PUERTO RICAN TARIFF BILL

Belleves There Will Be a Change of Popular Sentiment When the Measure Is Understood.

WASHINGTON, March &-Like many other Republicans who voted for the Puerto Rican tariff bill, Representative ongue is of the opinion that, while the egainst the bill, in time, when the bill, as amended and finally passed, and is better understood, there will be a change of popular sentiment. In speaking of the and its effects, Mr. Tongue said:

Perhaps no bill that has passed or has been considered by either house of Congress has been the subject of so much misunderstanding and so much misrepresubject of so much entation as the Puerto Rican tariff bill. certain extent, both the misunder standing and the misrepresentation have been honest, some willful, and I fear it would not be going far wrong to say that some was corrupt. A great many people who criticise this bill freely, doubtless have never read it at all, and certainly have not read it as it finally passed the House. Those who criticise it as oppressive and unjust to Puerto Rico, forget that no act ever passed any Congress so lib-eral towards any state or territory as this one is towards Puerto Rico. Those who insist that Puerto Rico ought to have the same treatment accorded to Hawaii have totally overlooked the fact that two years age a resolution passed both House and Senate continuing in force the Dingley act as between the Hawatian Islands and the United States until further provided for by Congress. The 'further provided

for has not yet taken place.
"For a part of the misunderstanding the ways and means committee is responsible. The President had recommended free trade for Puerto Rico. This recom-mendation was concurred in by Secretary Root and by nine-tenths of the people of the United States. But with this policy conferring on Puerto Rico all the commercial benefits given to other portions of the United States, it necessarily followed that the same burdens should attach; that the internal revenue laws should apply, and that some form of direct taxation must be provided to support the schools, improve the roads, provide sanitary regulations, sustain the courts and pay all of the other expenses incidental to the government of the Island.

"Accordingly, Mr. Payne, the chairman of the ways and means committee, in-troduced a bill providing for free trade ternal revenue laws over the island. The insular committee, of which Mr. Payne providing revenue for the island by local providing revenue for the island by local taxation. As soon as this was done, the people of Puerto Rico, including General Davis, the military Governor, held up their hands in despair and protested that Puerto Rico could not possibly endure these burdens of taxation. They were willing of course for all the heafts ing, of course, for all the benefits, but could not now bear the burdens. It was contended that, owing to the destructive floods and storms, the coffee indus-try, upon which 60 per cent of the people of the island are dependent for a living as totally prostrated; that not only the last year's crops were destroyed, but the bushes were injured so that there would be no present crop, and that it would be inhuman to attempt to tax these people

"It was pointed out that these people were subjects of relief, not taxation, and that the Secretary of War had already expended \$800,000 for their relief. It was then pointed out that the tax laws taken from one people cannot be adopted in a day to the circumstances of another. The people of the United States have become customed to the internal revenue taxes. These enter into the business transaction of every day. As affecting liquor and to-bacco, we have become accustomed to their operation and to the consequent prices. But it was alleged that the poor people of Puerto Rico were accus med to use a cheap form of cigar and cheap rum, bought for 40 cents a gallon, almost in the place of bread and tea and coffee; that these are used universally if we should impose our heavy internal revenue tax on these things just at this time, while they are suffering from the effects of the storm and flood, we could not only not collect the revenue, but would deprive the people of their ability to buy these articles, and would produce great disaster and probably

Then came the question how to raise the money necessary to carry on the Gov-ernment of Puerto Rico. General Davis suggested that a commission should be appointed, who would be authorized to borrow money and pledge Puerto Rico for the payment. Others suggested that the United States should appropriate the money to support the Government outto support the Government out-Neither of these met with favor. was finally suggested, and rumor has that such suggestion came from the War Department, that, under all the circumstances, as a temporary measure of relief, it would be well to levy a 25 per cent duty upon the commerce between Puerto Rico and the United States and that money for the government of the island, until such time as other provisions could be made, and remit all other This was going far more in the direction of liberality to Puerto Rico than the President or Secretary of War or the chairman of the ways and means committee had even thought of. It meant to exempt the island and its people from every form of taxation, other than these duties. It meant that Puerto Rico should not only contribute nothing to the support of the Federal Government, but that even the Federal Government, but that even the United States should help to pay a part of the expenses of managing theirs. The ways and means committee adopted this as an act of mercy toward the peo-ple of Puerto Rico, and for the purposes of their relief.

