COAL OF COOS BAY

Fields Embrace an Area of Nearly 250 Square Miles.

REGION IS DECIDEDLY HILLY

Principal Formation Is Sandstones and Shales—Analyses of the Coals.

"The Coos Bay Coal Field, Oregon," is the title of a pamphlet which has just been issued by the United States geological survey. The description of the fields was written by Joseph Silas Diller, who made a personal examination of them. Mr. Diller gives much detail about the mines and their working. He writes:

"The Coos bay coal field lies on the coast of Oregon, somewhat more than 200 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia, among the foothills between the Coast range and the Pacific. It has a length north and south of about 30 miles, and a maximum breadth of about 11 miles, and it embraces nearly 250 square miles. The region is decidedly hilly, but the hills have broad, flat tops and steep, terraced slopes, leading down to the sea or tidal flats, with estuaries which furnish the natural outlet for the coal. These are essential relief features of the coal field.

"The northern part of the field is intersected by Coos bay, with its extensive flats and branching sloughs. The southern portion is traversed by the Coquille river, whose flats are, in places, equally as broad as those of the Coos, but are more generally raised above tide level, a feature which is due chiefly to the fact that the Coquille brings down and deposits along its course more sediment than does the Coos.

"The elevation of the flood plain of the Coos river above the river increases upstream. Beyond the forks it rises about 15 feet above ordinary high tide, which extends up the river over 20 miles. It is formed of the sediment, mostly fine alluvium, brought down by the river. Here and there the flood plain is bordered by well-developed terraces. The most sharply defined and persistent terrace is about 25 feet above the flood plain.

"From the alluvial or flood plain the wooded slopes rise abruptly and steeply for a few hundred feet to the flat hilltops, which are generally broad. The highest of these within the coal field reach an altitude of about 800 feet above the sea. From that elevation down to the level of the beach and the tidal flats, the descent is by successive terraces. The meaning of these terraces can be most easily discovered by studying the seaward slope of the same hill, where the terraces are even more sharply developed and their relation to the beach is determinable.

"At the mouth of Big creek, a short distance south of Cape Gregory lighthouse, at the entrance of Coos bay, are three features which at once attract attention—two level tracts and a separaing cliff. The first level tract is seen in the flat-topped hills rising to the same summit plain, which is marked upon the island at the left, as well as upon the mainland. The second level tract is that of the beach, which extends to the sea cliff, separating the two level tracts. The waves from winter storms dash landward against the cliffs and undermine them. Portions of the cliffs break off and fall upon the beach, and the material is removed by the retreating waves, thus developing a flat tract—a tract of marine planation at sea level. Upon the land, by long-continued action of rain and streams, the hills may be washed away, and the land reduced to an approximate plain, which has been called the base-level plain of erosion, because of its being determined by the sea level. Neither the sea itself nor the land streams can reduce the land to a lower level as long as the relative positions of land and sea remain unchanged.

"As the land was raised the streams acquired greater slope to the sea, and consequently greater power to carry away sediment and deepen their valleys. The Coos and Coquille rivers, with their tributaries, under such invigorating circumstances, cut deep valleys, with steep slopes, that extend far below the level of their present flood plains. This feature was discovered by borings made near the edge of the flood plains at Newport and Kentuck slough.

Formations of the Coal Field.

"The alluvium is chiefly fine silt, such as occurs upon the flood plains, with some sand and gravel, generally in the river terraces. This deposit is wholly the work of the present streams, principally the Coos and Coquille. It is brought down from the rapid part of the streams in the mountains and deposited in their lower courses. The stream valleys in the mountains are rocky and contain scarcely any alluvium.

"The Empire formation is composed chiefly of shales and sandstones, often containing an abundance of Miocene fossils. This is especially the case along Coos bay toward Empire from the mouth of South slough. Coos head is a massive sandstone, and along South slough the shales are light colored, closely resembling some of those associated with the coal, and yet readily distinguished from them under the microscope by the curious minute fossils which they contain. The shales and thin sandstones along the coast south of Seven Devils are usually dark colored and much disturbed.

"The formation which occupies almost the whole of the Coos bay region is the Arago, which is composed generally of sandstones and shales. It is especially well exposed in the neighborhood of the mouth of Coos bay and Cape Arago, where it contains cardita planicosta and other characteristic Eocene fossils. Heavy-bedded sandstones prevail upon the eastern side of the area, toward the Coast range, where the Eocene rocks have a wide distribution, and shales become abundantly interstratified with the sandstones toward the west, near the coast. Upon the eastern side of the quadrangle the sandstones are penetrated and separated by dark, heavy intrusions of an igneous rock—diabase—and the overlying sandstone near by generally contains much sediment derived from it.

"The strata among which the coal beds are found contain at a number of places the fossils which characterize the Arago formation, and it is therefore evident that the strata immediately associated with the coal belong to that formation. For convenience and clearness, however, in describing it the coal field, it is necessary to consider the coal-bearing strata apart from the other portion of the Arago formation. For this purpose the coal-bearing strata will be designated the Coaledo formation, because it is well exposed in the vicinity of Coaledo. The other portion of the Arago formation will be designated the Pulaski formation, because it forms the hills about the head of Pulaski creek and the Pulaski arch, which separates the Beaver slough and Coquille coal basins.

