The Santiam News.

Politically Independent

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

F. L. DUGGER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The expenditure of money collected from the people through our system of taxation should at all times be controlled and limited by the fundamental law of the State. The men who framed our State constitution were certainly extraordinarily endowed with wisdom. They evidently saw how the State Treasury might in the future be assailed for extraordinary and unusual purposes. To prevent this they laid down certain rules and limitations in the structural law of the State.

It was evidently intended by the framers of our Constitution that the public moneys of the State should be expended only for strictly public purposes. By this was meant the payment of salaries of State and District officers and the building and maintaining of the State eleemosynary institutions and other State buildings necessary for the conduct of the State government. In order to prevent any feeling of jealousy of one section of the State for another portion, these public buildings and eleemosynary institutions were required to be built at or very near the State Capital. Has the State government obeyed the law as it requires the citizen to do? The building of the State University at Eugene, the Agricultural College at Corvallis, the Normal Schools at Monmouth, Drain, Ashland, and Weston, and the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg are all direct violations of this provision of the State constitution.

The erection of these school buildings and the Soldiers' Home in violation of the Constitution has resulted in Legislatures having very little respect for our fundamental law. It has been violated with impunity whenever it has suited a majority of our lawmakers to do so. The only instance wherein the Supreme Court has interfered with this wholesale violation of constitutional law was the placing of a veto on the building of an Eastern Oregon insane asylum. Perhaps the court would have rendered a like decision if the building of these State colleges and the Soldiers' Home had been called in question.

This light estimation of the State constitution has encouraged other violations as well. It permitted the expenditure of nearly $800,000 for the Lewis and Clark Fair and for building the portage railway at The Dalles, to say nothing of appropriations for the State and District fairs and numerous other small appropriations.

Now there are indications that an assault will be made on the State treasury next January to secure funds to improve the mouth of the Columbia River and to continue the work on the Celilo Canal; also for a further extension of the portage railway.

When will these State grafts upon the people's money cease? When will the State become law-obeying and law-abiding?

Ordinary decency on the part of the Legislature certainly requires that it should either take steps to repeal the Constitution or obey its requirements. How can the Legislature expect that the laws it enacts will be obeyed by the people if it violates with impunity what ought to be considered almost sacred—our fundamental law?

As a matter of fact there is a city near the mouth of the Willamette River that in point of population comprises about one-fourth of the State. Whenever that city concludes to assault the State treasury, no matter whether the purpose conflicts with the Constitution or not, it is able to control such a large percentage of the legislators that it usually accomplishes its purpose. Portland may succeed in working the Columbia River graft upon the Legislature, But, gentlemen, is it right? In the name of moral decency, let the Constitution be repealed rather than inflict another insult on the venerable document. Sometime a halt must be called in this straining of constitutional law to fit the desires of special localities of the State, and there never was a more propitious time than the present. President Roosevelt is making a strong effort to make the trusts and landgrabbers respect the law. Letus imbibe a little of the same spirit and respect our own State constitutional law. Of course lawyers can so twist and construe the Constitution that apparently there would be no violation. But, candidly, don't you know that the spirit and intent of the instrument would be in tatters with such a construction?

There is a limit to the ability of the people to pay taxes. That limit has about been reached. Fearing to increase the rate of taxation, our lawmakers and law-executors have resorted to the expedient of increasing property values for the purpose, so they say, of establishing a more equitable system of taxation. The effect will necessarily be to cause the taxpayer to dig down a little deeper in his pocket. A late decision of the Supreme Court even does away with the $300 exemption, a feature in the poor man's interests. This was done, too, at the instance of a rich tax-dodger.

The people will not complain of being taxed when the tax money is applied to general purposes. That is to say, for the maintenance of the State, County, City governments, the public schools, etc. But they do object most seriously to be taxed for the benefit of special localities for any purpose whatever, whether it be for State colleges, State and District fairs, building portage railways, or anything else. We are too small a State in point of population and wealth to be burdened in this way and especially when the Constitution is violated to place the burden upon us.