Unfortunately, when the bill was introduced it came as a surprise. Few peo-ple read the fourth section, providing for the disposition of the money collected, and less inquired the reasons for the bill. There was nothing on the face of it to indicate that it was a temporary meas-ure. The title indicated none of the reasons for its passage. A large number of Republicans who were opposed to entering into a policy of protecting the people of the United States against the products of a 7 by States. ducts of a 7 by 9 island, like Puerto Rico, instantip pronounced against it, and were ewift to voice their opposition to it. When, however, the real reasons and conditions and purposes were explained and became fully understood, this class of Republicans said to the ways and means committee, Write the purposes and objects of your bili upon its face; entitle it a revenue measure; limit the time of its operation a period as you think we can put in effect other legislation. This was readily compiled with, and, in the main, the Republican opposition to the bill dis-

"Now, with a bill of this nature and purpose, what foundation is there for the outery against it? One minister of the Gospel alleged we were imposing rdens upon Puerto Rico more than that imposed by Pharnoh upon the children of Israel. Congress is accused of 'robbing' the Puerto Ricans, of 'skinning' the Puerto Ricans, of visiting upon Puerto Rico all manner of iniquities, when, as a matter of fact, no such legislation was ever passed as favorable to any section of the United States. Imagine the United States exempting Oregon from the operation of the internal revenue laws, the taxation than the property and sixty the customs. upon its property and giving the customs duties to maintain the Government, for which some of us pay 40 mills on the dollar annually! This is simply the bill as It finally passed the House, with the pur-

poses, objects and motives.
"But we are told, why not deal with Puerto Rico as with Hawaii? I notice Puerto Rico as with Hawali? I notice even The Oregonian, that is usually accurate in its information and in its facts, far as I have heard, who have been in-

WHY HE VOIED FOR IT in the number I have just received, has a cartoon representing the United States as fattening Hawaii on free-trade soup, while poor, little, lone, hungry Fuerto R.co cannot get a spoonful. In view of the facts, the cartoon is amusing in more

ways than one. "On June 15, 1898, the House of Repreentatives, in annexing Hawaii, passed this 'Until legislation shall be enacted ex-

tending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawatan Islands, the existing customs rules of the Hawatian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged." "This resolution was drawn by Mr. Newlands, of Nevada. It was carried by a vote of 269 to 91. Among those who voted for it were several of the constitutional lawyers of the House on both sides, who shudder at the Puerto Rican vote. Mr.

McCall and Mr. Heatwole voted for it. Mr. Lorimer was absent, but his colleague stated that he was detained by illness. but would have voted for it had he been present. Mr. Sulzer, of New York, an aspirant for the Vice-Presidency, also roted for it.

"This passed the Senate July 6 with a vote of 42 to 21. It was supported by Sen-ator Hoar and Senator Wellington, two of the three Republicans who announce their opposition to the Puerto Rican bill. Senator Mason seems to have been absent. This law is in effect today, and has not been changed. But presumably it will be changed during the present session of Congress. In addition to this, Hawaii has supported her government entirely by her own internal taxation, and the customs duty, 199 per cent, instead of 15 per cent collected under the laws, is being conducted into the Treasury of the United States, so that the treatment of Puerto much more liberal than that accorded Hawaii. The Constitutional Question.

'There seems to be considerable mis-understanding as to the constitutional questions involved. On the one side it is contended that we are where political rights are guaranteed in the Constitu-tion of the United States to the people of the United States. These political rights are not guaranteed to the territories or to the outlying countries acquired by purchase. Whether this is correct or not a fair subject of debate. Decisions, or rather dicta of the Supreme Court, looking a little both ways, are freely quoted. It is found, however, that in most decisions rendered by the Suprem Court there have been special subjects "The Executive and Legislative Depart-

ments of the Government have uniformly acted upon views in conformity with the constitutionality of this bill. In their treatment of every territory acquired by ourchase or conquest they have refused o recognize that the inhabitants possess to recognize that the inhabitants possess any political rights or privileges, as distinct from civil rights, except those provided for in the treaty of cession. The Louisana territory and Florida were for several years provided with a government not elected by the people, and by no means republican in form. We certainly have not guaranteed a republican form of government for Alaska. We have conferred no political rights upon its inhabitants. We have taxed them without representation, and in a large measure have deprived them of the right of trial by jury. While the Constitution requires the Judges of United States Courts to be appointed for life, or during good behavior, we have refused to provide such a judiciary for the territories, and the courts have upheld the action of Congress in reference thereto. We have held Hawaii two years without providing for a republican form of government. Sec.

