## ASTORIA A LUMBER PORT 56,000,000,000 are on the Oregon side of the

NO DOUBT AS TO HER FUTURE GREATNESS IN THAT LINE.

Billions of Feet of Merchantable Timber at Her Door-Fresh-Water Logboom Privileges.

ASTORIA, Feb. 21.-(Special correspond ence.)-Astoria, as a possible lumber ex-port point, is without a rival on the Pa-dife Cossit, yet hitherto no account has been made of it in lumber circles. The industry has been smothered by peculiar conditions that have put Astoria at a dis-advantage with other lumbering points of its second-class lumber. The natural ad-vantages of Astoria as a port for lumber exports are: (1) Its immense amount of timber accessible to tide water; (2) Its yest area in baye and tidal estuaries for mill sites, with fresh-water privileges for log booms; (3) its closer proximity to the The foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the Calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the Calutsop Mill Company. The other is the Astoria Box Company. Both of the the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the Calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the Calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the Calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the foreign markets—it being the most of the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company is the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the sentilis is the calutsop Mill Company. The other is the sentilis is westerly point of land (except Cape Men-docimo) south of Canada; and (5) its water-level grade through the Cascades to the summit of the Rockies, in which last par-ticular it has no rival on the Coast ex-cept Portland, which has to draw its own timber supply largely from the forests

surrounding Astoria. The recent raliway connection with Astoris and the common point on lumber destined for Eastern markets, accorded by the Northern Pacific and by the Southern Pacific, and soon to be accorded no doubt by the Union Pacific, has changed the peculiar conditions referred to, and San nancisco can be made to serve for a lo rmancisco can be minde to serve for a lo-cal market for knotty and second-class lumber, which has to be disposed of on favorable terms in order to a prosperous many filliwarm

#### Sources of Timber Supply.

There are six great and distinct sources of lumber supply in the gigantic forests that surround Astoria-forests so great that they have hitherto isolated that City from nearly all the world. The first and most convenient of these sources is that which has an ortist in Young's Res down which has an outlet in Young's Ray down which mis an origin i foung's bay low the Lewis and Clark, Foung's. Claska-nine (three forks) and Walluski Rivers, all of which rise to the southeast of As-toria score 20 or 30 miles distant, in the Nehalem (or Crescent) range of moun-tains. For many years the local sawmills have drawn that supply duely from those

have drawn their supply chiefly from those have drawn their supply chiefly from those his widow (nee Strong, of Salem,), suc-forests. The result is that much of the good timber has been logged, and it is necessary to get high up towards their sources and far back to the summits of the divides between them in order to find ample timber. Still there is even yet a vust quantify of Oregon pine and much apruse to be found in those great foresta, are being instituted, including a prompt to may nothing of hemiock, which is very abundant, especially on the Lewis and Clark, and cedar, which is well scattered. The next most accessible body of timber in that found on the Oregon slopes of the Columbia above Tongue Point, and which finds, or can find, outlet down Mary's Creek, Bear Creek, Ferris Creek, Gnat Creek, Bilnd Blough, Flympton Creek and Westport Slough, Much of this, within a few miles of the Columbia, has also been logged, mostly for the cort-land market, which is now reaching out for the Young's Bay product. But on the higher slopes, for 15 miles back to the nummit of the Nebalem divide, crowning the northern extremity of the Coast Range, the Oregon pine is much in evi-dence for a distance of 16 miles east of ongue Point. In fact, this continuous orest extends to the South Scappoose, almost at Portland's gates.

The third most accessible body of tim-her is that on the north, or Washington, slopes of the Columbia. These slopes are from three to 10 miles long up to the highest summits and plateaus of that rugged region and extend from a point near Fort Canby, on the west of Astoria ear Fort Canby, on the west of Astoria mightude, to Cathlamet Heights, mearly prosite Westport, some 40 miles up that balumbla. This is indeed a great forest ing provide the Columbia by numerous little rivers and hold log-ing reachs, that, like those on the Orelongitude, to Cathlamet Heights, nearly opposite Westport, some 40 miles up the Columbia. This is indeed a great forest of vellow fir.

No Damage From Teredo The fresh water logboom privileges the Astoria saw mill altes are of itomen value on account of the need for protec-tion of the logs from the teredo that in-fest all other great seacoast ports and the ports of Puget Bound. Its greater proxmily to the San Francisco market and other markets in California not only gives Astoria an advantage over Puget Sound and other ports in the lumber belt for that trade, but enables it to get rid of all its second-class lumber at a profit. It really does not need to compete with Port-land saw mills for the trade of the sage

and saw mills for the trade of the sage-brush integor. One of the most important items of the Astoria saw mill busness is its water situation-its three great bays and numerous tidal estuaries, all in a per-fectly sheltered harbor. The estuaries of Alder Creek, Tanny Creek, Skipanon Creek and John Day River are all important features of this great situation. Tongue features of this great situation. Tongu the coast. One of the chief drawbacks was lack of railway connection and com-mon-point rates on immber for the interior markets. Another was supposed to be its lack of a reintively large local market for