"The Coaledo formation, besides bearing coal, is found to contain characteristics by which it may be distinguished from the Pulaski formation. One of its especially interesting features is the occurrence of fresh or brackish water fossils in immediate connection with the coal, while between the coals, and sometimes rather close to them, purely marine fossils are occasionally found. The fresh or brackish-water fossils most frequently occur in the roof, as at Newport, Beaver Hill and Riverton, but may be found at some distance from the coal in the associated strata. They evidently indicate successive rising and falling of the land close to the sea level.

"The Coaledo formation is younger than the Pulaski, which embraces the main body of the Arago formation surrounding the coal field. Brackish-water fossils have been found in rocks outside of the coal field at only a few places. Within the coal fields, however, they occur at many places. The Coaledo formation is characterized not only by the presence of coal, but also by the relatively large portion of beds containing brackish-water fossils. In the other portion of the Arago formation of the Coos bay quadrangle, more than mere traces of coal do not occur, and strata containing brackish-water fossils are rare.

"Besides coal the rocks of the Coaledo formation are sandstones and shales of considerable variety. In the lower portion sandstones predominate; then comes the portion where the workable coal beds occur, and the associated rocks are of about equal quantities of sandstones and rather dark-colored shales. In the upper portion light-colored shales are most abundant, and they are characteristic. Such shales do not occur in the Coos bay quadrangle outside of the coal field. This fine, white shale of the Coaledo formation is well exposed by the roadside at a number of points between Coquille and Marshfield. When examined under a microscope, it is found to contain numerous minute flakes of biotite-mica, with much clear, glassy material, that looks like volcanic dust. A somewhat similar white shale occurs, as already noted, in the Empire formation on South slough, near the ferry, but under the microscope this is readily distinguished from the white shale of the Coaledo formation by means of the multitude of peculiar minute fossils which the former contains.

Structure of the Coal Fields.

"In its first stage of development the coal field must have been flat. The swamp in which the vegetation accumulated to form beds of coal extended more or less continuously over the whole field. It bordered upon the sea, and was but little above the sea level. When the associated sandstones and shales containing fresh or brackish-water shells were laid down, the field must have been covered by fresh water or an arm of the sea; but when the sediments containing purely marine shells were deposited, it must have been covered by the open ocean.

"The gradual rising and sinking of the field, resulting in the alternate deposition of the coal, sandstone, and shale over the same area, was so slight that the strata were laid upon one another in parallel positions; but later, after the deposition of the coal was completed, there came a time of change, when the Coast range was formed. The rocks, originally horizontal, were then compressed laterally and thrown into folds, i. e., into upward and downward flexures. On opposite sides of an upward flexure the strata incline away from each other, forming an anticline or arch, while on opposite sides of a downward flexure the strata incline toward each other, forming a syncline or basin. In either case, if the compression continues far enough, the folds will be closed and the strata driven into a vertical position, or they may be overturned if the push is greater in one direction. During such folding the rocks are generally broken and displaced or faulted along lines of fracture. The coal fields have been affected in both ways, but most by folds. The faulting, so far as known, is of minor importance, and the displacement is small.

"Considering the folds of the coal-bearing rocks—the Coaledo formation—the coal field may be divided into six portions, four basins and two arches. The basins contain the coal; the arches bring to the surface the underlying strata, which are generally without coal beds. The basins are the Newport, the Beaver slough, the Coquille and the South slough.

Newport Basin.

"The Newport basin is named from its principal mine, the Newport, at Libby. Its length north and south from Yokam hill to the neighborhood of Marshfield is about three miles. Excepting the trace of coal at North Bend, no coal has been found north of the ravine containing the Marshfield waterworks, although it is probable that the Newport basin extends somewhat farther in that direction. The average breadth of the basin is about a mile, and the total area of the coal basin is nearly three square miles.

"The Newport basin has only one bed of coal extensively worked. The bed is generally known throughout the region as the Newport bed. It contains about six feet of coal in three benches, yielding five feet of workable coal. The basin originally contained over 6,000,000 tons of coal, a large part of which was available.

"The Newport basin is well defined, and the outcrop of its coal has been traced more carefully than that of any other portion of the field. It is the most conveniently situated with reference to coal shipment of all the productive portions of the coal field, and the attitude of the strata is such as greatly to facilitate mining. The basin is shallow, with gentle dips on both sides. It lies in a ridge, so high above local drainage that the mine not only drains itself, but the coal is readily carried out of the mine by gravity alone.

"The most complete section of the strata involved in the Newport basin is furnished by the borings made at Libby in prospecting for coal near the mouth of the Newport mine. One of the borings penetrated 800 feet. Overlying the Newport coal there is about 100 feet of sandstone, in which occurs a small bed of carbonaceous shale, containing about one foot of coal. This is the only bed of coal known in the southern portion of the basin besides the Newport bed. Fifty feet below the Newport coal is a five-foot bed of shale containing traces of coal. The deep boring was started at the bottom of the ravine, near the bunkers, about 100 feet below the Newport coal. According to Mr. Campbell, who was superintendent of the Newport mine when the boring was made, it penetrated 300 feet of sandstone and 500 feet of shale, without finding any coal. This disclosed the fact that in the Newport basin it is certain that there is no bed of coal within 900 feet below the Newport.

"The southern end of the basin, under Yokam hill, has been almost completely mined out. In that direction the bottom of the basin rises and the coal approaches the surface, but does not reach it to form a continuous outcrop of coal around the southern end of the basin.

Beaver Slough Basin.

