MAXIMUM PRICE.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC FIXES A

Letter From General Land Agent Mills, in Which He Again Defines His Company's Policy

Mr. Andrew G. Myers, formerly of this city, now a prominent mining man of Northern California, and president of the Sisklyou County Miners' Association, on recent visit to this city, was attracted as recent visit to this city, was attracted by the discussion then going on over the status of railroad mineral lands in Southern Oregon. On his return to California Mr. Myers called upon Mr. W. H. Mills, septeral land agent of the Southern Pacific, at San Francisco, and asked him if he were willing to fix a price at which his septeral lands agent and market lands. Mr. onny would sell mineral lands. Mr. Mills promptly replied in the appended letter, which Mr. Myers sends to The Ore-conian. It applies equally to Oregon and California lands within the limits of the

othern Pacific grant; SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Andrew G. Myers, Esq., President Sisklyon Coupty Miners' Association, Fort Jones, Cal.— My Dear Sir: You suggest that where lands are patented to the railroad company and shall subsequently prove to be valuable for mineral, some definite price, in order to promote mining, should be fixed on such land. I beg to assure you that the company recognizes the fact that minral land was not granted; that if the land was mineral, it was clearly exempted from the operation of the grant; that the ompany is not seeking lands that were not granted. Mineral land, however, is interspensed with agricultural land, grasing land, timber land, etc. The fact is that it does not follow that because mineral is found in certain localities large re-gions of land are more valuable for miceral than for agriculture; or that lerge areas of the state should be held out of se and settlement awaiting dis mineral which may never be discovere

"Your suggestion that a price be fixed on mineral land is certainly a very good one. I beg leave to indicate to you what the company would do under the circumstances mentioned by you by informing you what it has done. As a rule, land supposed to contain valuable mineral is ally valueless for any other purpose Wherever we have found a mine in suc censful operation on railroad land, we pileation for patent. Where mines have been discovered upon lands that we have applied for, we have in a very large num-ber, of instances relinquished the land consideration. These relinuishments are a matter of public record, and may be examined in confirmation of

this statement. In many cases, we have sold the land, because its mineral char-scier was doubtful, at a low price, even as low as \$1 an acre, and in these cases we have not required them to pay until they satisfied themselves that it was not mineral. We have made contracts running for five years for interest only where the land was sold for \$1 % or \$2 50 an acre, o that the parties would have ample ime to prospect. If they found a mine, they took such means of securing their title to it as seemed most fitting to them-selves. As a rule they relinquished their contract for its purchase with us, and took the matter up with the government, and always with our encouragement and assistance. In fact the area of land ac-tually valuable for mineral is small.

While writing, permit me to call your attention to the fact that the contest between the agricultural and the mineral character is not a burning one as relates to the ratiroad. The grant to the Central Pacific ratiroad in California embraced a strip of alternate odd-numbered sections. 10 miles wide; but no land was found in any quantity not already appropriated, west of the town of Rocklin. East of that point, and to the state line, a very jarge percentage of the land had been taken, and was therefore lost to the commy; another percentage was notoriously ineral, and that was lost to the com-my. But one-half of the area was granted, and there remains but a small portion of the grant undisposed of. On the line of the California & Oregon, the entire west side of the grant up to Redling was in an agricultural region which and been appropriated by Spanish grants and by government disposition. The comrishy did not conflict with any mining ants until it reached the Sacramento n. In the vicinity of Redding, there is a belt of mineral, and it has been the istant study of the company to en-irage mining. In all contests in the vicinity of Oroville, Chico and Redding between the agricultural and mining claimants, we have uniformly decided in favor of the miners, and have announced over and over again that in regions as clearly taineless for agricultural purposes as the regions under consideration, mining should be the prevailing industry, and when actual mines have been discovered, we have relinquished without considera-

