

FOUR

SESSION COUNTY COURT

Routine Bills Allowed at the July Term

The July term of the county court is in session. The following bills were allowed:

Roads and Highways.	
Achilles, Albert, labor	3.00
Ashenfelter, Lewis, labor	3.00
Arthur, Lewis, labor	1.50
Back, W. E. labor	40.82
Barr, Theo. M., grease cups	6.25
Barr, L. D., labor	8.25
Bauman, Louis, labor	68.00
Beall & Co., check plates, etc	20.00
Beardsley, Arthur, labor	3.00
Beckner, A. L., labor	17.70
Beckner, Chas., labor	12.00
Benninghoff, L. M., labor	2.50
Benoyt, L., typewriting	4.00
Bertschinger, John, labor	63.50
Berlinger, G. E., labor	1.50
Berhorst, John, labor	9.75
Berlinger, Wm., labor	1.50
Richards, A. A., labor	1.50
Boehler, Albert, labor	6.00
Boedighelmer, John, labor	15.00
Bowen, G. D., gravel	4.50
Boughten, H. P., labor	7.50
Bowers Bros. & Co., lumber	11.48
Brown & Son, Lee, lumber	6.92
Brown, S. labor	11.25
Brownell, S. S., labor	15.00
Budd, George, labor	30.70
Budlong, H. A., labor	3.00
Bump, A., gravel	18.51
Berk, J., blacksmithing	.50
Burchue, John, labor	4.50
Cal. Powder Wks., powder	275.07
Campbell, A. B., labor	1.50
Cannon, Chester, labor	15.00
Cap. Improvement Co., gravel	71.85
Capital Stables, livery	8.00
Capital Lumber Co., lumber	92.43
Carter, D. A., labor	19.50
Caspeil, Archie, labor	9.00
Carter, Frank, labor	6.00
Chapman, E. W., labor	3.00
City of Hubbard, freight on gravel	29.92
City of Salem, road grader	100.00
Claggett, Doc, labor	1.50
Claggett, Ben, labor	3.00
Claggett, A. C., labor	3.00
Claggett, W. D., gravel	46.30
Cleveland, H. P., labor, etc.	187.50
Cline, A. T., labor	3.00
Coffin, Chas., labor	3.00
Coffin, C. R., labor	1.50
Covey, Freeman, labor	13.25
Cuiver, W. J., exam. bridge	15.50
Cutsforth, J. E., labor	8.25
Cutsforth, T. W., labor	1.50
Cutsforth, T. H., labor	3.00
Dake, P. M., labor	19.50
Dake, Everett, labor	6.75
Davis, W. P., labor	4.50
Davison & Son, lumber	45.75
Dencer, Edw., engineer	31.80
Dencer, Edw., engineer	95.30
Desart, W., labor	5.25
Donaldson, R. O., labor	1.00
Doerfler, Edw., labor	12.00
Doty, Edw., labor	26.25
Doty, N. H., labor	37.50
Doynes, John, labor	10.08
Drals, L. W., labor	6.00
Drager, F. M., labor	6.00
Drager, A. W., 40 per cent con.	3.00
Brownell, S., work Drager road	6.00
Cannon, C., do	9.50
Mumm, John, do	5.25
Benninghoff, L. M., do	.50
Smith, A. G., do	1.50
Grabenhorst, W., do	2.00
Mumm, G. J., Jr., do	10.50
Mumm, C. F., do	6.75
Mumm, P. C., do	4.00
Clark, E., do	9.00
Glenz, H., do	6.00
Drals, T. Z., labor	6.00
Dumas, J., moving tools	4.50
Karl, H. L., merchandise	8.90
Edwards, Thos. J., labor	30.00
Edwards, Thos., labor	6.00
Edwards, Arthur, labor	6.00
Elgin, Harry E., labor	6.12
Elgin, Clifford, labor	6.12
Hoff A. I., wood and gravel	6.50
Epley, O. O., gravel	4.50
Epley, J. M., bridge repairing	85.90
Katele, Chas., labor	.75
Eller, R., labor	5.25
Evans, G. Y., labor	4.50
Farrens, Oliver	4.50
Wilkinson, C. T., labor	4.50
Perrell, Geo., labor	10.50
Fossler, M. C., labor	18.00
Fish, Chas., labor	9.00
Pickard, R., labor	1.50
Fischer, Philip, labor	4.54
Fraser & Rice, mdse	2.00
Fruit, J. W., labor	10.50
Fry, Wm., sharpening grader	2.50
Funk, J. P., labor	1.50
Gardner, Wm., labor	22.90
Garnyost, Wm., labor	5.25
Ottum & Johnson, livery	5.00
Givens, C., labor	3.00
Givens, W. T., labor	3.00
Gopierud, E. L., gravel	3.90
Gordon, J. G., labor	3.00
Bockner, Chas., labor	21.00
Grabenhorst, Charley, labor	.50
Grabenhorst, Geo., labor	18.00

