between capital and labor with the judiciary. Allow this to be done and what will be the logical result? A body of laboring men who become dissatisfied with their treatment by their employer decide to strike. The injunction machinery of the courts is at once set in motion to prevent the striker from persuading his fellow-workmen to join in the strike. The next step would be to enjoin the workmen from forming a union, in order to prevent united action in the strike. When this is accomplished, the next step becomes easy. The individual workman is enjoined from striking or quitting work when the conditions become unsatisfactory, and there you are—industrial slavery. Concede the injunction in the controversy between capital and labor and the above conclusions are inevitable. Mr. Cannon has committed himself to this theory of government, consequently there is no room for the deception of the voter. The only safety is to deny the power to the courts to enjoin except in cases wherein violence is resorted to. In this case, however, peace officers have jurisdiction and the injunction becomes unnecessary.

Mr. Cannon also makes his position plain on the subject of the tariff and announces the Dingley schedules as the most perfect tariff ever evolved. As the tariff is a tax levied upon the consumer for the benefit of the producer, and as there are perhaps one hundred consumers to one producer of tariff-protected articles, it will be difficult to convince the hundred of the justice of Mr. Cannon's conclusions. Whenever it can be shown that it is just and right to take money from the pockets of the hundred without rendering any equivalent whatever therefor, and donate the same to the one, then the position of the "standpatter," of which Mr. Cannon is the most notable example, becomes tenable.

An illustration of the unjustness of an extreme highly protective tariff was lately furnished when the Navy Construction Board opened bids for the supplying of armor plate for war vessels. Before that time the United States Steel Corporation had had a monopoly of the armor plate business. The Government was forced to pay this band of robbers something more than \$500 per ton for armor plate. Because of the heavy duty that foreign plate-makers were forced to pay, they (the foreign plate-makers) were prohibited from submitting bids, consequently the United States Steel Corporation could make the Government dance to its music. The enormous profit induced another steel company to prepare itself to make plates, and to enter as a competitor for the Government's business. The new company's bid was something over \$200 lower than the United States Steel Company's bid. Now it can be seen, because of the excessively high protection the tariff afforded this heretofore monopolistic combine, the Government was mulcted out of more than \$200 for every ton of armor plate. These secondaries have held the Government up for millions of dollars through a tariff schedule that Mr. Cannon would continue indefinitely.

The people are getting very tired of a system that taxes the many for the benefit of the few. Should Mr. Cannon be the Republican nominee, with a platform of principles of like tenor with his late speech, certainly the justice of the American people will cause them to administer such a crushing defeat to Mr. Cannon and his party that the Dingley tariff law and candidate, Speaker Cannon, will be buried in oblivion.

The people believe that the day is past when our manufacturing industries need fostering with a

tariff that is prohibitory to the foreign manufacturer. They believe that the American manufacturer can successfully compete in the markets of the world, and cite as an evidence of that fact that American made goods can be found in the markets of every civilized country on the face of the globe, abundantly able to meet the prices of the foreign manufacturer. They cannot see justice in our home people being compelled to pay from one-third to one-half more for an article than the Englishman or German is required to pay for the same article of American manufacture. Mr. Cannon will doubtless be willing to revise his opinions as well as the tariff, even before the beginning of the campaign of 1908, if he wants to be nominated and desires to be elected.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE AVOIDED.

The arrest of a young man at Pasadena, California, and the bringing of him back to Albany to answer for crimes committed in this County should furnish an example to our young men which should be one of grave consideration. This young man, like thousands of other young men, had formed habits of an expensive nature, too expensive for his income and a resort to bogus bank checks was the result. Now, that he finds himself entangled in the meshes of the law, he purposes to return the money obtained surreptitiously and, when brought to trial, plead guilty. This is undoubtedly the best way to get out of the bad mess he has made of his life. But the stain is there and will probably follow him to his grave. He can never restore himself completely to the confidence of the business world, no matter how correct and exemplary may be his conduct.

Young men, in starting out in life, be admonished by this and other numerous (too numerous) examples. Like him, you may be dependent upon your own exertions. Be careful not to follow his example in obtaining money unlawfully. Any young man who is able-bodied and has an average amount of good horse sense can earn his way without transgressing the law. No matter whether he has a nickel with which to start in life, if he has habits of thrift and reasonable economy; if he is honest and upright in his dealings; if he is careful to make his word good at all times, he is bound to get on in the world. He has a capital that is worth infinitely more to him in the business world than would be an inheritance of thousands. Do not form habits that require a greater expenditure than your income will justify. Do not form a champagne habit or taste, while you have but a bare income. When you have completed your life and are required to pay the last great debt to Nature, if it can be truthfully said of you, "His word was as good as his bond," no matter whether you leave a great estate behind you or not, your life will not have been a failure.

GRAFTERS FIGHTING FOR GRAFT.

The temper of the people is aroused. Its representative and fearless exponent is President Roosevelt. The causes of its great but slow awakening are before the world in the exposure of the colossal abuses that have grown up in the trusts and mergers and under the sanction of business. "Grafts" the people and the press have come to call them, and the terms covers every type of financial iniquity that has had fair making and carried enormous profits under the name of business.

Railroad managers, Standard Oil kings, men who have amassed millions from the packing industry, have been held before committees and their methods of conducting business exposed. The fabled public first in astonishment, then in wrath, has heard the story and an accounting has been demanded.

It was because of the failure to diagnose the symptoms of this slowly awakening temper of the people that those great manipulators of transportation, of industry and of business were caught. The probe of Congressional inquiry opened up their methods and the escaping orders have made a stench in the nostrils of decency that it will take many winds of fair and honorable dealing to wait away.