The contest between the mineral and the agricultural land, so far as it relates to the railroad, does not constitute. 3 per cent of the aggregate confest between these two uses. The great area of the state is uninvaded by railroad grants. The company is perfectly willing to meet the miners in a spirit of perfect amity. It is, more than any other institution, interested in the development of the state. The un-settled condition of title retards the settlement of the land. It makes it unmer tement of the land. It makes it unmer-chantable and thereby arrests the devel-opment of the country. Actual mining operations are highly profitable to the railroad when prosecuted in the vicinity of its line. A successful mining operation will pay to the transportation side of the account vasify more than the value of the land in which the mineral may be found, and the railroad company recog-ulzes this truth so clearly that for many years, it has acted upon the policy of pronoting mining activity. It will con this policy. It is perfectly safe to say that lands supposed to be mineral seldom have value beyond \$1.25 an acre. The rec ords of this office show that the mineral region where lands are devoid of timber has not yielded to the company, even when its agricultural character was clear-ly established, an average amount in ex-cess of 51 or 51 25 au acre; \$250 an acre would perhaps be a maximum for land supposed to contain mineral and possess-ing no value as timber land. The com-pany could afford to enter into an agreement to permit prospecting upon its lands after the land is patented at a maximum rate of \$150 an acre for such land as the miners might think indispensable to the successful operation of their mines. The whership of some timber is indispensible to the profitable working of mines. We have sold at a lower rate when it was to be used for the support of a mining in-dustry than for any other use. Antag-onisms grow out of the disposition by adverse interests to take some unfair ad cantage of each other. A perfect commuroad company and every industrial activity of the country, and there should be no conflict between them. There are no dif-ficulties arising out of the contest between the callroad company and the mining industry of California that are not capable of easy solution and amicable ad-justment. WILLIAM H. MILLS."

Great Quantities of Smelt.

licious of panfish, during the past year commenced coming to market in October. more than a month earlier than ever known before. Small quantities have been received almost daily ever since, but within the past week the shoals have entered the Cowlitz river, on their way to their spawning grounds, and they have been taken in large quantities. The change to the weather has been so slight as hardly to check them, although ice or

MINING LAND CHEAP snow might send them back into the deep waters of the Columbia. With the first rains, the immense shoals of these fish will swarm the Cowlitz and tons of then will be coming to market, and they will be shipped to all parts of the dountry. No method has yet been discovered of preserving the delicate flavor of these fish, which are so fat as to be known to the Indians as the candle fish, Large quantities might be gut to yearly if any quantities might be put up yearly if any process could be discovered which would preserve their good qualities.

IS UN-AMERICAN.

Another Argument Advanced for Taxation of Church Property.

PORTLAND, Dec. II .- (To the Editor. byterian church, as a body, was in favor of the exemption from taxation of all church property. I have no means of either verifying or disproving this statement, but it is certainly true that there is at Jeast a minority in the Presbyterian church strenuously opposed to the exemption of any church property from atton. As one of the minority, I ask the privilege of answering the able and plausi-ble argument given by Dr. Arthur J. Brown and published in your paper this morning, in favor of maintaining the ex-emption as it now exists. The argument in favor of exempting church property from taxation overlooks the fact that this exemption in reality is a subsidy from the state to the church. The churches enjoy the protection given by the fir and police department; the streets in front of them are lighted and cleaned at the public charge; the machinery of the courts is maintained in part for their protection. All of these benefits have to be paid for; if the churches do not pay for them themselves, some one else must Under the present system, this some on else is the general taxpayer. Every year taxes are at least 5 per cent greater by reason of this exemption of church projecty from taxation. In other words, the general taxpayer has to pay a certain sum of money each year for the protection

taxes.