joucitary for the territories, and the courts have upheld the action of Congress in reference thereto. We have held Hawaii two years without providing for a republican form of government. Secretary Root, who is a good lawyer himself; every law officer connected with either his department or that of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Autorney-Goodleville of the Secretary Root is perticularly outspoken in expressing his opinions on that subject, and further states very distinctly that it would be impossible to govern of them and provide for them a form of government of them and provide for them a form of government adapted only to the most free and enlightened people on the earth. He alleges that if Congress is so restricted, there must either be an amendment to the Constitution or our government of the Philippine Islands would be a failure. The anti-annexationists recognize this statement, and hence redouble their efforts in attacking this bill. They care nothing for the impossition of 19 per cent duty upon the sugar and tobacco of the Philippine lisands would be a failure. The anti-annexationists recognize this statement, and hence redouble their efforts in attacking this bill. They care nothing for the impossition of 19 per cent duty upon the sugar and tobacco of the Puerto Rican Islands, now held by trusts and speculators. They care much if they can secure such a construction of the Constitution and guestion. One of the good effects for this bill will be to have the constitutionality of this bill, are animated by a desire of enforcing protection against the Philippine Islands. They will differ on that when it arises, as they differ more or less upon the Fuerto Rican bill. But upon one question the Republicans are practically united, they do not believe that the Constitution will complet the United States to confer all of the political privileges of citigens upon the people of

that the Constitution will compel the United States to confer all of the political privileges of citizens upon the people of the Philippine Islands; that Congress will not be compelled to guarantee a Republican form of government to 60 different tribes, speaking 60 different languages, and controlled by 60 different languages, and controlled by 60 different sets of customs, or that Congress will be compelled to give to these people the full right of suffrage or control by jury or representation whenever they are taxed, or a uniform system of government such as is given to our own states and our own territories. It is believed that it would be practically impossible to govern the Philippine Islands under any form of government that is adapted to the conditions of our own people, and such as the Constitution contemplates for the several states. The anti-annexationists know this, and hence their attitude on the constitutional question.

The Trusts.

"Another subject of misrepresentation on this bill has been the statement about trusts. Jacob Schurman is alleged in an interview to have said that the trusts had choked Congress into submission. There has been a little truth in his statement, about trusts. Jacob Schurman is alleged in an interview to have said that the trusts had choked Congress into submission. There has been a little truth in his statement, about trusts, Jacob Schurman is alleged in an interview to have said that the trusts had choked Congress into submission. There has been a little truth in his statement, about trusts, Jacob Schurman is alleged in an interview to have said that the trusts had choked Congress into submission. There has been a little truth in his statement.

choked Congress into submission. There has been a little truth in his statement but by no means from the side he evi-dently intended to make the application. The sugar trust and tobacco trust buy raw material, and want it free. It is nonto say that they have forced this sense to say that they have forced this tariff. On the other hand, I am told by Mr. Dolliver, one of the committee on ways and means, that never since he has been in Congress has there been such a persistent and corrupt trust hovering around the halls of the National Legislature as the people who have housely as lature as the people who have bought up the entire crop of sugar and tobacco grown in Puerto Rico during the past year. These people bought the crop at the price based upon the full tariff du-ties. The surplus sugar and tobacco of this island found a market heretofore in the United States in the payment of full duties. The price had been fixed accord-ingly. Then speculators bought the entire crop upon those prices, with the expecta-tion of having free trade. The entire crop is held in the island of Puerto Rico today. These people have maintained here a persistent and a corrupt lobby to procure free trade. The bill reduced 75 per cent of the tariff, which would have given them enormous profits. The com-mittee has finally been compelled to relinquish to these trusts another 10 percent, in order to secure the votes of some

sisting upon a tariff for the purpose of tariff and protection, are people engaged in the production of beet sugar, growng tobacco, and various Cigar-Makers Unions of the United States, and these insist upon a full tariff, and protested even against the 25 per cent. This attitude, persistence and willingness to spend money by the people who have bought and are speculating in sugar and tobacco. of Puerto Rico, may account for some of the misrepresentations and continued activity in opposition to the bill.