Griffin, Sherman, labor	12.00
Hagedron, C., labor	12.00
Hardwick, J. D., labor, etc	130.27
Harris, D., labor	24.00
Hanson, M., labor	3.00
Harrison, Thos., labor	16.85
Hardwick, J. D., wood	101.75

Roads and Highways.

Haynes, G. V., labor	3.75
Hecker, Philip, labor	3.00
Hepner, John, labor	9.00
Hessing, Fred, labor	42.00
Hickon, E. E. labor	1.50
John Hicks, Hdw Co., nails	2.00
Hicks, J., mdse	1.80
Highberger, Thos., labor	2.00
Highberger, Nicklas, labor	3.00
Hill, Adolph, labor	4.50

CONVENTION ACCOMPLISHES LITTLE WORK

(Continued from first page.)

eliminating the sub-committee plank declaring the financial question out of politics, decided to leave the question of a satisfactory financial plank to a sub-committee, composed of Bryan, Williams and Hill.

On the income tax plank Bryan received a setback. Hill opposed him, and proposed that the plank be withdrawn. Though it may be renewed, in his fight for the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, Bryan was ignominiously routed. In the trust and tariff planks he won a notable victory by securing the adoption of the amendments which make the declarations more emphatic and strictly in conformity with the Nebraskan's proposition. On the trust plank Bryan's proposition for prosecutions was incorporated by a vote of 23 to 20. In the labor plank he and Governor Thomas, of Colorado, stood together for the amendment covering the Colorado situation. There is no specific reference to Colorado, but the declaration that there shall be no infliction of punishment save by due process of law. One of the early morning events was the defeat of that plank declaring for liberal appropriations for the navy. At 8:30 the statehood plank was perfected, demanding separate statehood for Arizona, New Mexico and Indian Territory without specifying whether it favored it separate or joint.

Shortly after 9 o'clock word came from the committee that the trust plank had been taken up again, and the committeemen were in another snarl. The trust plank had been settled upon earlier in the morning, but a resolution was ordered which made it compulsory for corporations before doing business in another state to file a statement to the effect that it did not purpose to monopolize, and this brought on a new wrangle. Senator Tillman left the committee at 9 o'clock, saying: "They are at the trust plank again. The platform will be a mile long. Hill and Bryan have knifed each other terribly. It was awful. Hill is trying to prevent Bryan from presenting a minority report to the convention, so as to preclude a fight there. Hill has kept remarkably cool. I am tired of all their talk, and I am not going back. Hill and Bryan have been saving this spleen for years, and now they have let it out, they will get along better together."

In the tilt between Bryan and Hill during the discussion of the proposed gold plank the former remarked: "Well, senator, I am glad to see you are so honest." Immediately the New Yorker jumped to his feet, and defiantly answered, "I don't like the imputation made by the gentleman." "Then I'll withdraw the words and say I am glad to see you so frank," responded Bryan. Member Stickney, of Wyoming, coming from the committee room, said that Bryan and Hill had clashed half a dozen times. Hill's saucy and wonderful cleverness as a manager, impressed Stickney, who said that the committee reminded him of a lot of excited geese. "Actually I couldn't tell what they were talking about when I left," said Stickney.