The first second and fourth of these arguments clearly prove too much. if the first argument establishes anything, it establishes the proposition that only productive property should be taxed. Is per Brown ready to contend that all the lots and blocks in the city of Portland the Hudson's Bay Company and and all the unimproved real estate in the state of Oregon should be relieved from taxation on the ground that it is not productive? Are we ready to agree with Dr. Brown that where the members of an as-sociation are taxed individually that it is improper to tax an association which they form, on the ground that such would constitute double taxation? If so, then the Chamber of Commerce building should be exempt from taxation on the ground that the different members of the Chamber of Commerce are taxpayers. Surely this argument proves too much. The same may be said of the fourth argu-ment. If property is to be relieved from taxation because the taxpayer cannot afford to pay the tax, a very large share of the property which now supports the government will have to be exempted, and tribunals, moreover, will have to be established for the purpose of determining who can and who cannot afford to pay taxes.

more plausible. He states that inasmuch as the churches are not business institutions and exist purely for the public benefit, that it is inequitable that they should be charged with the same burdens that are borne by business men whose property is held for selfish purposes. The trouble with this argument is that the community is not agreed on the stion of what organizations are public benefits. The average Presbyterian considers it a debatable question whether terian are agreed that the church is a bane rather than a blessing. As long as citizens are thus divided in their religious belief it is surely unfair to require the general taxpayer to support, even in part, these different re-ligious organizations. It is unfair to re-quire the Roman Catholic taxpayer to contribute to the maintenance of the Presbyterian church, and unfair to re-quire the non-church-goer to contribute to the support of any church. The principle which lies at the back of this argument, moreover, is wrong. In imposing taxes the state cannot be governed by the benevolent intentions, or the reverse, of the taxpayer. If the argument advanced were sound at all, it would only prove that each church has the right to insist on support by the state. This proposition the American people surely do not ap-

There is an unanswerable historical argument against the exemption of church property from taxation. Every student of English history is aware of the evils which followed the accumulation of large tracts of land is England by the church. and which led to the enactments of the statutes of mortmain. England would still be grouning under the weight of this evil but for the high-handed policy of the government at the time of the refor-mation in boldly confiscating all the property of the church.

Dr. Brown stated that the taxation of church property would necessitate the closing of one-half the churches in Ore-gon. It may well be questioned, in the first place, whether this would be a public evil even if it were done. The average Oregon town has at least three times as many churches as its population is sufficient to adequately support. If the num-ber were reduced one-half, the congrega-tion would be sufficiently large in many cases, not only to stand this additional burden without difficulty, but also to bet-ter discharge the ordinary running expenses of the congregation. Dr. Brown undertook to divide the aponents of church exemption into two classes, those whose opposition springs from hatred of all churches and those whose opposition springs from hatred of the Roman Catho-lic church. I disclaim membership in either class, but base my opposition on the old American principle of the separa-tion of church trem state. WALLACE MCAMANT.

Arrested for Larceny.

On the arrival of the river steamer Dalles City at her wharf last evening William Morehouse, a passening from Cascade Locks, was taken in custody by Detectives Weich and Simmons and escorted to the central station. The man was arrested on information from Constable Trane, of Cascade Locks, who wants Morehouse on three charges of larceny, and will be here this morning for his primary. Marshouse is a boother of the his prisoner. Morehouse is a brother of the man who was killed by a trap-gun while attempting to rob a store in East Port-

neighborhood. There were some excei-lent singers in the party, and the neigh-borhood appreciated the concert. neighbors, never asking a furlough, doing her own household work, and with her borhood appreciated the concert.

WORK WITH INDIANS

PRIVATIONS OF THE EARLY MIS-SIONARIES,

The Part Dr. Whitman Played-The Jesuit Teachers-Influence on the Red Man.

Among the early settlers in Oregon as Among the carry settlers in Oregon and Washington there is a good knowledge of the work of the missionaries, the dangers and privations they had to face, and the part they played in securing this vast Northwest territory for the United States. But among those who have come later, and especially among the young, there are few who know very much of the history. To this class the following con-densed matter taken from the Friends Missionary Advocate may be of interest. sent to work among the Nez Perce The three missionaries mentioned below Indians. They were Mrs. Whitman, a daughter of Judge Prentiss, of Penn Yan, Y., Mrs. Eliza Hart Spalding, of Holland Patent, N. Y., and Miss Susan L. McBeth, of Stirling, Scotland, who was brought to this country in her infancy,

some @ years ago.