"The Beaver slough coal basin takes it name from its principal slough, which lies near the middle of the most important portion of the basin. Beaver slough basin has a length of over 20 miles, extending from the neighborhood of Riverton northeast, between Isthmus and Catching sloughs, to the northern limit of Coos bay. Its widest part is on the Coquille, where it is about five miles across. To the north it narrows as it approaches Coos bay, and ends a short distance beyond Glasgow, where it joins the South slough basin.

"The Beaver slough basin, although many times as large as the Newport basin and containing much more coal, has not yet yielded so great an output, for the reason that it is not so conveniently located for economical mining. The basin is deep, extending far below the sea level so that the removal of the coal to the surface, as well as the drainage and ventilation of the mine, is, in general, considerably more expensive than at Newport. Many mines have been started in this basin. Only the lower portion of the Coaledo formation contains coal beds worthy of consideration. These crop out close to the border of the basin, or within the basin, only where brought to the surface by an upward bend of the strata.

South Slough Basin.

"South slough basin has the South slough for its central topographic feature, and lies to the west of the Newport and Beaver slough basins, from which it is separated by the Westport arch. Except at the southern end, the limits of the South slough drainage mark out approximately the outline of the basin. The coal exposed at several localities near Empire, as well as that farther southwest belong to the eastern arm of the basin. Near the summit on the Empire trail, a mile west of Pony slough, several coals are exposed. One coal stands at an angle of over 60 degrees, and another, near by, a larger bed, but of poor quality, stands vertical.

"About a mile south of Empire, on the Cammon road, three coal beds are reported, three, five and six feet, respectively, in thickness. They are poorly exposed by several small tunnels and shafts which are nearly closed, so that the reported measurements could not be verified. The coals lie close together, and several exposures may be upon the same bed. One bed shows 18 inches of coal above and 20 inches below a six-inch parting of gray sand, and closely resembles the coal a mile to the east of Empire, on the Marshfield trail. The coal dips eastward at an angle of 70 degrees, and cannot be mined to advantage. Coal was early discovered here, and one of the first cargoes was shipped from this vicinity.

"The coals at the two localities just noted, on the trail and on the Cammon road, although a mile apart, may be of the same group. They dip toward each other steeply, as if forming a narrow but deep syncline. The layer of sand covering the region and the high inclination of the beds do not encourage prospectors, for there is scarcely any probability that paying coal will be found in that part of the basin.

"Pony slough lies close to the sharp arch that separates the Newport and South slough basins. Upon the eastern border of the South slough basin, no more coal has been opened north of section 8, T. 26 S., R. 13 W. Near Mr. Oldland's, in section 8, a bed crops out, and farther southwest the same bed has been recently opened by Mr. Monroe. Its structure, size and position all tend to indicate that it is the Newport bed, which comes out to the surface along the border of the Newport basin, three-fourths of a mile to the east. At that point, however, there does not appear a clear parting in the upper bench as at Oldland's, but of the three benches, the upper is said to be the most variable at Newport.

"In section 1, T. 27 S., R. 14 W., there are a number of coal outcrops with a uniform strike of N. 20 deg. E., and steep dip to the northwest (53 deg. to 72 deg.), the biggest bed having the highest inclination. This bed is not faced up at sufficient depth to show it free from surface modifications. It appears to have a thickness of six feet two inches, with three benches resembling the Newport, but is generally soft and muddy.

"In the southwestern part of section 2, of the same township, there are several fine outcrops. The quality of the coal, judged from its physical appearance, as well as its analyses, is very good. It outcrops in such a position as to allow sufficient fall for handling and delivery at tide level without obstruction. Its gentle slope is convenient for mining, and a large body of coal lies in the hills to the northwest along the strike, which curves to the north until it is about N. 30 deg. W. This strike carries the coal into the head of Big creek, where several other outcrops have been opened. The promise found in the exposures of coal in the southern part of section 2, however, is greatly limited by the position of the coals in adjacent sections. Near the line between sections 2 and 3 the Newport coal, as well as the one overlying it, dips easterly at a high angle, showing that the gentle dips do not extend far to the northwest. To the southwest, in section 10, high dips prevail, as also to the eastward of section 1, where the dip ranges from 53 to 70 deg. It is probable, therefore, that the area promising the most favorable conditions for mining in the southwest part of section 2 is less than a square mile in extent.

"Directly west of Beaver Hill, near the western line of section 18, at Aiken's cabin, a bed of coal occurs. The coal is not so opened as to show the presence or absence of any more coal at the top. The coal looks very much like that of Beaver Hill, from which it is separated by a narrow ridge made by the Westport arch, around the end of which the coal appears to swing to the Beaverton mine. There is but little doubt that this bed is the same as that mined at Beaver Hill and Beaverton, and the doubt is lessened by exposures of the same coal farther westward, where the upper bench appears.

"Farther southward, in the eastern part of section 26, Captain Parker some years ago opened a bed. The coal is cut by one of the branches of Seven-Mile creek, in a ravine 125 feet deep. About 25 feet above the bottom of the ravine a curved tunnel runs southwesterly upon the coal for 100 feet. Some of the coal is rather soft and earthy, and is somewhat crushed, but much of it is of good quality.