established port for foreign experts. Within the limits of the City there are only two saw mills at this time. These are beginning to feel the impulse of the new situation resulting from common-point rates on lumber over the railways eastward. They have all they can do, and the Bay of Astoria. The former is located near the depot grounds of the A. & C. R. R. In fact, these depot grounds, some 500 feet wide and 1800 long, parallel with the river, cut through the property to its damage, yielding to it, however, a right of way for its lumber to the channel front. This mill is located on a great plece of property, a block of 300 feet in width and property, a block of 300 feet in width and extending from the high ground out to the channel, a distance of some 1200 feet, less the space included in the railroad depot. Since the new impulse given the business in Astoria last April, this mill claims to have cut at the rate of 18,000,000 feet of timber per annum. During the current Very II expects to cut 5,000,000 feet. Lass year it expects to cut 25,000,000 feet. Last spring it loaded only one steamer for South America as its foreign business. It has shipped some spruce over the Northarn to the East; but with completion of its new box factory and railroad switch con-necting it with the A. & C. R. R., it is get-ting ready to do an extensive business with Eastern points, principally in spruce lumber, for which there is more demand than supply both on the Columbia and Paget Sound. This mill has added two new planers and increased its capacity to Sk-

# 000 feet daily. Local demand for lumber and boxes occupied most of the time of this mill. Woman Saw Mill Manager.

Upon the untimely death of W. S. Kin-ney, chief owner and manager, last June, his widow (nee Strong, of Salem,), sucnavment of bills, the lack of which had handicapped the mill for many years. Whether it is due to the woman's wit or luck is not established, but sure it is that Manager Kinney is winning out, she being the second woman in Astoria to make a distinguished success in business.

The other saw mill in Astoria, the As The other saw mill in Astoria, the As-toria Box Company, has likewise a great site for its mill. It is 350 feet wide. It runs out to deep-ship channel, some 590 feet, across the railroad track, switches from which are being also run into the mill premises in preparation for the pend-ing Eastern trade. Heretofore the As-toria Box Company, has be less cannelity toria Box Company has had less capacity than the Clatsop Mill Company, but it has always been run on sound business principles and has always made money under its manager, Mr. W. F. McGregor, who is president of the company. It will soon be much enlarged to meet the new stir, and will be made a great export mill. Its daily capacity for years has been about 30,000 feet; a snug, thriving local business, that never "bit off more than it could chaw," but dealt with the actual situation. It is branching out to meet the new situation. Its new box factory, now nearly completed, is strictly up to date. It is 166 feet long, and 65 feet wide, with

Basin, which the experie estimate at 17,-000.000,000 feet. Some persons surmise that Hammond's real objective point for his saw mill site is Tongue Point, and that the New Astoria or Hammond rumor is a bluff to scare an offer of a site at Tongue Point

on good terms out of property-holders in that region. It needs no savant to enforce the im-portance to Portland of this great lumber upply depot. By furnishing cargoes to sking ships it will make Portland char ters very much cheaper, and thus build her up as a commercial emporium.

# ANNEXATION TO U. S. People of Micaragua Want It, Poll-

ticiana Do Not. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Discussing the pend-ing Nicaragua Canal treaty, L. C. Cooley, the well-known engineer, said today that perhaps the easiest way out of the confu-sion would be for the United States to an-nex Nicaragua. Not long ago Mr. Cooley Visitiad Nicaragua as a member of a con-

visited Nicaragua as a member of a con tracting ayndicate, to investigate the feasi-bility of the Nicaragua Canal route. Dur-ing his stay he talked with all the high officials of the Nicaraguan Government Alluding to his observations in Nicaragua

"The impression I acquired while in Nic aragua was that the people of all classes, including the highest officials, were ready and anxious for annexation to the United States. It might be asked if such is th condition of public sentiment in Nicaragua why it is that the country does not pro-pose annexation to the United States. I asked this question of a high official o the Nicaraguan Government, and was an-swered that there were so many rivalries and conflicting political interests that I the adherent of any one faction proposinnexation, all the other elements would immediately pounce upon him and try to make it appear that he was trying to sell the country out. Any proposal by an offi-cial of the Nicaraguan Government looking toward annexation to the United States would probably be utilized to begin a rev

"A high official of the Nicaraguan Gov rnment asked me what the Governmen of the United States would expect in the way of a right of way. I told him that we would expect to have a right of way under United States control. He re-marked that he believed a proposition to annex the entire country of Nicaragua would not be unpopular, and that it would se accepted as readily as the proposition to Americanize a small portion of the country through which the canal might pass.

"The same high official whom I have uoted above asked me what kind of labor would be brought into Nicaragua to construct the canal. I told him that undoubt edly any treaty that would be made with the United States in regard to the matter would be observed, and that I had no rea son to believe that the government of the United States would be insistent by the introduction of any particular kind of laor, especially if it was against the accept

ed policy of the Nicaraguan Government I said in addition that the chances were that 10,000 white laborers would come into the country to build the canal, and if they remained they would bring others, and that together they would Americanize the country if the Nicaraguans were not careal. To this, the rejoinder was that such tendency would be welcomed by all the people, as it was recognized that such an infusion of Americans into Nicaraguan politics would insure immunity from rev-

"I took measures to confirm the statenent made by the official with whom I conversed, and found that he had in no degree overestimated the sentiment among the people. I was also convinced that to be popular the proposition of annexation, should emanate from the United States Government, and not from any Nica raguan official."