A STATE BANK INSPECTOR DEMANDED.

A bill will probably be introduced in the Legislature of next Winter to create the office of State Bank Examiner. That there exists a demand for this officer is generally conceded.

Most proprietors of State banks, in Oregon, are men of unquestioned integrity, are scrupulously honest and honorable. Yet in the light of numerous failures of State banks, wherein depositors were able to recover but a fraction of their deposits, there is a possibility that there is now and then a proprietor of a State bank in Oregon who will bear watching.

Banks are a necessity in the conduct of business according to modern methods. We regard them as a safe deposit for any surplus cash we may have, not required for immediate use in business transaction. In addition to being a safe place to deposit money and valuables, they are a great convenience to modern business.

They should be absolutely safe and a means provided, if possible, to enable us to know that they are safe. The annual or semi-annual inspection of a bank by an authorized inspector, provided an inspector is an honest man and comprehends banking, would give publicity at least of the financial condition of the bank. If a bank was somewhat shaky, then the depositor could have some idea whether his cash was in safe hands. The banker looks well to the safety of his loans, requiring abundant security in each case and never neglecting to require the highest rate of interest allowable for the loan. But with the depositor the case is different. He makes a call loan to the banker without security and without interest. His only guarantee of safety is the respectability of the banker. Honest bankers will not nor do not object to giving publicity to their business methods, nor to have their books experted, as would be the case if a State Bank Examiner should be provided. It is the dishonest, shyster banker who objects to a legally authorized inspector. The dishonest banker conducts his bank business in an unsafe manner and of course does not wish the public to know about it.

When a person deposits his money in a bank he expects that he is placing it in absolutely safe hands. It certainly is the duty of the State to ascertain the responsibility of all money depositories. It owes this duty to the citizen. In years past there have been many bad bank failures in Oregon—failures from which depositors realized but a small per cent of their deposits. Had these banks been inspected twice a year by a competent inspector, who had power to close the door when he found a bank was unsafe, those failures would probably have not been so disastrous to the depositors.

Certainly the State should enact a judicious banking law and provide an inspector to see that its provisions are properly obeyed. The State owes a duty to the citizen to protect his property rights and to prevent, as far as possible, the citizen from being illegally despoiled of his property, whether it be land, stock, merchandise, or money. If one has his money taken from him without his consent, the loss is just the same whether it be taken by the thief or by the dishonest banker. The law should protect the citizen in either case.

A State banking law should require semi-annual statements from each bank, the amount of deposits, loans, and the amount of cash in its vaults. A bank should not be allowed to loan more than two-thirds of its deposits, with the other third of the deposits in its vaults. If banks were strictly required to obey such as the above regulations we would rarely have a failure.

Last Monday in conversation with Assessor McKnight, he informed us that the gross valuation of Linn county property for taxable purposes, would be in the neighborhood of twenty millions of dollars, as against eight millions of dollars for last year. To reach this figure property has been assessed, relatively, at its true cash value. The principal increase has been derived from placing railroads, including rolling stock, at about $19,000 per mile, timber lands at an average of $15 per acre, and from the, hitherto exempted, $300 to each householder. This increase in the assessed valuation should give us a low levy. Mr. McKnight thinks it ought not to be above 8 mills. This will be less than one half the levy of last year.

The installation of the Home Telephone system in Albany, has shown to the people just what an inferior imperfect telephone service the Pacific States company had been giving. Now if the P. S. company saves its business it will have to replace its antiquated out-of-date system with something more modern. It is almost impossible to talk understandingly with a party in Albany over the P. S. wires at times. While the Scio Mutual lines seem always to be in order.

SUMMONS

In The Circuit Court of The State of Oregon for Linn County.

W. A. Ewing, Plaintiff,

vs.