"Returning now to the northern portion of the South slough basin, its coals may be traced along the northwest border of the basin into the drainage of Big creek, where five beds of coal have been found in sandstones and shales, having a thickness of not over 300 feet. The largest bed, which lies at the top, has 4 feet 11 inches of coal, with two partings from three to six inches thick. The quality of the coal is generally poor. The other four beds of coal range from 8 to 15 inches thick. The largest bed, at the top of the series, has been opened at several points, but does not promise profitable mining. The sea cliffs bordering the beach south of the lighthouse, toward Cape Arago, as well as east toward Coos head, afford especially good and continuous exposures of the rocks of that region. If beds of coal occurred they would most likely be well exposed. None, however, are seen, excepting one at Yokam point, where a coal 1 foot 10 inches in thickness occurs regularly interstratified with the sandstones and shales. The bluff is rugged, and the coal can be reached only by means of a ladder or rope. Although not promising for mining, some of the coal has been used to good effect at the lighthouse for winter fuel. The adjacent sandstones immediately overlying the coal are full of marine shells, among which cardita planicosta occurs; so that in this case, as east of Glasgow, the coal is certainly of Eocene age. The structural as well as paleontological relations of the coal-bearing beds show that they are equivalent to those so well exposed along the coast at Yokam point, and westward to near the mouth of Big creek. As already stated, only one coal reaches the coast; the others have run out before reaching this point. This is the place where the original swamp merged into the sea. The coal beds and brackish-water strata are here represented by purely marine sediments of the same age.

Coquille Basin.

"Having considered the Newport, the Beaver slough, and the South slough basins, there yet remains the Coquille basin. It embraces the coals extending from the town of Coquille a little west of south, by Harlocker hill, to the upper portion of Hall's creek. The coals of this little basin are best exposed along the river four miles south of Coquille at Harlocker hill, where they have been recently well opened by prospectors. All of the coals, except the two upper ones, crop out on the steep slope facing the river. The four lower ones are well exposed along a steep ravine a short distance above the road, and have been opened by A. J. Smith. The second is largest, but the quality of the material is not so good. The third and fourth beds from the bottom have been opened by tunnels, and some coal has been removed. Southeastern dips are exposed also near the road at Pulaski creek, and all the coals which run into the ground at Harlocker hill come out again to the surface within a few miles to the west. If these coals prove to be worth mining, and the basin is not too deep to drain itself, they can be most economicaly mined from the end. The middle of the basin is about half a miles northwest of the river front of Harlocker hill. The coals crop out on the southeastern slope of Harlocker hill at an altitude of 200 feet or less above the river, with an average inclination of 10 degrees northwest. If that inclination continues northwest to near the middle of the basin, the coals at that point must lie at least several hundred feet below the level of the river. Only about a square mile of the basin remains above drainage at this point. To the north it has been washed away by the Coquille, and to the south by fishtrap.

"The coal basin extending south from Harlocker hill contains several coal beds about Lilly's a mile southwest of Arago. They occur in the bold hills facing eastward, and, like the coals prospected on Harlocker hill, dip to the west. From Lilly's the coals extend to Halls creek, where, at Lundy's place, two exposures occur, one showing two feet of coal and the other nearly seven feet, including a good-sized 'nigger-head' and some bony material. The two exposures are only about 250 yards apart, and may be the same bed. If so, the thickening of the bed is only local. Farther up the creek coal has been reported near the northeast corner of section 16, but is not now exposed. This marks the southern limit of the Coos bay coal field.

"North of Harlocker hill, coal is next found near Coquille. The position of the strata is very irregular, a feature which may be due, at least in part, to the large mass of diabase a short distance to the southeast. These are the most northern exposures of coal known in the Coquille basin.

"The Coquille basin, extending from a mile north of Coquille to the upper portion of Hall's creek, has a length of about eight miles and a width of nearly a mile. Its area is approximately eight square miles. The only part within it of considerable promise is at Harlocker hill, and even here the readily available mass is limited to but little over a square mile."

COOS BAY COAL FIELD—LIGHT-HOUSE ISLAND, CAPE GREGORY, AT MOUTH OF COOS BAY.

COOS BAY COAL FIELD—BEACH, SEA CLIFF AND FIRST TERRACE AT MOUTH OF BIG CREEK, NEAR CAPE GREGORY.

PORTUGUESE MONEY.

The Unit of Value Is One-Twentieth of an American Cent.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On landing at Oporto, about the first thing you do is to seek a money-changer's establishment (there are several along the quay) and get your American greenbacks converted into Portuguese coin with which to pay porters' fees, carriage-hire and other incidentals. You hand out $10, as a starter, and are amazed at the amount of metal—copper, iron, brass and nickel—which is piled upon the counter in return. It looks like old junk—stove-lids, pewter plates and the brass tags which landlords attach to their door keys to prevent them from being carried off in the pockets of their patrons. If $10 is such an "embarrassment of riches" it would surely require a cart to get away with a hundred.

In the financial numeraton of Portugal 1000 reis represents what we call "a quarter." The word "reis" is the plural of real; and the latter unit of the monetary system equals one-twentieth of the American penny. Fortunately there is no such coin, the smallest being 10 reis. The pieces in greatest circulation are a nickel of 200 reis, which answers for our 5-cent piece; another nickel of 100 reis, and a copper coin of 40 reis.

Income Tax Failed.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

South Carolina has repealed a state income tax law which produced last year a revenue of only $7000. Senator Tillman has a chance to explain why this law was pronounced farcical in an overwhelmingly democratic state.

Tangier is a city without vehicles. Donkeys are used for transportation.

OUR PRIMARY ELECTIONS

ABUSES THAT LIE AT BOTTOM OF OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM.

Fond Delusion That Voters Choose Delegates—Ring Rule Should Be Banished From Primaries.