Mrs. Spaulding had risen from a sick bed only a month before, and with her husband had set out in a sleigh on a mishusbond had set out in a sieign on a mis-sion to the Osage Indians, when they were overtaken by Dr. Spalding, who had previously heard of them, and who made the fact mentioned above his special pica. Mr. Spalding at once de-cided that his wife was too feeble to undertake such a long journey, but after stopping at a hotel and seeking a private room for previous absentioned. om for prayer, she announced the de-

It seems proper to state here that Dr Whitman returned to Penn Yan, was marled, and set out at once to overtake the

On Saturday Mrs. Spalding asked to set on shore at a small village on the Ohio, so as not to travel on the Sabbath. She was told that no steamer would call and maintenance of church property. It She was told that no steamer would call would seem clear that this is a violation of the principle that there should be a the risk. Monday morning a fine steamdistinct separation between church and state. What are the arguments which have been advanced for the purpose of defending this exemption? Dr. Brown cities four of them. Briefly, these four are fur-traders and mountaineers warned the as follows: First, that the church property is not gers and exposure that awaited them, but productive; second, that church members pay taxes individually, and that, therefore, the taxation of church property is double taxation, third, that churches exist solely for the public benefit; fourth, and was once left with her husband to that the churches cannot afford to pay die. But she again revived and they overtook the train.

(Dr. Whitman was so much interested in the settlement of Oregon by Protestant Christians that in 1842 he crossed the continent to Washington to prevent the great Northwestern territories beyond the mountains from being given up to Jesuits, by a treaty with Great Britain. He also conducted a party of 1000 persons over the mountains in the summer of 1841 to show the feasibility of American migration. Till 1947 his station was the resort of newly-arrived settlers. Mrs. Whitmen not only had the care of the Indian school, but became also the foster-mother of it children, whose parents had died by the way.

The Jesuit missionaries, who arrived three years after the Protestants, and who were determined to gain posses of the field, so prejudiced the minds of the Indians against Dr. Whitman that he began to be greatly concerned about the safety of the station. When deaths oc-curred under his medical treatment the Jesuits made the Indians believe that the doctor had poisoned them, and that the sickness was a judgment sent upon them for listening to Dr. Whitman. Two Catholic French half-breeds, un-der Jesuit listuence, sought employment

The third argument of Dr. Brown's is at the Whitman station, and, instigated note plausible. He states that inasmuch by them, a large company of Indians one as the churches are not business instiduy surrounded the doomed settlement, murdered Dr. Whitman first, then to other men, and a few hours later Mrs. Whitman. Several women and about twenty children, among them the eleven orphans which Mrs. Whitman had moth whitman's fate was the more desirable.

At the time of the Whitman massacre, Mr. Spalding was on his way to their sta-tion, and narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the Indians. While he was or not the Roman Catholic church is a public benefit; the Roman Catholic is wary a friendly Indian reached Lapwai with him at the time, but, feeling somewry likely to believe that the Presbyterian church does more harm than good. The intelligence that the hostile Indians the Indians the intelligence that the hostile Indians the intelligence the intelligence that the intelligence the intelligence the intel also. They begged (her faithful Nes Perces friends), to be allowed to take Mrs. Spalding some fifteen miles up the canyon to a place of safety, but she de-clined to travel that day, the Sabbath, even to save her life. The enemy arrived the next day and destroyed the station. but not till Mrs. Spalding had been re-moved with her family. Her husband arrived that evening bare-footed, lame starving and exhausted.