Demands of Puerto Ricans. "A great deal has been said about the claims of the people of Puerto Rico. It is not always easy to understand wh is authorized to speak for the people of Puerto Rico. The sugar and tobacco peo ple certainly have not wanted any tar-iff. There is no misunderstanding their attitude. Few other people have been heard from. Those that have make un-usual and exorbitant demands. One of them, in a newspaper letter a short time ago, denouncing the Puerto Rican bill, demands that Congress do something for the coffee industry that was prostrated by the storms. Just what he wanted does not appear. There is no tariff on cof-fee, and the present bill has been passed to relieve the people who are de-pendent upon the coffee for their sup-port. Another demands that they be admitted to the markets of Cuba as unde Spanish government. This is absurd. We are governing Cuba in trust for Cuba So far as its fiscal and economical policy so rar as its inscal and economical policy is concerned, it is a separate nation. The tariff walls have not been thrown down to the people of the United States, and cannot with justice be thrown down to the people of Cuba. They are demanding civil government. That this will be grant ed in time no one questions. But it has taken several generations to train our own people to properly administer our form of Government. It cannot be adapted to an allen race of men, who have never had freedom, who know nothing of free institutions, in a day. It will take some little time to prepare them for it. It will take some little time to accustom them to its workings. It is well to give them some little time to study our institutions, become familiar with them, learn what will be their duties, what will be their privileges, when the government is extended over them. It is probable that a form of government will be provided during the present session of Congress. But it certainly will not be done, it cannot be done it cannot be done in a few session. not be done, in a day, and it is a grav-question how soon it is wise to give then government similar to our own at least, a serious matter and an impor-tant one-one that requires care and de liberation, not vituneration and hysterica.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. THE PORTLAND.

THE ST. CHARLES.

J R McKnight, Spokn John A Conway, Spokn John Carbon, Miss Hall, Go G W Esterbrook, Oceanside John Corcoran, Astoria Lee Van Osdal, do Wm Tice, Canby H Austin, Champoog H Damrus, do Wm F Pouglass, Stevens Geo Brown, Stevens Geo Brow THE ST. CHARLES.

European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilbers's restaurant is "He that lives well is not ignorant." He knows that Hood's Sarsaparilla will keep him in health.

THE SPRAYING OF TREES

DIRECTIONS FOR OPERATION BY HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER.

formula for the Guidance of Those Not Accustomed to the Work-Poultry Industry.

SALEM, March 13.-Lloyd T. Reynolds Commissioner of Horticulture for the sec-ond district, today issued to the press a circular calling the attention of residents of Salem, who have fruit and ornamental trees on their premises, to the nebuds become too far advanced. Mr. Rey-nolds says that so far as spraying is concerned, the matter is of importance to residents of all Willamette Valley towns, and that the present warm, bright weath-er is developing fruit buds so rapidly that there is no time to be lost in preparing for the course of spraying suggested. letter says in part: "When trees are known to be infested with San Jose scale, the owners have been given notice to properly spray their trees, but there are doubtless others who have infested trees, and it would greatly

ises, and if any are found infested scale or other insects or diseases, have them properly sprayed.
"The importance of the fruit interests in the territory adjacent to Salem is too great for the people of this city to neglect their trees and allow them to become the breeding ground for injurious orchard posts. Anything which may assist in the development of the fruit industry should receive the encouragement of our citi-zens, and none should be so short-sighted as to hinder the effort to secure clean orchards and clean fruit. The fruit and hopgrowers distribute much more money as wages than any other class of producers in this vicinity, thus making their prosperity of financial interest to the com-

assist in the work of protection to the fruit interests if each householder would

carefully examine the trees on his prem-

nunity at large. natural advantages of the surunding country are such that Salem already the nursery and hop center, should become the center of the Oregon prune ndustry, as San Jose has become the least take sufficient pride in their premises to keep their trees clean and fre from pests."

Mr. Reynolds gives the following formu

la and directions for the guidance of those not accustomed to spraying: For Bordeaux mixture—Sulphite of copper, 6 pounds; lime, 4 pounds; water, 45 gallons. To be used for apple scab, pear cab, and leaf blight.

First application just as the buds are Second application just as the fruit buds break open, but before the flowers ex-

Third application, with the same form a, when the fruit is formed, with the addition of 4 ounces of paris green for cod-

For spray in treating San Jose scale-Lime (unslaked), 50 pounds; sulphur, 50 pounds; stock salt, 50 pounds. This will nake 150 gallons of wash.

Sinke 50 pounds of lime, then add the 50 pounds of sulphur; boil it over a brisk ire for one hour; then place all the salt with it in the boiler and boil 15 minutes more; then add the necessary amount of water to make 150 gallons. This solution should be used at a temperature of at least 100 deg. Before using, strain it, in preparing a smaller quantity, observe the ame proportions.

same proportions.

In spraying for scale, care should be taken first to prune out all superfluous wood in the trees, and then see that not an inch is left unsprayed.