PORTLAND, Jan. 20.—(To the Editor.)—The defects of the registry law attract attention, but little is said of the defects of the Multnomah county primary law. And yet, although the enactment of the registry law was a step in the right direction, it is of slight importance in comparison with a proper primary law. The Australian ballot act cleared away the worst abuses of election day, and, with or without a registry law, frauds are much less likely than before the Australian system was adopted. But the main disease has not been reached.

It is supposed that under a government such as ours, each citizen aids in choosing persons elected to office, but, as a matter of fact, the voter has but slight opportunity, in this county, to select men of his choice. When it is complained that we are suffering under a load of officialism, and that no matter which way the election goes we get the same breed of extravagant and irresponsible fellows in office, that the money of the taxpayers is wasted, and that the politicians work the community for all there is in it, why is it that the root of the evil is not seen and recognized? After the tickets are nominated, the voter may pick and choose between candidates, if he is independent, but as a rule he votes his party ticket. In any event his influence on the result is secondary and remote, for he has a limited choice among candidates put before him by means of a system carefully calculated by politicians to keep from him the power of exercising the most important function of citizenship.

It is a fond delusion that is still cherished by the uninitiated, that the voters choose the delegates to their party conventions, and that these delegates represent the votes behind them in preparing the ticket in the county convention. This myth has no basis in fact. It is a very useful fiction to the politician, however, and he would not have it disturbed. But strip it away and look at the truth, and it will be found that in each of the political parties in this county there is one man or committee of men who not only name the delegates to the party conventions, but actually select the ticket which is nominally to be selected by these conventions.

Under these circumstances, what moots it whether a citizen votes or not on election day? What can he do but choose among candidates who have been placed before him by the chief potentate of officialdom? Can the voter hope in looking over a bill of fare prepared in this way to find a dish to his taste?

The trouble lies in the primaries. Now, I will not indulge in the usual argument upon the importance of the primaries and the urgent duty of the citizen to turn out at primary elections. I take it for granted that every one understands that the primary election, if fairly conducted, and if attended by all of the party voters, affords a practical method of securing a representative party ticket at the convention. But I also take it for granted that the average well-meaning citizen will continue, as always, to have his spurt of civic virtue and will again fall into a state of lassitude, and again neglect to attend the primaries; while on the other hand the politicians, who make a business of running the machine, will continue to be vigilant and active, and will go on working politics after the other fellow has lost interest and quit. These things always have been, and always will be, and even if the people do occasionaly wake up and make an effort to shake off the parasites, they have neither time nor inclination to compete with the professional politicians.

As far as our local elections are concerned, it is important that the candidates to be voted for be responsible and upright men, who are not wearing the yoke of a party boss and who are not mere creatures of a selfish and corrupt political cabal.

Party political conventions here will continue to be dominated by ring rule unless primary elections are purified. We need a new primary law applying the principles of the Australian ballot law and the registry law to primary elections.

In the meantime, however, until such a law is enacted, something may be done toward securing a freer expression of the public will in the party conventions if public attention is early attracted to the evil and public sentiment is aroused against the cut and dried method of slating the party tickets.

As the matter now stands, the judges of the primary elections are supposed to be appointed by a small committee of politicians, themselves chosen as committeemen by a political autocrat. The functions of the city and county central committee are chiefly to act as a screen for the boss, who really names the judges of the primaries, as well as makes up the list of the delegates to the convention, and the list of persons to be nominated for office by those delgates in convention. Judges selected in this way are carefully picked men, who can be relied upon to carry the primary election for the machine. The committee also prints the tickets, and prints them so that they are readily distinguished from any opposition tickets that may be produced at the polls. The duties of the judges, as required by the managers, are simple. They are (1) to select clerks that will not fail them in any emergency; (2) to permit all voters offering the macine ticket to vote, in spite of protest or challenge, and whether the voter has the right to vote or not; (3) to refuse the votes of as many of the opposition as necessary, being ably assisted in this work by the professional challenger employed by the managers; (4) after the "regular" ticket has a few votes in the box, and the line of voters awaiting opportunity to vote is largely composed of the opposition, to see that delays and obstacles are interposed to prevent many of these opposition voters getting to the window; (5) and, most important, to see that no matter how the vote stands, the regular ticket is returned elected, and the certificates of election issued to the machine delegates.

In order to make these tactics safe and easily worked, it is customary for the committee to divide the city into as few election precincts as possible, so that comparatively few of the substantial citizens can get a chance to vote; and, to make it more sure, the management lines up a regiment of partisans at the polling places long before the time for opening the polls, so that a man who has any substantial business interests to occupy his time, goes away in disgust, rather than to wait for long hours to get in his vote.

Another favorite political scheme is to call the primaries as close to the time of holding the convention as possible, and, as the minimum time allowed by law is seven days, this is the period within which the public is permitted to look over the list of worthies that have been named as judges by the committee. And, in order that there may be no contest of seats in the convention, and no scrutiny of the delegates, the convention is held as soon as possible, perhaps the next day after the farcical primary election.

The question of burning importance in Multnomah county is not whether our better citizens will take a hand in our local elections, or even whether they will perform their manifest duty to attend the primaries, but whether they will again permit the professional politicians to usurp the power to choose delegates and to slate the ticket.

It is not long since we had a spectacle of what a primary election may become when the faction entrenched in power is opposed by another organized faction. It is generally believed that both sides engaged in that contest were guilty of wrongs and excesses, and I do not propose to discuss the matter or to apportion the blame, further than to recall the fact that it was claimed that the initial wrong was committed by the majority members of the county and city central committee in declining the very reasonable request of the minority that they be given the privilege of naming a part of the judges, or that the judges be selected by some method that would ensure upright and impartial men.