St. Louis, July 8.—Hobson said: "We must solve the great problem of how the white man and the black man can live together in peace. We are trying to solve this great problem, and we find the executive of this country forcing upon the class that should dominate persons out of the other class. Shall sectionalism be ever again raised in this reunited nation? (Cries of no.) Happiness and Millions of dollars cannot be sacrificed because the party in power is playing politics with vital questions of the country." He called upon the Democrats to see to it that the republicans shall call this year the battle-field of Waterloo.

Alton B. Parker, of New York, will be nominated for President by the Democratic national convention either tonight or tomorrow morning. At the session which begins at 8 o'clock tonight the platform, which will be signed by every member of the resolution committee, including Hill and Bryan, will be reported and adopted. It will neither repudiate nor reaffirm any former principle of the Democratic party. The money question is not mentioned, but there will be a

tariff revision plank, and a strong anti-trust plank. Bryan will not bolt the ticket; in fact, it would not be surprising if he announced to the convention that he will support it.



Demanded by Thoughtful Readers.

Officials and journalists in Washington imagine that they strongly dominate the politics of the nation, and to an extent that is true.

The representatives and senators when in their home district and speaking publicly or privately to his constituents almost without exception discuss his own movements, and public questions from his biased point of view, coloring his statements as vividly as facts will permit, and, sometimes alas, beyond.

The newspaper correspondents at Washington does likewise. He writes for papers of a certain political party, and from that side only. Frequently he colors up his dish of "news" from a rich fund of imagination, trusting to the next day to "correct" the first "rumors."

All this has taught the often deceived public to hear and read with growing disregard and unbelief. The thoughtful reader prefers to "wait for facts" before admitting judgment at his own bar. Yet there are many unwise, impressionable, childlike readers of big scare-heads of certain city papers that will read and wonder, then tell their friends of the "news" as news, when, next day facts may destroy absolutely the foolish conclusions.

Still, it remains true that a false report can never be entirely wiped clear of the mind. In times of great public excitement over a departmental investigation, or a congressional inquiry, a false coloring given to an alleged discovery may work irreparable injury to individuals or to the cause of good government.

As a certain congressman said, with reference to the exaggerated reports which had gone out connecting congressmen with the postal scandals: "You may go and wash yourselves in all the pools of forgetfulness this side of Siloam and you will never wash this stain out of the public mind." All this shows how important it is that the citizen avoid reading the alleged "news" of yellow journals, whose big black headlines of distorted reports call "Come and read this, true or false, and get a sensation; build your house of knowledge on a foundation of rotten stuff, and make yourself a laughing stock when you attempt to discuss events."

Thank fortune, public opinion is growing stronger each day against the yellow journal and its misleading "news." During a silence in a crowded waiting room a man said to the attendant: "Give me a paper, please." "Which one?" "Oh, the ——" naming a "yellow;" whereupon a groan of disgust went up from a dozen throats, and the man flushed deeply with the sense that his selection of a paper displayed his rank stupidity in so public a manner.

It is manifestly impossible for any man to formulate correct conclusions unless he be possessed of the facts on both sides of the question. The impulsive, wilful mind wants to believe or listen only to statements favorable to its own wishes, but such minds do not rule the world. Cool analysis, consideration of both and all sides, is absolutely essential to correct and safe conclusions. It is the ambition of every right-minded editor to see how good a paper he can make, and he makes a tremendous mistake when he permits sensationalism to distort his facts. People will discover it and turn to papers upon whose columns they can rely.

The Sentry would like to see the

following motto printed at the top of newspapers, and the policy heretofore: "Reliable news facts which accurate conclusions can be formed."

It is the mission of the Sentry supply facts relating to public questions and measures and to discuss remedies for existing evils, to the thoughtful citizen may intelligently when the time comes that his voice should be heard in direction of the affairs of the nation of which he is one of the rulers—a fact which he should never get, and the responsibility of which should and will, if appreciated by the pure gold of his character.

THE SENTRY



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