The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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T. L. DUGGER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

The Farmer's Institute that will meet at the Wesely-Cain hall, in this city to-day, merits the attendance of every farmer, farmer's wife and farmer's sons and daughters. The better we understand any business in which we may be engaged, the more interesting and pleasant it becomes to us. The more thoroughly we may understand the business in which we may be engaged, the greater the probability of success it becomes. The merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the teacher and newspaper man must have a fair knowledge of his business, or failure seems assured.

The business of farming is not an exception to this same rule. In agriculture, the intelligent farmer must necessarily understand the nature of the soil he cultivates. He must, also, understand the nature of the grain, fruit or vegetable he grows. He must, if he is successful, understand the principle of crop rotation, if he would preserve the fertility of his land. If a stock breeder, he should well understand that like produces like in stock breedings and that certain classes and breeds of stock answers a desired purpose, more satisfactorily than other classes or breeds.

The farmer learns these facts by his own experience and the experience of others. He is a wise man who can preceive and accept the good and reject the bad, of a neighbor's experience. At our Institute, the four gentlemen who will deliver lectures, are men who make a specialty of the business of which he will talk about. Their wide experiences in their particular lines must, of necessity have taught them many things that are yet to be learned by the average, ordinary farmer. These gentlemen will be here for the purpose of tellings the results of their endeavors. They are anxious that all farmers should benefit by the knowledge they have acquired by experience,

Another feature of the Institute will be the discussion of the various subjects that may be called out. Perhaps, even, these masters of their particular lines, may learn something from the experience of the most modest of farmers. It is the interchange of ideas that makes the Institute of value to the farmer, the stockman and the housewife. The Grange is, and has been, of value to the farmer, for this same reason.

The NEWS thinks that these Institutes should be held frequently—two or three times a year. Probably a regularly organized Farmer's Club would be advisable. There would be no great expense involved, and a day spent in social intercourse and interchange of ideas pertaining to the farm, the dairy, stock interests and household economy, would be of interest and value to all.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

It may be stated as an axionratic truth that every man has the inherent right to better his condition; provided he does not trespass upon the rights of others in his endeavor. It can, also, be truthfully stated, that as long as men have labor to sell and others have the capital with which to buy, there will be disputes between the seller and the buyer. This condition has maintained during past time and we have every reason to believe, so long as selfishness controlls humanity, that such will be the rule in the future.

The laboring classes, or people who depend upon the earings of their hands, exclusively, for a livelihood, in the effort to benefit themselves, have organized themselves into societies, denominated unions. Capitalists; to further their own interests, have organized, as well.

Now, there is not the slightest objection to organization of either class, so long as organization is for the purpose of enterchanging experiences, correcting mistakes and prosecuting a more successful personal endeavor. But when the object of the organization is for the purpose of benefiting the one class and to the detriment of the other class, then the organization becomes a source of evil and should not exist.

It has been said, and the truth of the assertion is sustained by the facts, that the trend of labor unions is toward the camp of Socialism. The logical result of the amalgamation of the many different labor unions into one great centrel controll, indicates greater and wider organization in the future, the ultimate end of which will be the uniting of the entire American people in a gigantic organization. This will be Socialism. On the other hand the trend of capitalistic organization is toward Anarchy. This assertion will, also, be verified, if we examine closely the acts of organized capital. Unlawful acts or violation of law by the individual, is a step toward Anarchy, and when the unlawful act is fathered by an organization, then the Anarchistic tendency, is vastly multiplied.

Labor unions often violate the rights of property and person. For this they should be and are condemned by all law abiding citizens. Organized capital violates law with greater impunity; yet, until quite recently, seemingly without legal interference. Sometimes capital has been able to persuade officers of the law to participate with it in the contempt of the law.

A notable instance, wherein officers of the law have participated in a sort of wholesale violation of law, is given by The Appeal to Reason. This leading Socialist news paper states as a fact, that the governors of Colorado and Idaho at the instance of mine operators conspired to kidnap and unlawfully remove from Colorado to Idaho Messrs Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the head officers of the Federation of Miners, where they had been charged with complictly in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. If these charges are true, and they appear to be born out by evidence, capital assisted by officers of the law, whose duty was to preserve the integrity of the law, has been guilty of a blacker crime than ever was charged to a labor union. The unlawful act of the governments of these two states, is a greater menace to American liberty, than all the unlawful acts committed by labor unions, since the date they first organized in the mind of oppressed labor.

So if labor trends toward Socialism, Capital is drifting more rapidly into Anarchy. If American liberty is preserved, and it will be, laws must be enacted and enforced that will compel due respect for the rights of all.

In disputes between labor and capital there are, at least, three parties interested—labor, capital and the people. In the grain handlers strike in Portland, now on, there are five interested parties—the Grain handlers, the boss Stevedores, the Exporters, the Ship owners and the farmers. Let us hope that efforts in the line of arbitration, will result in a settlement reasonably satisfactory to all and the strike be declared off.