The whole difficulty lies right here. If the party leaders could be relied upon to name honorable and fair-minded men as judges of the primaries, and to establish numerous polling places, the voters would feel sure that they would have an honest election, and that the majority would elect the delegates. But as it is, it is useless to go to the primaries, and the people must expect packed conventions, and that politicians' tickets will be put forth by each of the parties.

"Taxpayers' leagues" and "citizens' tickets" have not generally proven satisfactory. The remedy should be sought in the parties, and if our better citizens can choose the candidates without the dictation of any boss or political junta, there can be no doubt that we may, at least occasionally, get officers who will administer our municipal and county affairs honestly and economically.

I admit that under the present loose primary law the central committees have the legal right to name the judges, but if there was a general demand by our voters that the committees name the judges from our first citizens they would find it hard to resist or to refuse. In any event, a demand should be made that the judges be named and the list be published at least three weeks before the primary election, and that the conventions be not held for at least a week after the delegates are elected; and also that a sufficient number of polling places be designated to insure every voter an opportunity to vote.

I make these suggestions with the hope that citizens who have the welfare of our city at heart may consider the subject and adopt some practical method of correcting the evils that we all recognize. CATO.

PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, January 22. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each:

WOMEN'S LIST.

- Adams, Miss Jennie A
- Aloysius, Sister Mary
- Alleston, Mrs Eva T
- Allen, Mrs Theo H
- Allen, Miss Belle-2
- Baker, Mrs Tilda
- Barrell, Mrs E
- Boces, Miss Sydney
- Bennett, Sarah
- Barry, Mrs T H
- Blake, Miss May
- Blake, Miss Pearl
- Blum, Mrs Emil
- Boswell, Mrs Bell
- Bresler, Miss Bessie
- Broddey Mrs J J
- Brnue, Miss Josephine
- Bugher, Mrs
- Burger, Mrs E K
- Butterworth, Esther
- Butler, Mrs R G
- Cavanaugh, Mrs R
- Cameron, Miss Ollie
- Clayton, Miss Mable
- Clark, Miss Mary
- Coe, Mrs T M
- Cornell, Miss E
- Crombe, Mrs Amanda
- Crowley, Miss Rebecca
- Deltz, Miss Bertha
- DeMontijo, Amelia L
- Deverell, Mrs Fred
- Dubriel, Mrs
- Elwood, Miss May
- English, Easter
- Fitzpatrick, Miss Theresa
- Foerster, Miss Gretchen
- Freeman, Mrs Minnie
- Funk, Mrs Sophia
- Gains, Mrs Archie
- Gaylord, Mrs
- Gallentine, Miss Florence
- Garrett, Miss Elsie
- George, Mrs W F
- Gleason, Miss Margarette
- Greaves, Mrs Jennie
- Griffith, Miss Franklyn T
- Haines, Miss Pearl
- Hanen, Miss Rosa
- Haney, Miss Beretta
- Hansen, Miss Lula
- Harriford, Miss Barbara
- Hartwell, Blanch
- Hawson, Mrs A C
- Henry, Hester
- Henseley, Mrs M
- Henderson, Miss Jessy
- Hotson, Miss Marry-2
- Hunt, Mrs J E
- Hunt, Mrs Josephene
- Hurley, Miss B
- Innis, Miss
- Jaques, Mrs Effie
- Johnson, Miss Marian
- Johnson, Mrs Nelle
- Kappes, Miss Burdette
- Kennison, Mrs P
- Kerans, Mrs Nora
- Kiermeier, Mrs Kate
- Knapp, Miss Leslie
- Kurtti, Miss Emma
- Ladd, Mrs Ora
- Larsen, Mrs Ludwig
- Larrabee, Mrs Deborah
- Lee, Mrs W R
- Leach, Mrs Parker
- Lewis, Cordelia M
- Love, Miss Mollie
- McDonald, Miss Margret
- McDonald, Mrs J L-2
- Maxan, Mrs C
- Maxson, Mrs Minnie
- Masters, Mrs Ida
- Mathison, Miss Dollie J
- Meragila, Rosina
- Mitchell, Mrs Beatrice Swain
- Moxon, Miss
- Montgomery, Miss Maggie
- Morse, Miss Ruth
- Morris, Mrs Linnie
- Morris, Elizabeth C
- Myers, Mrs Lulu E
- Nye, Mrs, 430 Jefferson street
- Nye, Mrs Marie
- Nichols, Mrs Mary O
- Norton, Mrs Della
- Oakes, Clara
- Ott, Mrs
- Opdyke, Mrs
- Patten, Mrs Mattie
- Perkins, Miss Maude
- Peters, Miss Pearl
- Peterson, Miss Emma
- Peterson, Miss Leona
- Porter, Miss A
- Puttman, Mrs Effa
- Reed, Mrs Tina
- Rittgen, Miss
- Rose, Miss Ada
- Schulze, Mrs Kate
- Sexton, Miss Nettie
- Seymour, Mrs Lizzie
- Sheehy, Miss May
- Short, Mrs Emma J
- Siversen, Miss Serina
- Smith, Maggie
- Soodin, Miss
- Stephens, Mrs J R
- Strong, Miss Helen
- Suagert, Miss Ethel
- Tackaberry, Miss Ruth
- Teter, Mrs May
- Thurston, Miss Ella
- Veille, Miss Francis
- Wade, Miss Ruby
- Walker, Miss Lillian
- Warr, Miss Mary
- Whaley, Miss Irene
- Whittier, Miss Dollie
- White, Miss C Alice
- White, Miss Alice
- Wigant, Miss Mary
- Wilson, Mrs C

MEN'S LIST.