A CUBAN ROMANCE. Varied Experiences of One of Roose

velt's Rough Riders. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-A dispatch to the

Herald from Havana says: Emilio Cashua, who was a Rough Rid-er, has been released from jail by Governor Wood. He was serving a three years' sentence for having killed Lieuten-ant Martines, of the Cuban army, lest

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# though, that it will take in all of that LEASING PUBLIC LANDS

SEVERAL REASONS FOR OPPOSI-TION TO THE SYSTEM.

> Would Shut Out Homesteaders, Arrest Development of State, and **Bevolutionize** Stockgrowing.

PRINEVILLE, Or., Feb. 20.-(To the Editor.)--1 discover, from letters received here, as well as through your columns, that our congressman, in common with congressmen from other grazing states, seeks counsel from his constituents in regard to the best method of procedure in leasing the public domain. Agreeable to this considerate request. I desire space

to this considerate request. I desire space in your columns for a brief expression of opinion upon a subject of very direct and vital importance to all who are in-terested in the welfare of Oregon-this section of Oregon, in particular. I desire briefly to consider the effect segregating the public domain into large tracts and parceling it out to certain in-dividuals will have upon industries, es-tabliahed and otherwise, in the state of Oregon. How will such a system work in our state?

in our state?

In our state? It is my humble, yet positive and un-equivocal opinion, that any leasing sys-tem that may be devised at this time would be premature by many years, to say the least. My principal reasons for such belief might, for lack of space, be summed up as follows: First-Such a system would undoubt-edly have a tendency to arrest the set-

enty nave a tengency to arrest the set-llement and development of Oregon. Second-I: would suddenly and entirely revolutionize the present system of graz-ing in this state. Third-Any leasing system would have an undoubled tendency toward concen-tration of land ownership into the hands of a few members.

of a few people. Of other objections, there are many, but for present purposes, these three will

In regard to the first objection-that leasing the public domain would tend to check Oregon's development. It must be admitted that a lease implies a lesses and a lessor. One must be the hadlord: the other, the renter. In order to secure the walldity of the contract, the lessor must guarantee the use and benefit accru-ing from the land to the lessee. That is, ing from the ind to the lease. That is, the government must secure the renter from intrusion on the part of any one else as to the occupancy of the land. In other words, any system of leasing the public domain must disallow the occu-pancy of such lands by the homesteader or homebuilder. Any leasing system in which the government does not guarantee tille to the land during the tenure of the ense is of no avail, and amounts to noth-

ing except to cause bitter strifs between the renter and the homesteader. the renter and the homesteader. On the other hand, when the govern-ment proceeds to lease the public domain, by that action it does away with the long-established American policy of en-couraging home-building by donating to each citizen so much of the public land as may be considered necessary for such purpose. Nor can this effect be avoided by undertaking to make exceptions of coartain tracts for settlement by victure by undertaking to make exceptions of certain tracts for actilement by virtue of the judgment of any individual. Such a procedure would simply be putting it within the power of one person to declare what portion of the West shall be de-veloped, and that portion shall be devoted to pastoral purposes. Upon this feature of the subject, I do not believe it to be within the power of any since individual. within the power of any single individual or set of individuals, to penetrate the unknown sufficiently to declare what por-tion of the West is susceptible to settle-ment and development into homes, and what not. I do not except even the heads of any or all the departments of

the present or next succeeding admin The future development of our own state of Oregon is a scaled book, even

state of Oregon is a sealed book, even to bose of us who have lived here con-tinuously and beheld its gradual prog-ress during the past generation. Judg-ing from the past, to say nothing of the present trend of the times, who is there,

what head of a governmental department is there, who has any license to foretail even for the brief period of 10 years what lands in Eastern Oregon, through private enterprise, will be settled and converted into homes, and what not? Are we pro

me ask him who sets up such a claim, How is it that Eastern Oregon is carry-ing its usual amount of stock through the present winter in better condition than for 20 years, with little or no artificia feeding? If the grass is destroyed, why do our stock live and thrive? That the hills are not covered with the same qual-

ity of grass as when they were untrod save by the American Indian seems to be taken by some people as ample reason that we should be cared for by the barbwire process. Do ever those who inderse such a theory

take as much as a cursory giance at existing facts? If so, do they not behold isting facts? If so, do they not behold us maintaining even more stock to the acre of public domain than we did a quarter of a century ago? Are they aware of the fact that there now grows upon our ranges, instead of the large, woody grasses of old, a number of even more nutritious, yet smaller, varieties of grasses? Do they comprehend what a wonderful adjunct to the range alfalifa culture has become? That even among some well-watered districts, where the grass may have become somewhat the worse for the wear, that alfalfa culture has more than counterbalanced the evil has more than counterbalanced the evil

There may come a time in the distant There may come a time in the distant future when prudence will require some disposition of the fragmentary remains of our public domain. But let us wait until we are sure that nothing is left but fragmentary remains. When, as yet, there are thousands, yes, millions, of acres susceptible of being converted into homes it is survely too soon to begin parceling out the public lands in large tracts among ourselves. Such action, especially at this particular time, when all eyes are turned westward, would, by any construction whatever of the signs of the times, be entirely premature. At least, it so appears to me. J. N. WILLIAMSON. to me. -



sors Be Substituted for County Assessors.

BALEM, Feb. 21.- (To the Editor.)-In his address to the convention of Coun-ty officials lately held in Portland, Gov-ernor Geer, as reported in The Oregonian of the list inst., aptly stated the true principles upon which to effect equality of taxation. It is for Amessors to obey the law and assess property at its true ciush value.