Martha Charlton, Ory Estella Hardman, Olney Lawrence Hardman, Christopher C. Hardman, Mary Bertie Hardman, Samuel Hardman, Sylvania A. Hardman, Archie E. Hardman, Charles Cawrse, Ella Finney, Addie Chamblin, Callie Johns, Cornelia Flack, Ella Flack, Elizabeth Sloan, T. E. Sloan, M. C. Sloan, Byron Sloan, James Sloan, and Mary Davidson, Defendants. Summons.

To Ella Finney, Addie Chamblin, Callie Johns, Cornelia Flack, Elizabeth Sloan, T. E. Sloan, M. C. Sloan, Byron Sloan, James Sloan, and Mary Davidson, the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, in the above entitled court, now on file with the clerk of said court, on or before the 12th day of November, 1906, and you will please take notice that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, or otherwise plead thereto, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take a decree against you as prayed for in plaintiff's complaint, towit; Requiring the defendants and each of them to set up what claim or interest they have, or claim to have, in and to the lands described in said complaint, which are as follows:

Lot No. 3 of section 33, in township 10 south of range 1 west of Willamette meridian, Oregon; also lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of section 4, township 11 south of range 1 west of Willamette meridian, Oregon; and

Also beginning at the southeast corner of lot No. 3 in said section 4, and running thence west 16,58 chains, more or less, to the east line of the donation land claim of Robert M. Moore and wife, notification No. 616, in said township and range, thence south 5.18 chains, more or less, to a point in the center of a county road 1.43 chains, more or less, north of the southeast corner of said donation land claim, thence in a northeasterly direction in the center of said county road to a point 2.53 chains south of the place of beginning, thence north 2.53 chains to the place of beginning, containing in the aggregate 128.27 acres, more or less; all of said land being situated in Linn county, Oregon;

And further decreeing that the defendants, nor either or any of them, have any interest whatever in and to said lands, and decreeing that the plaintiff is the owner in fee thereof and of the whole thereof, and for the costs and disbursements of the suit to be taxed.

This summons is served upon you by publication by order of Hon. William Galloway, judge of the above-entitled court, duly made on the 21st day of September, 1906, which said order requires the said summons to be published in THE SANTIAM NEWS, the first publication thereof to be made on the 28th day of September, 1906, and the last publication thereof to be made on the 9th day of November, 1906, and further requires that the defendants and each of them, to answer the plaintiff's complaint on or before the 12th day of November, 1906.

WEATHERFORD & WYATT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.

United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, August 23, 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 D. Maginnis, of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7030, for the purchase of Lots 5, 6, 11, and 12 of Section No. 4, 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 of the U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 9th day of November, 1906.

She names as witnesses: Robert Louden, of Portland, Oregon; Robert F. Louden, of Portland, Oregon; A. G. Leffer, of Portland, Oregon, and W. H. Petrie, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of November, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.

United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, September 4, 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, Alvin J. Carothers, of Albany, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7040, for the purchase of the Northwest ¼ of Section No. 10, in Township No. 11 South, Range No. 1 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 County Clerk at Albany, Oregon, on Friday, the 23d day of November, 1906.

He names as witnesses: M. J. Cameron, of Albany, Oregon; A. C. Gaines, of Crabtree, Oregon; C. C. Cameron, of Albany, Oregon; O. F. Sexton, of Crabtree, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of November, 1906.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

THE SCIO MARKETS.

The following are prices quoted on Thursday of each week by our dealers.