- Ainsworth, Ed
- Andrus, E T
- Bailey, L N
- Baker, Capt Geo
- Balensifer, Geo
- Banvard, Bert
- Begeman, Albert
- Bear, J
- Beglan, Matt
- Beckley, Taylor W
- Betsky, F D
- Biggs, John W
- Blakeslee, E S
- Blake, Wm H
- Boutelle, Geo B
- Bowley, L B
- Bradenburg, Barney
- Bradford, George
- Brettell, G
- Brewer, Elmer
- Brocker, Wm
- Brown, Ed
- Brown, Willa
- Burger, James
- Burford, T J
- Callway, Clark
- Caldwell & Larkin
- Cardnal, Moris
- Carns, Walter
- Carrington, C E
- Chamberlain, Geo and Mrs
- Coffman, Earl
- Cobing, Hammond
- Cohn Bros
- Coleman, J M
- Cook, T W
- Cranfar, Ellis, D H C
- Crosby, Lea
- Culver, Harry
- Davidson, William
- Derby, C A
- Dimick, Nelson
- Dice, B C
- Douglas, James
- Dunbar, J H
- Ewing, H C
- Eaton, Garrett J
- Ellenreider, Thomas
- Etherton, Alma
- Fasbender, Adolph
- Fiffer, P P
- Hitz, Henry M
- Filmenez, Sibrato
- Florey, Bert
- Flook, Geo
- Fuller, Ted
- Fuller, Dr B F
- Gibson, J C
- Gilbert, A
- Gray Brothers
- Green, G F
- Grimes, F C & Co
- Groty, George
- Gulch Spring Grocery
- Hall, B F
- Hase, Teofigettazy
- Hansey & Bros
- Haslett, Derman
- Hill, J P
- Hintley, A R
- Houston, Perry
- Houston, Perry
- Howard, Ed W
- Hummer, C
- Hurle, sr, Edwarde
- Jacobs, Charles B
- Johnson, W R
- Jones, Harry
- Kelman, William C
- Kelley, John
- Kilmer, Dr & Co
- Koenig, Chas
- Kraynik, Ed
- Krantz, Chas E
- Lampman, Harry-2
- Lane, Nat H
- Lane, Chas
- Larkin, George
- Leyrinsky, Eugene L
- Leahy, Thomas G
- Little, J R
- Liljenberg, J
- McCord, Perry
- McConnell, George
- McCray, J W
- McFarland, T J
- Miami, Str Owners
- Middleton, Frank C
- Moanus, J N
- Mouldenhauer, E
- Moore, Leland M
- Moore, Orell
- Morrill, Geo A
- Morris, Maj E R
- Munger, George M, jr
- Murphy, E W
- Newton Gum Co
- Northcott, J W
- Owen, C M
- Parke, Capt J S
- Parker, Lewis T
- Peachek, Jno
- Peters, Charlie
- Peterson, H
- Peterson, O
- Piper, A A, agt Gt N Ry
- Pisyth, John
- Pierson, Jacob
- Port, Ore, Transportation Co
- Potter, M O
- Queen City Incubator Co
- Rinson, W H
- Rigby, John
- Riles, Wm
- Rummery, Jerome
- Ryan, Ned
- Schmidt, Leo
- Shaver, Elizur W
- Shaw, Charley
- Silver Eagle Mining Co
- Sittner, Wilhelm
- Sinner, Jno
- Smith, H W
- Smith, Geo Sanford, attorney
- Smith, Capt G D
- Smith, W P
- Southunth, W J
- Spicer, S
- Spencer, S K
- Stevens, Master Tony
- Stevens, Frank
- Stuart, J A
- Stroup, W H
- Templer, Geo
- Thompson, W H
- Tillman, Ben
- Tommoca, Jimmie
- Tracey, C F
- Valiant, Frank
- Vandermark, A B
- Van Poser, Geo
- Vickery, V M
- Wakeham, Fred
- Wadel, Jno
- Ware, W H
- Welten, W E
- Welch, A S-2
- Wells, A E
- West, S S
- Wilton-Polson Hdw Co
- Wilson, E R
- Wilson, Lorence
- Witzel, Ed
- Wolfe, Frank
- Wood, C E
- Worbell, W
- Yoder, Jas M

PACKAGES.

- Blumauer, Mrs S M, foto
- Clark, Miss Clara Q
- Dale, Miss Gladys
- George, John M
- Lacy, Mrs E S
- Shangler, Rev H S
- Stewart, Charlie M
- Wukinon, Dr A G

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Cuba's Population.

Chicago Times-Herald.

According to C. H. Olmstead, the assistant director of the Cuban census, who landed in New York last Sunday, the present population of Cuba will be about 1,200,000. This recalls the terrible work of General Weyler as depicted by Senator Proctor. In 1877, the population of Cuba was 1,521,684. According to the census of 1887—the last taken under Spanish rule—it was 1,631,687. The figures demonstrate that over 400,000 lives had been sacrificed before the cry of a perishing race moved the heart of the American people to banish Spanish iniquity and barbarity from this continent forever.

THE WOMAN IN POLITICS

HER INFLUENCE CAN BE EXERTED IN A BETTER WAY.

No Justice in Taxation Without Representation, But Is Woman Unrepresented?