The difficulty of the situation, however, is not so much in the statement as in the application of the principle. "True cash value" is a good theory, but the condition which confronts us was properly charac-terized by Judge Potter, of Lane County. at that same convention, as a "struggle

at that same convention, as a "straggle between the Counties to escape payment of their just proportion of the State tax." In the present tax-dodging condition of public sentimend, it seems safe to assert that no candidate for the office of County Assessor could be elected in any County of the State over any opposition, however weak otherwise, if it were known that he formed between all presents for taxing favored listing all property for taxing purposes at its actual fair cash value Further: Experience has shown that no Assessor of any County has ever yet had the moral courage to comply with the spirit of the law in this respect.

Various remedies have been proposed for this acknowledged evil, which seems to be growing more formidable every year. The hitherto unstild remedy of "prostnot Assessors" would only multiply the sources of unequal valuation and in-crease the difficulty of properly locating the remembility for ariging conditions the responsibility for existing conditions. The State Board of Equalization was ob-jectionable chiefly because the struggle between the Counties, of which Judge Potter spoke, was not thereby absted in the least, but was only concentrated into smaller compass. In the meetings of the Board there was a continual contest among the members to effect combinations among cortain sections of the State for the purpose of laying increased propor-tions of taxation on other sections. A State Board, composed of County Asses-

sors, would only aggravate the evil com plained of in the old Board. The result of this condition of affairs is that the State is practically a mendi-cant depending for support on what the several Cuonties may choose to contribute for that purpose. It matters not what rate of taxation the State officers may impose; so long as the County au-thorities have what is substantially the exclusive power to fix property values, the

When the lists of property in the nev

Mother's Story of Baby's Cure

Of a Most Distressing Humor by the Cuticura Remedies.

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When our baby was a week old, eczema appeared on the top of her head and spread all over her scalp, face, and forehead, forming one mass of sores, You can realize how much she must have suffered, when she scratched at times till the blood ran intermingled with water. Our family doctor's treatment proved ineffectual, as the disorder, instead of abating, developed more. We then stopped all medical treatment, and commenced with CUTICURA REMEDIES. We used the COTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTI-CURA Ointment, and CUTIOURA SOAP, all itraces of the eczema disappeared, the skin and scalp were laft perfectly clear and smooth, and she was entirely cured. MRS. E. BUTLER,

MRS. E. BUILER, My oldest boy, age nine years, was troubled with sores on different parts of the body, especially on the leg, about twenty-four in all. They were about the size of a five-cent piece, and would fester very much and eject a pus. They were very painful. After my above experiences with the cure of my little girl with CUTICURA REMEDIZS, I did not bother with the doctor in this case, but gave him the CUTICURA treatment which completely cured him in four weeks. MRS. E. BUTLER, 1980 3d Ave., S. Brooklyn, N-X.

# Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

AND LEAST YOR TIMED and the set of the start of the set the world. COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT. Price, THE SET, \$1.365 or, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c., CUTICURA Olaiment, Mc., CUTICURA RESOLVENT, Mc. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORF., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Mind of Humor," Pres.

Save Your Hair with warm shampoos of Cornouna Saap, and light dress. ingve route state with warm anompose of Cornouna Stars, and Egité dress-ings of Cornouna, purest of emollasis and greques of skin circus. This simple, refreshing, and itexpendee treatment will clear the scalp and her of crusts, coales, and daddraig, soothe irritated and iteling surfaces, simulatis the heir follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourisiment, and make the heir grow on a clean, wholesome scalp when, all else fails.

nalignant disease. I feel very sorry that | gelical Church followed with an excellent.

ly rendered selection. "True Clitizensitip and the Public Schools," by Professor W. L. Hoover, was especially instructive. He first paid a high tribute to the accomplianments in reform of the women of the W. C. T. U., and then proceeded to show that the rudiments of Christian citizenship should be instilled in the bearts of the children. He suid that the bearns of the children. He suid that a part of the teachers' work was to in-struct the ohildren under their cars in true patriotism, for they were the coming clinens and voters, and such instruction would be valuable then. The speaker star-ed that the idea of pairiotic instruction in the schools was new; that it was formerly thought only necessary to mainfain good discipline and give intellectual instruction. Mrs. M. L. Driggs then gave "Woman's Part in Christian Clinenship" in a con-clase manner. She was of the opinion that women were not quite ready for auffrage. women were not quite ready for suffrage, as they needed more education along the political line. They took, she thought too little concern in the matter and did not

mbrace the opportunities they had aleady gained. Mrs. L. H. Additon closed the programme

with a very interesting talk on the sub-ject, and summed up the whole matter by the statement that the women needed more perfect organizations for their work.