Wheat,	per bushel	60
Oats,	" "	28
Flour,	per sack	1 05
Bran,	" ton	18-00
Shorts,	" "	22 50
Chop,	" "	22 50
Butter, (Country)	per roll	40
Eggs,	" dozen	28
Chickens,	" pound	12
Chickens,	" " Young	12
Geese,	" "	08
Turkeys,	" "	14
Ducks,	" "	11
Beef,	per pound dive weight	02½
Hogs,	" " "	06½
Veal	" " for shipping	06½
Sheep,	" " stockers	04½
Mutton	" "	07

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Blankets

9-4 Blue Cotton Blankets, 50c per pair.
10-4 Blue Cotton Blankets, heavier, 60c per pair.
10-4 White Cotton, 75c pair.
10-4 Tan Cotton Blanket, 75c
10-4 Heavy Blue Cotton Blanket, $1.
11-4 Heavy Blue Cotton Blanket, $1.25.
11-4 Heavier Blue Cotton Blanket, $1.50.
12-4 Heavy Blue Cotton Blanket, $1.65.
Wool Blankets, $3.50 to $10 per pair.
Outing Flannels 5c to 12 1-2c per yard; same goods you have been paying 7c to 15c and 16c per yard.

School Shoes

For the boys and girls, of the make that will wear and at prices that will suit. Think of a good school shoe at $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 that others will ask $1.50 to $3 for the same goods.

Our Shoe Department is a store within itself.

School Clothing and School Hats.

The boy will want to look and feel as well dressed as your neighbor boy—his seat mate. Good, strong serviceable knee pants suits, 6 to 12 years, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, and $8.00.

Long pants suits, 13 to 20 years, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $11.00, $12.00, to $16.00.

Ninety-six pairs Men's, boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of odd sizes, one, two, three, and four pairs of a kind, for those who can be fitted---a real bargain.

We are paying 31c per dozen for eggs; chickens 12 1-2 to 14 cts. per pound. You will get the advantage of a raise in the market.

G. D. TROTTER. Stayton. Oregon

Verdict for Dr. Pierce

AGAINST THE

Ladies' Home Journal.

Sending truth after a lie. It is an old maxim that "a lie will travel seven leagues while truth is getting its boots on," and no doubt hundreds of thousands of good people read the unwarranted and malicious attack upon Dr. R. V. Pierce and his "Favorite Prescription" published in the May (1906) number of the Ladies' Home Journal, with its great black display headings, who never saw the humble, grovelling retraction, with its inconspicuous heading, published two months later. It was boldly charged in the slanderous and libelous article that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of woman's weaknesses and ailments, contained alcohol and other harmful ingredients. Dr. Pierce promptly brought suit against the publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal, for $300,000.00 damages.

Dr. Pierce alleged that Mr. Bok, the editor, maliciously published the article containing such false and defamatory matter with the intent of injuring his business; furthermore, that no alcohol, or other injurious, or habit-forming, drugs are, or ever were, contained in his "Favorite Prescription"; that said medicine is made from native medicinal roots and contains no harmful ingredients whatever, and that Mr. Bok's malicious statements were wholly and absolutely false.

In the retraction printed by said Journal they were forced to acknowledge that they had received analyses of "Favorite Prescription," from eminent chemists all of whom certified that it did not contain alcohol or any of the mineral harmful drugs.

These facts were also proven in the trial in the action in the Supreme Court. But the business of Dr. Pierce was greatly injured by the publication of the libelous article with its great display headings, while hundreds of thousands who read the wickedly defamatory article never saw the humble grovelling retraction, set in small type and made as inconspicuous as possible. The matter was, however brought before a jury in the Supreme Court of New York State which promptly rendered a verdict in the Doctor's favor. Thus his traducers came to grief and their base slanders were refuted.

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GEORGE KOENEKE

Proprietor

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Having purchased the above-named Market from the former proprietor, Guy McKnight, I solicit the patronage of the public. I will continue the wagon on the road on the routes established and supply choice cuts at reasonable prices. With a desire to form the acquaintance of everybody and a determination to treat everyone right, I am

Yours for business,

GEORGE KOENEKE

L. W. POMEROY,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

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Farm and city properties bought and sold on the usual commission basis.

If you want to sell your farm, I can sell it if it can be sold. If you want to buy, I can find the place you want.

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The Norwich Union is solid and substantial. T. L. Dugger agent.

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SEPTEMBER 26, 1906

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WE WISH

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Yours for Business,

KERBER & KLECKER

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