This storm of public indignation did not come unheralded. Eight years ago a breeze from the great Western packing-house loaded with leal odors and charged with disease and death to our soldiers in camp and abroad blew over the land. Potential forces quelled the storm, but its rumblings did not cease. Had the packers been less under the dominion of greed and more amenable to the dictates of honesty and prudence, they could then have prevented the outbreak of the storm.

The cloud has never been below the horizon since General Miles' report on the "enclaved beef" that dominated the Army in the Spanish-American War was made public. The railroad, in fighting rate legislation, drew upon themselves the searchlight which disclosed the iniquities of manipulated transportation. The standard Oil Company took counsel of arrogance instead of prudence, ignored the gathering clouds of public indignation, and was caught in the storm that had been long brewing.

Briefly, the captains of industry, of transportation, of finance, ignored the signs of the approaching storm, of seeing them, chose to fight by rather than to slake the flames that grew fiercer to its gathering power. The result is before the world. The people were first angered, and, out of the tempest of their wrath have come education and determination. Possessed with the idea, as stated by the Saturday Evening Post, that "they could keep what they had and grab more," the great corporations have rushed blindly upon the hoary shield of public opinion, and while defying their own power, have been made to acknowledge a greater. "The president man," says the proverb, "knows the evil and knows himself, the simple pass on and are punished." Following this estimate, what an array of men, whose names stand for millions, lacking foresight, are arrayed among the "simple" who elected to fight for their abuses instead of correcting them.—Sunday Oregonian.

Linn County ought not to have a tax levy the coming year of above 13 or 14 mills. The increase of one-third in the valuation of property and the doing away with the household exemption ought to cause a reduction to that or a less amount.

There promises to be some interesting reading when Expert Redfield makes his report on the tax rolls for the past two years. Someone is liable to have to "dig up" to the tune of several hundred dollars.

Linn County is getting a pretty good name for the excellent condition and the number of her bridges. But the good name is secured at considerable expense to the people.

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. Waddell, of Ti-gardville, County of Washington, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 6978, for the purchase of Lots 2 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.
His names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; Frank L. 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.
ALANSON S. DRESSER,
Register.

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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 E. Dresser, of Scio, Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, No. 6979, for the purchase of Lots 1 and 2, and the E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4 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, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1906.
Her names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; Frank L. 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.
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Her names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; William Brenner, of Scio, Oregon; Frank L. 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.
ALANSON S. DRESSER,
Register.

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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. Waddell, of Ti-gardville, 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. 1/4 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.
His names as witnesses: John Mars, of Lacombe, Oregon; William Brenner, of Scio, Oregon; Frank L. 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.
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His names as witnesses: Fred Jones, of Scio, Oregon; William Brenner, of Scio, Oregon; John Mars, of Lacombe, 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 13th day of September, 1906.
ALANSON S. DRESSER,
Register.

The News office does all kinds of job printing in good style and at reasonable prices.

Trust to Nature.

A great many Americans, both men and women, use this pain and purify, with poor circulation, because they have ill-treated their stomachs by eating or too much eating, by consuming alcoholic beverages, or by too close confinement to home, office or factory, and in consequence the stomach must be treated in a natural way before they can rectify their earlier mistakes. The muscles in many such people, in fact in every weary, thin and thin-blooded person, do their work with great difficulty. As a result fatigue comes early, is excessive and some times it is necessary to take food, rich, red blood. We must go to Nature for the remedy. There were certain men known to the Indians of this country before the advent of the whites which later came to the knowledge of the settlers and which are now growing rapidly in professional favor for the cure of indigestion, stomach and liver troubles. These are found to be safe and yet certain in their cleansing effect upon the stomach, liver and blood. These are: Golden Seal, Queen's Root, Stone root, Bloodroot, Mandarilla root. Then there is Black Cherrubark. The most reliable and safe and liver invigorator, when combined in just the right proportions, as in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Where there is indigestion, such as indigestion, flatulency, belching, and this blood, the body acquires vigor and the veins, blood and all the tissues feel the favorable effect of this sovereign remedy. Although some physicians have been aware of the high medicinal value of the above mentioned plants, yet few have used pure glycerine as a solvent and usually the doctors' prescriptions called for the ingredients in varying amounts, with alcohol.

Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

TIME CARD NO. 31.
Trains From and To Yreka.

No. 1	Leaves Yreka	7:30 A. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	11:15 P. M.
	Arrives Albany	11:30 P. M.
No. 2	Trains Albany	11:45 P. M.
	Arrives Yreka	8:30 "
No. 3	Leaves Albany for Detroit	7:30 A. M.
	Arrives Detroit	11:30 P. M.
No. 4	Leaves Detroit	7:30 P. M.
	Arrives Albany	11:30 P. M.
Trains for Corvallis.		
No. 5	Leaves Albany for Corvallis	10:00 A. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	10:30 A. M.
No. 6	Leaves Albany	2:30 P. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	3:00 P. M.
No. 7	Leaves Albany	5:00 P. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	5:30 P. M.
Regular Sunday Trains.		
No. 8	Leaves Corvallis	6:30 A. M.
	Arrives Albany	7:15 A. M.
No. 9	Leaves Albany	11:30 A. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	12:15 P. M.
No. 10	Leaves Albany	2:30 P. M.
	Arrives Corvallis	3:15 P. M.
No. 11	Leaves Albany	5:30 P. M.
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All of the above trains connect with Southern Pacific Company trains, both at Albany and Corvallis, as well as trains for Detroit, giving direct service to New York and adjacent points as well as Baltimore and St. Louis.		
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The Santiam News.

ESTABLISHED BY 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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