## COEUR D'ALENE RIOTS.

Further Testimony Before House Investigating Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .-- The investigation in the Coeur d'Alens labor rists was continued today by the House committee on military affairs.

committee on mintary affairs. H. W. Stinson testified at length as to life in the "bull pee," where the accused miners were held. His description was illustrated by a large number of photographs show-ing the prison inclosure, consisting at a number of rule shattive, surrounded by a with force. The stinger was a School wire fence. The witness was a School Commissioner, and was removed for alleged sympathy with the miners, and was sub-sequently arrested. He said the "bul "bull pen" was very flithy. Men ate off the ground and the food was bad. There were practically no sanflarge arrangements. The witness said his mail arrangements. arrangements. The witness said his noll was opened, and on one occasion when his wifs was badly injured and in a deli-cate condition, he was refused permission to go to her. Stinson also told of the guardhouws, a part of the "buil pen" where he and others were held most of the lines. The roln best through it, and the images travened bits the second and filmates were often counting wet. Since had been trampled into the ground, and officers in charge of the United States forces refused to allow hay to be brought in. Many drunken soldiers were put in the guardhouse with the accused.

things have been said which cut deeply into hearts already broken. No one can oppose the teachings of Christian clence any more positively than do, but let us not forget that hany very excellent and Christ-like prople are believers in this, to us, very strange system. But our Great Master has said to us: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain meroy"; "Be kindly af-fectioned one toward another." RAY PALMER, Pastor Second Baptist Church.

MAUD GONNE'S TALK. Alleged III Treatment of British Re-

erults.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-Miss Maude Gome, who has just returned from a lec-ture tour in New England in the interests of the Boers, said last night: "I find I was not deceived in my be-lief that a vast amount of sympathy with the Boers exists here in America. I have

ctured in every instance so far to ful

houses, and almost invariably people have been turned away. I shall resume my tour at Cincinnati and go as far West as Omaha. I intend saling on March & as I must return to Ireland, where have an anti-recruiting campaign 'All the information I receive from the

"All the information I creelve from the United Kingdom leads me to believe that recruiting there is extremely unpopular and that the volunteer forces which they now purpose raising will fall far below their expectations. Hosebery has pub-licly said that it might be that not more than 50,000 would volunteer, and has warned the public not to expect a greater number of colluteratis but from what it number of collation to expect a granter number of collation but from what 1 have heard, they will be lucky if they get 10,000. The way the militia has been mai-treated has not tended to make the army popular. The militia, which was argan-ized only for service within the boundaries of the United Kingdom, has now been compelled to go into active and I think, absolutely illegal service in South Afri-ca. When any of the men remonstrated exclusive power to fix property values, the struggle will continue with its attendant inequality of taxation. It would seem that if relations of the State and the Counties to the matter of listing and appraising property for tax-ing purposes were reversed, the reason for the presnt obnoxious conditions would be nearly if set and the family interview with loaded revolvers. "It is like leading sheep to slaughter," concluded Miss Gonne, "but men with this feeling will not fight, and I cannot believe interview in any of the method."



gon side, are famous trout streams. These dude the Wallicut and the Chinook Rowing into Baker's Bay; Deep River and Gray's River, flowing into Gray's Bay; several crowks running into Elliot's Bay. and the Skamokawa, the Elokomin and other classic streams further up the Co-

#### Great Sprace Belt.

The fourth accessible great body of tim-ber supply is known as the Necanicum sprace belt. The Necanicum River, with

two branches, is some 25 miles long, and its watershed is on an average perhaps M miles wide. It flows into the ocean near Tillamook Head, and taps the A. & C R. R. at Seastle. It is the most westerly of the little rivers heading in Saddle Mountain and, being nearest the ocean, Its forests are chiefly spruce, with hem-lock a good second. The spruce belt, it may be remarked, is within 11 miles of th-sen const. As a consequence of this scientific fact, the Lewis and Clark basin has much spruce timber in it, while only in the lower part of Young's River basin is any spruce to be found. So, too, the other regions and timber basins on the Lower Columbia farther away than 12 miles from the sea coast have none or but very little spruce. This Necanicum region will average about \$ 000,000 feed of

The next great timber belt within As-toria's reach is the basin of the Nehalem That river is about 150 miles long. with a waterahed averaging some S miles in width. It rises in the eastern slopes of the Const. Range northwest of Forest Grove, makes a big bend to the eastward, and, turning west, cuts through the Const Range in Clatsop County and empiles into Pactfic below Tillamook Head. All of this timber, which consists of the lar-gest and best Gregon pine, spruce, larch and codar, is tributary to Astoria sawmills extension of the Beadde branch of the toris & Columbia River Ballroad, now no againsted, down the Coast to Tilla-An exten would tap all of this immense belt. Or a small outlay of public destroit To uld Insure his being brought ground to Astoria in log wafts along the Const inside the jurisdiction of Oregon. The stath great timber belt belonging to Astoria for export is that region south Nehnlem Basin on the slopes of the Coast Ramps and which can be run down into Tillamook and Netart's Bays. It is some 10 miles long and perhaps 5 miles wide, with the best spruce, Oregon pine, Inrch, collar and hemiock in the West. All this great region is tributary to Astoria assemble, in like manner as the Nehalem ther, by rall and ocean, through log rafts.