Mr. and Mrs. Spalding were removed with the ransomed captives by a humane agent of the H. B. Company, to Oregon City, and both stations were given up. The military authorities notified the missionaries that they could not protect them in mission work till the hostlie In-dians were brought into subjection. Mrs. Spalding never returned to her cherished work, but lingered till the winter of 1851,

when she died in Williamette valley. She and her husband found the Nez Perces entirely savage. He reduced the strange language to written form, prepared a grammar, franslated the Scrip-tures, built a saw and grist mill, taught the Indians to till the soil, and preached She took care of her household, taught

a school sometimes numbering over 200, nearly half of whom were adults, among them several chiefs. She taught the women the use of the needle, the proper coking of food, the care of their l and instructed them in the fear of God, the salvation in Christ, and the proper ob-servance of the mutual duties of life. Her influence was felt long after the mis-

sion was given up. Lending statesmen in Oregon have not hesitated to say that the chief influence which held the Nez Perces in loyalty to the United States was due to the charac-ter and labors of Mr. and Mrs. Spakling. For more than 20 years after the mas-sacre the influence of Indian wars Jesuit intrigue and ring management of the In-dian policy of the government) prevented hir. Spalding from returning to Lapwai. Mr. Spalding from returning to Lapwai. Paise representations were made by a government official. J. Ross Brown, four-fifths of whose report was copied from a Roman Catholic newspapel; and it was not till the various Protestant religious bodies in Oregon protested against his published falsehoods, and secured the publication by congress in 1871 of a true history of Oregon missions and matter. history of Oregon missions and martyr-doms, that Mr. Spalding was granted permission to renew the labors from which he had been debarred for M years.

What was the result? In 1871 Mr. Spaiding renewed his labors under the Presbyterian board, to which the work had been transferred. He was assisted by four young Yakima Indian helpers.

the other among the women, both learning the language thoroughly, entering into the life of the Indians with deep sym-

pathy and entire consecration. sang the Old Year Out.

A party of young ladies and gentiemen in Tibbetis addition, sang the old year out and the new one in all through that prescribed how the process of the ladies at Kamish with no white neighborhood. There were some event.

condition that the Indians were given to understand that if on any morning they saw no smoke ascending from the cottage chimney they might know she had ascended to her heavenly test.

Training up native preachers. She felt that here was the weak point in Mr. Spalding's work, and she took "bianket Indians," brought them to Christ, trained them four or five years, and then handed them over to the presbytery well qualified for ordination and installation over the churches. Nearly all the preachers the churches. Nearly all the preachers of the Nez Perces mission have been trained by her, and her counsels to them have been that of both a mother and bishop. A few years ago she removed from Kamiah to Mount Idaho because an Indian agent threatened to remove her precents of her remonstrance against on account of her remonstrance against

on account of her remonstrance against some of his measures.

She had greater proficiency in the Nez Perces language than any other linguist, American or European. As early as 1879 she had collected between 19,000 and 15,000 words with definitions, and she continued this till her death. The elaborate manuscripts of her expenses and dictionary. scripts of her grammar and dictionary are in the library of the Smithsonian in-stitution. Had she lived a year longer, she would have been honored with th degree of doctor of philosophy. She left a large mass of literary matter among which is a history of the Choctaw Mis-

She died May II, 1893, but almost to the last day of her life insisted on hear-ing her classes. Her remains were carried to Kamiah, the body lying in the church over the Sabbath, at her own re-quest, and the funeral taking place Monlay morning. The large audience attending was composed entirely of Indians. All were sincere mourners, and the place was a Bochim. No missionary ever filled a larger place in the hearts of his people.

FREIGHTING OUT ORE. Lane Guliam Tells What Is Being Done in the Slocan Country.