As a matter of fact the bugbear of Socialism is much less dangerous to American liberty, than the Anarchistic tendency of capital. If our courts will punish the rich lawbreaker as fearlessly and with as much severity as they punish the poor man who is guilty of crime, the dangers that menace American liberty will soon have passed away. But so long as special privileges is given by Congress to the few, and dishonest corporation scoundrels are immune from punishment, the very foundation of our government is in danger. However, if the Ohio courts will succeed in placing John D. Rockefeller in jail, the people will feel assured that the nation has passed the turning point of evil days and that the future is brightening with promise.

REPORT OF THE TAX COMMISSION.

We are in receipt of a copy of the report of the Board of State Tax Commissioners. The report is quite voluminous. It comprises a pamphlet of 332 pages and, apparently, has given the subject of taxation a very thorough investigation. In reading the arguments of the majority report, one becomes convinced that equal and just taxation will never be reached, until the tax collected for state purposes is segregated from that collected for counties and municipalities. As different ideas and theories will maintain in the minds of the several assessors, it can readily be seen that, under our present system, counties do not bear their just and equitable burden of the support of the state. Our present method of basing the amount collected for the state, upon the amount expended by counties for county purposes, is not at all satisfactory. By this method, a premium is offered for a low county expenditure, and a penalty is exacted from those that wish to keep up or make all necessary public improvements. For instance, our own county of Linn has a considerable number of large streams that must be spanned by a large number of bridges and which, necessarily, involves a large expenditure. There are other counties, in the state, whose streams are not so plentiful and which are of small caliber. Consequently, the expense to maintain bridges is, proportionately, much lower than with Linn County.

A plan should be devised by which the tax on certain properties could be set apart for the support of the state. If so, then the plan of assessment in the counties and cities, would become immaterial, so far as the state is concerned. The gross earnings of corporations, especially those of railroads, telegraph, telephone and express companies, steamboats, etc. the output of mines, licenses of foreign incorporations to do business in the state, inheritance and incomes, should yield a sufficient tax to support the state. If necessary, the rolling stock of railroads, steamboats and public franchises, could be added. This would leave to the counties, real and personal property, railroad beds and trackage, telegraph and telephone lines, etc.

But the taxation problem, arrange it as we may, is difficult of solution. Men will ever attempt to conceal intangible properties and dodge paying their just share of the tax burden. Any system that can, probably, be devised, will not be perfect in its working and exact proportionate equality in the tax burden will never be reached. Fifty years hence this problem will be troubling legislators as now. So about all we can do is, simply, to adopt, what seems to us to be the most just equitable system, and benefit in the future by our experience in the past. So long as men consider tax dodging a virtue and something exceptionally smart, taxation will be a vexed question.

SUMMONS

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

W. A. Ewing, Plaintiff,
vs.
Martha Charlton, Oey 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 25, 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 16.68 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 2.55 chains south of the place of beginning, thence north 2.55 chains to the place of beginning, containing in the aggregate 128.37 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. 7060, 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. Leller, 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 deniers.

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, " "		13
Beef, per pound dive weight		02½
Hogs, " " "		06½
Veal " " for shipping		06½
Sheep, " " stockers		04½
Mutton " "		07

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9-4 Heavy Cotton Blankets, per pair	50c
You have been paying 65c and 75c for the same thing.	
Men's Long or Full Length Black "Fish Brand" Slickers, my price	$2.00
These goods are all clean, fresh goods,	
Men's good, strong grey suit of Clothing	$ 5.00
Men's good wool suit of Clothing, will stand one year's hard wear	7.50
Men's dark grey all wool Clothing, good for two years' wear	10.00
Men's dark grey all wool Trico Clothing—good as gold	10.00
Men's fancy grey wool Clothing of the late patterns	10.00
Men's Black Clay Worsted all wool, full 16 oz	10.00

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Leaves Yaquina ..... 6.30 A. M.
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Arrives Albany ..... 11.40 A. M.

No. 3—
Train leaves Albany ..... 12.30 P. M.
" " Corvallis ..... 1.30 "
" arrives Yaquina ..... 5.45 "

Trains To and From Detroit.

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Leaves Albany for Detroit ..... 7.00 A. M.
Arrives Detroit ..... 12.30 P. M.

No. 4—
Leaves Detroit ..... 1.00 P. M.
Arrives Albany ..... 5.55 P. M.

Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany for Corvallis ..... 7.55 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis ..... 8.35 A. M.

No. 10—
Leaves Albany ..... 3.50 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis ..... 4.30 P. M.

No. 6—
Leaves Albany ..... 7.45 P. M.
Arrives Corvallis ..... 8.15 P. M.

Trains for Albany.

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

No. 9—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 1.50 P. M.
Arrives at Albany ..... 2.10 P. M.

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

No. 11—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11.00 A. M.
Arrives at Albany ..... 11.42 A. M.

No. 12 -
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