These immense forests are included in The Counties of Clatson Counties and Tillamook and the Netalem basin (which runs through all three of these Counties) in Origon. It sho includes Wahkiakum, Cowlitz and part of Pacific Counties in Washiwares State Washington State, embracing an area of nearly 100 miles square, and constituting one of the greatest timber beits in the West, which is, at the same time, easily are of the greatest limber time, easily account for the sound the most desirable ports on this Coast for lumber export and a location where all the convocales in favor of sawing lumber exist in the highest desree. Recently an estimate of the quan-castble timber belts thus far, which may account for the rumor of its purpose to the atomic a mammoth paper mill near been at the williametty degree. Becomily an estimate of the quan-tity of merchanizable timber in this re-gion has been made by United States ex-perts in the interior Department. It dis-classes the similing fact that it contains about 70,000,000 feat 'of merchantable Umber. Of this, there are only 14,000,000. 000 on the Washington side, while some the railroad would cross it. It is asserted,

eign trade. The local business of the company includes the supplying of many San Francisco houses with shocks for the fruiteanning trade in California and for mimon canning in Alaska. The Astoria Box Company's mill is located at the east-ern end of the Astoria street-car track on the line between Upper Astoria and Alderbrook. In its front, at the deep-ship channel, is a 28-foot depth of water at low tide. When it gets in trim for the export trade it will have its wharf out at

this deep water. Other Saw Mills.

The West Shore Mill Company's m'll striving to gain her husband's release. She censed operations a number of years ago, and its buildings rolted away before this new life came to the old, moosback town. pleaded with Governor-General oGvernor Roosevelt, President McKinley and the military authorities here. Noth-The Trullingers, who own that very fine mill site, however, turned their attention to electric lighting, and have a large plant on the land near by the old site, ing daunted her. To gain her purpose she offered jailers large bribes, until orders were issued denying her entrance to the prison. She disclosed to the military authorities last summer a plot of Cubans to blow up the Tacon Theater, and anoth-er municipal building in Santa Clara, on which is located at the western end of the street-car line, with some of the best water in the bay. The old Warrenton saw mill, on the Skipanon, across Young's the night of the Fourth of July. This in-formation caused alarm in military cir-cles, and for her conduct her husband's pardon was promised if the conspirators may mill, on the Skipanon, across Young's Bay, which has gone into "Innocuous desuctude," has lately been started up by C. F. Lester, who is understood to be operating with Banker Warren, the king of Warrenton. The capacity of this mill is small, and its trade is waiting on the accumulation of a supply of seasoned lum-ber. The old Seaside saw mill, too, has been rescued from decay and is now being operated to arreat advantage by W. F. were arrested. Havana was put under military guard that night, and a regiment of soldiers watched the buildings in Santa

Clara. An attempt was made at both places, exactly according to the details furnished by Mns. Cashua. Three men operated to great advantage by W. F. McGregor and N. P. Sorensen (chief own-ers), who have acquired the bulk of the were caught in the act of placing ages of dynamite under the Tacon Theabest spruce timber in the Necanicum basin. Dest spruce timber in the Necanicum basin. This concern is now named "The Necani-cum Spruce Lumber Company." and Bank. er Patton, of Astoria, is president, with N. D. Bain as secretary. It makes 500 boxes a day, and it has a daily lumber ca-Since Governor-General Wood's arrival, he has taken an interest in the case, and considering Cashua's heroism at Santiago he granted the pardon. Cashua left Ha-vana secretly after his release, and will probably go to the United States with his boxes a day, and it has a daily lumber ca-pacity of 25,000 feet. It has such freight rates over the Seaside Railroad into As-toria that it can easily compete with the Astoria saw mills for the Coast trade in spruce lumber. A distinct feature of Astoria's saw mill business is the Soren-sen Lumber Company, of which W. F. McGregor is president and N. P. Sorensen is scoreight. The shares are held by the wife imr the hands of the Cubans. PASSENGERS WERE SHOCKED Electricity Escaped in a Chicago a secretary. Its shares are held by the Clatsop Mill Company, the Astoria Box Company and N. P. Sorensen, the latter being also one of the wide-swake lumber men of the West, and he and McGregor constituting a team that is attracting at-tention through their shrewd moves in the lumber field. This Sorensen Lumber Com pany owns or leases all the log booms of the Astoria saw mills, and supplies logs to them and other customers. It is no

quiring timber in the first, second, third and fourth great timber belts herein de-scribed and is destined to cut a great figure in Astoria's humber future. marked that needles were passing through his legs. The floor of the car had be-Rumors are rife of the purpose of the Astoria Company, A. B. Hammond, man-ager, to enter the lists with a great exnade a good conductor for the electricity Women and children felt the shock and ort saw mill of a daily capacity of 250,000 feet, to be erected at Hammond, near Fort Stevens. That company has been acquir-ing much timber in the Necanicum basir car was stopped by some one pulling the and down the Coast far into Tillamook the water-sonked floor. start a mammoth paper mill near here—a rumor that has disturbed the Williamette Puip & Paper All Company no little. Its investments in the Nehalem Basm are

"Beauty and folly are old companions." Likewise Hood's Sarssparilia and good imited to the month of the river, where

Cuban veterans. Cashua was born in It-My second objection, that it would sudlenly and entirely revolutionize the presaly, but is an American citizen. Feeling ran high against him among the Cubans, who threatened lynching. A wealthy Cu-ban girl, Miss Castillo, became infatuated ent system of grasing in this state, is, like the first, a very vital one. Under the present system, we use the low-lying hills, valleys and desert lands for winterwith Cashua, and married him in jail hins, valoys and desert indus for winder-ing purposes. As summer advances, we move our stock to the higher altitudes, which abound in the soft, nutritions graases, which produce the proper growth upon the young, and the accumulation of about a month after his impris She had given away a fortune to the rev olutionists during the war, and after the marriage appealed to General Gomez to use his influence for her husband. Gomez fesh upon the mature for marketing purrefused because Cashua was an American

pack-

Trolley Car.