Lone C. Gilliam, a well-known freighter n the Slocan mining country, is engaged n the fulfillment of contracts to transport 200 tons of ore from the Dardanelles, a like amount from the Surprise and 100 from the Antoine, a newly-developed propcrty. The Antoine is owned by Jack Thompson, Jack Whittier and Alex Smith, and, so Mr. Gilliam believes, is turning out mine. Work was begun September 1, when the owners did rot know whether they had anything or not, and would have snapped at the offer of \$500 apiece for their shares. Four men have since taken out 120 tons. The first carload, 12 tons, netted them \$2600, after deducting all the expenses, and the estimated net profit in the ore now out is said to be close to \$12,000. The ore is high grade, having run 350 ounces in silver and 52 per cent lead. "I understand also that a good or

body has been struck on the Fisher Maid en." Mr. Gilliam told a Spokane reporter "They missed the ledge last year, but have un on it this time. I packed out 47 tons short time ago. It ran 230 ounces and 30 "We are having the best open season we ever experienced in the North. There a plenty of snow to facilitate transporta-ion, while there isn't a quarter of what

there was this time last year. The day I came down the Spokane & Northern brought in six carloads of ore and left three, and picked up another carload at Waneta. We have been bringing into Kaslo about 15 tons a day, and 1 should judge that about a carload a day is going the other way from Three Forks." "What effect will the Nakusp & Slocan railroad have on the relations between the Slocan and Spokane" Mr. Gilliam

was asked. "It is bound to result bad for us in the summer, unless a road is put in from Kaslo pretty quick. Perhaps it may operate to a disadvantage in winter, but with favorable conditions I don't see how it can do otherwise than divert trade?"

A HUNTER'S FATE. the Snow Mysteriously and

Without Warning. A correspondent at Trout lake sends the Hood River Glacier the following ac-count of the death of C. L. Allison, Mr. Allison was a valued correspondent of

that paper: "Clinton Allison, aged about 25, a ranch-er at Trout lake, Klickitat county, Wash. very little expected that it would be his last journey on earth when he started in pursuit of a deer on the 12th of this month. Ithe brother, Edward Allison, was the one of his brother. On the 18th Edward concluded to pay another visit to Clinton, and, on coming to his house, found that his brother had not returned

from his hunt. He slarmed the neighbors, and next morning, the 19th, a search ing party started for the mountains, was not an easy task, for there had been a fresh fall of 10 to 12 inches of snow. At last one man succeeded in finding Al-lison's snowshoes leaning against a tree, and from that place faint tracks could be seen at intervals leading up the moun-tain side. The first day, however, passed by without further result, but the second day, December 20, at about 11 o'clock A.
M., one of the party found the body covered with snow. He was lying stretched out on his back, and seemd to have died without a struggle. His hunting-knife was sticking in the snow, and his rife, ready to shoot, was lying beside him. Just in what manner he came to his death will probably remain forever a mystery. The party took the body down to his house, where it was buried on the list. The place where Clinton Allison met his death is about six miles southwest of Trout lake, and 3½ miles from his house. Clinton Allison had lived at Trout lake five years. He was liked very much by his neighbors, and his untimely death is regretted by all.

Benconsfield's Kindness.

regretted by all.

In the memoirs of Sir William McGregor appears this discription of Lord Beacons-field's treatment of his wife: "One re-markable and grand trait in his character was his noble demeanor to his wife. From the day of his marriage to the day of her death he treated her with a chivalrous devotion. And yet she was a most repulsive woman-flat, angular, underbred, with a

Beecham's Pills are for biliousness, sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpidliver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples, loss of appetite, when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially in women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal st., New York, for a little book on Constipation (its causes, consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

harsh, grating voice, and though by no means a fool, yet constantly saying stupid things, most frequently about him, which tended to make him ridiculous, as for instance when the conversation turned or some man's complexion. 'Ah,' she said, 'I wish you could only see my Dizzy in his bath; then you would know what a white skin is. It was hideous the tokens of affection and apparently of admiration which he lavished on 'Marianne,' as we irreverently called her. One evening, on coming up from dinner, he knelt before her and, as they say in novels, devoured both her hand, as they say in novels, devoured both her hands with kisses, saying at the same time, in the most lackadaisted manner. Is there anything I can do for my

WILL BRING HIM BACK.

A Tough Montana Marderer Located in King County, Missouri.

dear little wife?"