CORVALLIS, Jan. 20.—(To the Editor.)—It is a deplorable state of affairs when we see women pleading for the ballot and rushing into the vortex of politics from duties which are sadly and vainly calling them. Woman seems to think that she can purify the political cesspool by leaving unguarded her fountain of living water and turning the polluted stream fountainward. But by thus doing she is not only vitiating her own source of purity, but also making impossible the purification of the stagnant waters of this threatening and growing evil. From all lands is heard the cry for more and better statesmen. Gladstone from England is sadly missed, and here in our own dear land we have many politicians, but no great statesmen. Where are our Websters, Clays and Calhouns? In their day did we find mothers and wives rushing to the front to grasp the high places of government or wield the ballot? No; many of the men of moment and character owe much of their success to the influence of sweetheart, wife, or that most holy of all names, mother.

Where is the chivalry and the modesty of our grandmothers' days? Gone, never to return, if woman is to step from her exalted sphere and descend to the political field.

We are all familiar with that time-worn cry, "taxation without representation"; but is woman unrepresented? Where are her sons? Where are the husbands and fathers? Do they not more truly represent us than we realize? The impress of woman is written on all the pages of history, and upon all the youths and men of all nations. Is not woman largely responsible for the present status of nations. Rear a noble crop of women and we shall see a mightier nation than ever yet sun shone upon.

In time of war if the outposts are left unguarded because all the sentinels wish to become generals, what will become of the generals? Woman has a higher sphere than to rush unprepared into such a field. When she has exhausted all the means within her power to make her sons and husbands what they should be, and comes to the front by having her excellencies push her there, leaving nothing behind undone, then it is time for her to ask for the ballot.

How many of our daughters today are trained to be as God intended them—"helpmeets" to the ones they promise to cherish and obey—some may object to the latter word, but I let it stand as it was our grandmothers' way. Girls rush into matrimony without the least idea of the responsibilities enjoined by so doing. Maternity is too often shirked, and should maternity come, the young wife spends the brooding time in tears and sighs, regretting the event to announce the holy, happy state of motherhood.

Christ's words in Matthew vii:11, "If ye then being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children," etc., are the highest embodiment of woman's power in this world. By prenatal influence woman stamps indelibly upon the individual and the nation her impress. Show me the women of the nation and I can tell you the kind of men you will invariably find. We need training schools for those who expect to become wives, and therefore mothers.

Jacob knew the prenatal influence on the cattle when he made his wise and wily bargain with Laban. Are we not of more value than cattle?

We can mold our children to be what we will them. Are we to belittle ourselves by casting a ballot when we can mold nations? It is far better to be the power behind the throne than to wear the crown and wield the scepter. Uneasy is the head that wears the crown. The poet has most truly said:

They say that man is mighty,
And governs land and sea;
He wields a mighty scepter
O'er lesser powers that be.
But a mightier power and stronger,
Man from his throne has hurled,
And the hand that rocks the cradle,
Is the hand that rules the world.

EMILY M. SHAW.

KAISER'S NEW FLEET.

Its "Mission" Is Against Our Monroe Doctrine.

London Spectator.

When we speak of the German emperor's South American policy it must not be considered that we mean to imply that this is to be begun this year, or next year, or even in five years' time. It may be a very long time before the foundations of the new empire will be laid, but meantime "foresight" is at work, and the work of preparation will be pursued. They will not be provocative, or in any sense essentially unfriendly to America, but they will be absolutely thorough. Now, under these circumstances, we think that America should look ahead, and not copy the policy of drifting which has so often proved injurious to the Old Country. That is, America should make up her mind whether she means, when the time comes, to insist rigidly on the Monroe doctrine. If she does not, and there are many very good reasons why she should abandon it, she need not trouble herself at all about German aspirations, for they will not injure her. After all, as the Germans argue, America does not want Brazil for herself, and therefore she need not mind Germany having it. There is no other point on which the Germans will touch her. Indeed, on all other matters Germany will show the utmost friendliness, not to say compliance, in regard to America. If, however, America really means business about the Monroe doctrine, and really thinks it is of importance to her national welfare to enforce it, she must not go to sleep. She must see to it, that is, that she has naval and military resources equal to the strain of maintaining a policy so tremendous. If not, she is certain to suffer a great humiliation at the hands of patient, efficient and persistent Germany. Germany, when the hour comes, will not be bluffed into respect for the Monroe doctrine. She will "call" America's fleet, and if that fleet is not bigger than hers, Germany will act. If, however, it is superior America will never even hear of the danger to which the Monroe doctrine is now exposed. Let us say once again we do not believe for a moment that Germany has any designs against the United States herself or bears her any ill will. She is merely working steadily for an aspiration which comes in violent conflict with a certain American aspiration—the Monroe doctrine. Hence any one who likes to use his eyes can see that either the Monroe doctrine will have to be given up or its defense properly prepared for. Any halting between these policies must prove either disastrous or at any rate humiliating for the United States. We British are seeing just now what comes of neglecting to prepare for enforcing or else abandoning a national policy, i. e., the maintenance of British supremacy in South Africa. But to improvise in a hurry means of meeting a Boer attack on that supremacy is child's play to meeting a German challenge of the Monroe doctrine.

No Diamond Engagement Rings.

New York Herald.

The maidens of Denmark never experience the pleasure of receiving a diamond engagement ring. They are presented with a plain gold band, which is worn on the third finger of the left hand. On the wedding day the bridegroom changes the ring to the right third finger, which is the marriage finger in that country.