panic-stricken when several o were thrown from their feet.

poses. The topography of Eastern Ore-gon is such that, under the present sys-tem, we are enabled to carry a very large amount of stock with a minimum amount of friction, and, all the reports of Since then she has spent another fortune Wood. the secretary of agriculture notwith-standing, will, if let alone, continue so to do for years to come. I do not believe any better scheme can be devised for utilizing the public domain in Eastern Oregon for years to come, than the Oregon for years to come, than the present system, whereby we are enabled to contribute to the aggregate wealth of the state our countless herds of cattle, sheep and horses. Such, at least, are the practical results which we have to for the present open system of

grazing. Buddenly reverse the system. Inaugu rate a barbwire era throughout Eastern Oregon; throw all our stock into pastures constructed from this miserable stuff; shut us out from the mountain ranges, if may be; and if anything further can be thought of to hedge us about, enact that into law also-and what have you done? Have you preserved a single plade of grass? No: for pastured stoc will always destroy more grass, head or head, than when not confined. Have out increased the output of the stock pr uct? No; you have di-minished that. You have simply and suddenly revolutionized the grazing of stock in Eastern Oregon, as now con-ducted, with all that implies in the way of addiately, as he fears death at loss to present investments and future

development, and have insugurated in its stead a very doubtful, not to say danger-ous, experiment, which is sure to fall short of sailsfaction in the way of either immediate or ultimate results, save to those people in the East who own barbwire factories.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-Fifty passengers m a Halsted-Street electric car were wire factorics. In support of my third objection-that any leasing system would have an un-doubted tendency toward concentrating ownership of land-I desire merely to call hocked by electricity inst evening. A anic followed, but nobody was seriously for some time after, but were able to move about without assistance. attention to the fact that it is the history of the leasing idea when applied to public lands in, all nations of ancient or modern At Polk street the passengers wearing ubbers were surprised to see the others suddenly jumping about Conductor Prawford was collecting fares, when sud-lenly he leaped from the floor and retimes, that such a system of disposing of the public domain results ultimately in vested rights. Take each of the measures now pending before congress. Every one provides for re-leasing the same lands to provides for re-leasing the same lands to the same individuals, consequently to their heirs and assigns—the only logical con-custon from such a beginning being the vested right of the lesses to the land. He already has the indefinite option to lease the land, which only requires another turn of the congressional wheel to result in absolute ownership. It is but fair to presume that, as in all cases of this na-ture, history will repeat itself. It occurs to me to be a much saaler matter not to lay a foundation for such an evil than come thoroughly soaked with water and The rolley-pole from the wire, shutting off the An investigation showed that the insuation of a wire connected with the heat-ng apparatus had fallen off, allowing lay a foundation for such an evil that undertake to arrest it when once well pper wire to come in contact with along in the stages of development. It is another instance wherein an ounce of prevention is preferable to a pound of

Those unhappy persons who suffer from errousness and dyspepals should use farter's Little Nerve Pille, made express-y for this class.

In conclusion I will state it as my be-lef that this whole supposed need of leasing the public domain is based iarge-instruments instruments of e., that ly upon an erroneous impression-i. e., that and her faully for several years. I am we are destroying ourselves by destroying very sure she would not knowingly and the grass. Our grass is not all gone. Let intentionally expose her neighbors to a

be nearly, if not quite, removed. It suggested that better results would 1 achieved if the office of County Assess as at present constituted were abolishe believe England will gain anything by It is such methods."

CENSORSHIP OF OFFICIAL CABLES. England's Latest Move Causes a Dis-

agreeable impression.

Let the Governor, or a Board, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, appoint a sufficient num-ber of Assessors throughout the State to NEW YORK, Feb. 23 .-- A special to the Herald from Washington says: Great Britain has announced her purpose to censor official as well as private cablelist and value the faxable property at its actual cash value in the several Coun-ties. It would be destrable to arrange property into convenient classifications rrams sent to international representaand to detail for the duty of listing and ives at Pretoria. This declaration is one valuing each class men who are familiar with that kind of property. For example Appoint men experienced in mercantils of the most important steps, affecting international relations, taken by Great International relations, insen by Great Britan since the war with the Transvaal began. It is likely to provoke correspond-ence which will be of great moment in respect to the future neutralization of cable lines. affairs to assess merchandles and intelligent herdemen to assess livestock. It would also be desirable to appoint me

without reference, necessarily, to their residence; so that a resident of Cincka-mas County might be sent to list property in Multnomah or Washington. Following so close upon the heels of the alleged violation of the American con-sular mail, it is understood the announce-ment has created a disagreeable impreeral Counties were completed, opportunity would have to be given to the individual taxpayers to be heard as to the correctsion in official diveles. It will be difficult for the United States, however, to do more than represent to Great Britain the ness of their several assessments and lesirability of its dispatches passing the ensor without interference. The lines onnecting South Africa with the rest of he world belong to England, and the British Government at the time of sign-ing the convention of 1884 announced that "the Government of Her Majesty understands article 15 of the trenty in this sense: In time of war, a belligerent signatory of the convention shall be free several to act in relation to the submarine cables as if the convention did not exist." There is no doubt that the purpose of the concorship is to prevent Dr. Leyds, or

other Boer agents, from communicating with the Pretoria officials. Mr. Macrum, in his official report, said:

"I was privately informed by the Belgian and German Consuls at Pretoria that their official cables in code to their Governments had been refused by the censor.'