Butte officials have received a dispatch from a deputy United States marshal at King county, Mo., stating that a man named Paul Metcaif was at that place, and inquiring if he was not wanted for murder. The officers thinking that the

murder. The officers thinking that the man there might be Barnes, the murders of M. C. Young, sent a communication asking and requesting that a full description of the man be given.

The man Metcalf is wanted for an atrocious coid-blooded murder he committed in Beaverhead county, Mont., last October, Metcalf killed a saloon-keeper named Hunter, in a remote section of that county, and up to the present has evaded arty, and up to the present has evaded ar-rest. Metcalf was a range rider, and was accounted one of the toughest characters of that class. He was employed in the western part of the county, several miles from where Hunter kept a saloon. He rode up to the saloon one afternoon and, after filling up on "sheep dip," he began shoot-ing out the windows of the saloon. After he had tited of this amusement, Metcalf he had tited of this amusement, Metculf discovery that will invariably control attempted to gain an entrance to the salicovery that will invariably control loom by the front door, and finding it in their stead. Dectors and the best thinklocked, he went to a rear door, where he ers all know this, and agree that for every met Hinter coming out. The latter ex-pressed his opinion of any low-bred cur-who would act as Metcalf did. Without any more parley Metcalf raised his seven-are several hundred thousand men and shooter, and shot him dead. Then he rode away and had not been heard of since until the news of his being located in Missouri was received. Shoriff Tom Hamilton of Beaverhead county has started after Metcalf.

However, the mundered man has two Will you, reader, be warned by the sta-

Hunter, the murdered man, has two brothers, who, as soon as the news of the killing was received, left New York city with the avowed purpose of tracking the murderer and bringing him to justice. It is possible, however, that the Montana courts will get him first.

VALUE OF KASLO GOLD The San Francisco Mint Finds It Worth \$17 an Ounce.

J. B. Wilson, a Kalso merchant, who sent four ounces three grains of local gold to the San Francisco mint a short time since, has just received returns. The gold went \$872 line, with 1532 silver. The gross value of the metal was \$88.20, and net value \$66.55. This places the purchase value of Kalso gold at about \$17 an ounce. Most Big Bend gold is worth \$18 50 an ounce in San Francisco.

For several weeks past the provincial papers have been publishing exaggerat-ed accounts of the great gold finds on Kaslo creek, says the Kootenai Mail. Such yarns will not only injure Kaslo, but the whole district. It is on a par with the exaggerated reports about the gold (placer and quarts) found in the Cariboo creek district, recently blazoned to the world by local contemporaries. The Kas-lo correspondent of the Vancouver World thinks enough harm has been done the town by this "besetting sin of Western journalism," and calls a half in the col-umns of that journal.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge:

STARTLING REPORTS

What the Figures of the Board of Health Reveal

REGARDING MEN AND WOMEN

Attempts to Account for the Alarming Increase of Certain Troubles Throughout America.

The New York Board of Health reports show a large increase in the numbeleaths from kidney, liver and urinary eases last week, as well as from the vari ous troubles which afflict women. It is possible that the weather has much to do with this, but there is no denying the fact that these troubles are very prevalent and

require prompt care and attention.

What there is in the atmosphere, the
water or the mode of living that tends to
weaken the kidneys and urinary organs of Americans can only be conjectured but the sad fact remains that, as a people we are very weak in these respects. Wha man does not feel unstrong, lucking it courage, apprehensive and stuble to cop with the duties of life at times? Where i the woman who does not have pains in th back, bearing-down feelings, depressions and the thousand and one symptoms that indicate disordered organs? All these things are nature's warnings. She tell you in the plainest language that she needs help, and that you must aid her o

Any one who has read and thought knows that there has never been but one

Will you, reader, be warned by the sta-tistics which are shown in the health reports every week. Examine yourself carefully, and, if you find any indications of the approach of these serious troubles, act in time. Bear in mind that prompt action is certain to result in restored health and happiness, while delay means miser all the rest of your shortened life.

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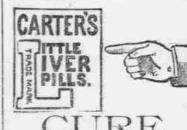
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