#### Christian Citizenship Meeting.

The East Elde W. C. T. U. gave a New England dinner and Christian Citizenship raily yesterday at the headquar-ters on Powell street. From 5:30 until 7:30 in the evening the women of the Union served a real New England dinner. consisting of the same things in which the early settlers delighted. A large sum was realized from the dianer, which will be utilized in the various charitable reforms of the W. C. T. U.

At 5 o'clock a programme, consisting of music, recitations and addresses, was given. The exercises opened with "Americn," sung by the audience, after which Mys. Sarah Kern, President of the Union, read a selection from the Union Signal, containing a brief statement of what containing a brief statement of what Christian ditigenalip realty means to the W. C. T. U. workers. After a recitation by Miss Maggle Miller, Rev. Hawley, of the Trinity Methodist Church, was called upon. He responded with a talk on "Chris-tian Citizenship; What Is It?" It meant, according to his interpretation, temper-uses homestry and attrict adherance to the ance, honesty and strict adherance to the right. Christian citizenship demanded the use of the five senses. Every one must feel the things his party dld, said the caker, and see them and weigh them as their right or wrong effect upon the

He closed with the statement that a Christian citizen must ask before acting, "What would Jesus do in my place?" The quartet of the First United Evan-d

An extended discussion occurred among members of the committee over an effort of Leniz and Suizer to introduce a newspaor Lenis and Super to introduce a newspa-per interview by Barilett Sinoinir, State Auditor of Idaho. The committee finally voted not to admit that line of retificing. Subset noted the exception and Lenis suid the House was a superior body to which an appeal could be made.

## Chicago Esseball Club,

CHICAGO, Feb. 33 .- President Hart hus imued the call for the practice many the Chicago Baneball Club. The pla are ordered to report on March 8 for liminary training. After that date they will be placed at the disposel of Manager Loftus to wander through the Southern States until the playing mason opens. The players who will report are: Catchers, Donahus, Chance, Nichols: pitchers, Grif-fith, Callahun, Taylor, Killen, Garvin, Harvey, Phyle, Monetes, Cogan: Infield-ers, Ewerett, McCormack, Clingman, Wolverton, Connor, Magoon, Bradler, out. Relderis, Ryan, Mertes, Green, Dungan, Dexter, McCarty, Quinn. The programme for the preliminary sealiminary training. After that date they

The programme for the preliminary and son is about completed. What place be the scene of the early practice has been finally decided. Manager Loftus which are under consideration. He will which are under consideration. He will visit Seima, Ala.; Vickaburg, Misa, and Tuncaloons, Ala., before deciding. The University of Alabama has offered the use of its grounds at Tuncaloosa with the hope of setting some practice sames with the leaguers. Before returning Man-ager Loftus will visit Memphis and probably arrange for several games to be played on the return of the team from the South.

#### Away It Goes.

Headache when you use Wright's Para-on Headache and Neuralgia Cura. Es



IN TABLET FORM-PLEASANT TO TA Works marries in the homen body. Combined the interest form and chases it towar. Conte have i forced its protect on impossibilities and an afforded inst protect on impossibilities. the that I forsoik him in the aris cloim that I forsook him in law, of distron-ar month' treatment of Vepetable pound curved me of Blosgeniam, with Stogenet Tevoties and Jamalo kness of sight years singling. IB Simih St., Chotmant, Ohn-

Thirty days For mie by all druggints.

naturent, H. O. D days' trial Drotheser Big, W. S. BURSHART, Co.

4

a contribution to the discussi G. H. B. In Defense of Mrs. Nelson,

Allow me to my that I do not believe at all in Christian Science, but I do be-

such hearings should be had before some officer appointed by State authority for each County or other convenient district On final completion and revision of the lists the State would have a sound and equitable basis on which to calculate its revenue and, by the present authority constituted for that purpose, could levy the State tax at a proper rate, apporioning the same among the ountles according to the amount of taxable property in each County. The lists of property in the several Counties ought then to be turned over to the proper nu-thorities in each County as a basis for the levy of the County faxes as at pres-ent. Taxes of all kinds could then be collected by the method now in vogue. The struggle between the Counties to avoid taxaiion would cease because the means of continuing it would be taken away. A better and more uniform assess-ment would result because the manage-

ment of and responsibility for it would be located within a smaller compass. An-other element contributing to an im-roved assessment would be the fact that the several Assessors would be more disnterested than at present; they would be esponsible only to the power that ap-ointed them and would not be seeking e-election at the hands of the voters whose property they would assess. The

Sinte's power to tax would be, as it should be, coupled with the power to de-termine the values on which its rates are to be levied and the State would cease to be, as it really now is, subordi-ante to the Counties in all its fiscal con-

There is crying need for reforming the present jumble of laws on the subje taxation, and the foregoing is offered as

PORTLAND, Feb. 21-(To the Editor.)-Having just returned from Balem, and hearing of the death of little Marguerite Nelson, daughter of Mrs. Allos Nelson, I

would ask the privilege of mying a word

Heve in Mrs. Nelson, having known her