Development of Poultry Industry. George D. Goodhue, a local shipper of coultry products, says that the number of nestic fowls in this vicinity will be doubled in the coming season, and that there is every reason to believe that every ucceeding season will witness a doubli of the poultry product until that industry will be one of the most important in the Valley. Mr. Goodhue bases his estimate upon the fact that there has been a large number of incubators sold this spring-nore than in five years before. He says that the farmers are taking a view of the poultry business altogether different from that usually taken. They have heretofore considered poultry-raising a side issue, to which their last attention is given. They are now looking at the industry as a mon ey-making occupation, and are buying stock with a view to obtaining the best results possible. There is a demand, Mr. Goodhue says, for blooded fowls, and when farmers buy good stock they mean

"But another thing you notice," he said. "is that the railroads are taking hold of the poultry industry along with their efforts for the promotion of creameries. And whenever the railroad companies undertake to do a thing, it will be done industries of this county in a few years."
It is noted in this connection that while
the state at large is an importer of eggs. Salem is an exporter. In the season least production, it has been necessary to import a few eggs, but the quantity brought in is insignificant in amount. The consumption of poultry products here is enormous on account of the amount re-quired to supply the state institutions. At the same time it is estimated by shippers that an average of 40 cases of eggs per week are shipped out of Salem. Each case contains 36 dozen eggs. Mr. Go predicts that the price of eggs will hereafter be better than it has been, on account of the purchases of eggs by the cold storage companies. When eggs get cheap the cold storage men will begin to buy, and the price will be steadied.

Good for Crops and Roads. The last few days of warm weather have enabled the farmers of this vicinity to finish their spring plowing and put their fields in excellent condition for the spring crop. In the hill lands the spring work was completed some time ago, but the lower land had to wait for better weather. Farmers report that grain crops present a very promising appearance, the col-or of the grain being exceptionally good. The warm weather has also brought about a rapid improvement in the roads which, in many places, have been badly cut up by winter travel. A Salem man who made a trip to Brooks yesterday, says a few more days like today will put the roads in perfect condition, and that so far as bloycle paths are concerned, there is no room for improvement between the two towns. With the exception of an oc-casional broken place, the path is high and dry, and the wheeling is excellent.

Oregon Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court today the follow ing orders were made:
Oregon Real Estate Company, appellant, vs. the City of Portland et al., respon-dents, three cases; ordered that appel-

lant's time to serve and file a brief herein be extended 20 days. State of Oregon ex rel., C. F. Lord, District Attorney, appellant, vs. E. M. Sar-geant et al., members of the grand jury, respondents; ordered on motion of the Attorney-General that he have leave to serve and file a brief on behalf of the ap-

pellant within 20 days. This case came to the Supreme Court from Multnomah County, in 1897, and will be remembered as the mandamus proceed ing by which the District Attorney at-tempted to compel the grand jurars to bring an indictment against alleged gam-blers. The grand jury set up as a defense the prosecution was not sought in good faith, but more as a persecution.
The Circuit Court dismissed the proceeding, and the District Attorney appealed. The case has been sleeping ever since. The Supreme Court has held that where a decision by it can be of no avail, it will

not pass upon a question presented. In this case the grand jury was discharged more than two years ago, and it is, there-fore, apparent that an order of the Supreme Court at this time could not com pel the grand jurors of 1897 to perform any act. Nevertheless, it appears that the case will go through the form of a hearing in the Supreme Court.

Miller Getting Ready to Quit. H. B. Miller, President of the State Board of Hortlculture, was in Salem today arranging business affairs preparatory to leaving for his new post of duty in China. Mr. Miller said that he had made no forarr. Assert said that he had made no for-mal acceptance of the appointment to the Consulship at Chung King, but that there was an understanding with the Oregon delegation that he would accept the posi-tion. He is now waiting for instructions from Washington.

In speaking of his connection with the State Board of Horticulture, Mr. Miller said that the annual meeting of the Board would be held at Portland April 9, and that his work on the Board would close with the holding of the annual meeting Mr. Miller went to Grant's Pass this ever ing to arrange his business affairs at that Capital City Notes.

W. J. Van Schuyver & Co., of Portland, odny began a 1811 attachment suit against George Neal & Co., Salem saloon-keepers Lester Davis was today fined \$2 50 for riding a bleycle at night without a light. This is the first prosecution of the kind

Gus St.ndy was today brought to the asylum from Astoria. He is 48 years old

and a native of Finland. The Marion County Populist Central Committee will hold an adjourned meeting at the City Hall, in this city, next Friday. At the last meeting, four weeks ago, a resolution was passed declaring strongly against fusion and indorsing the Omaha platform, together with the Cincinnati organization rules. The fusion members of the committee at that time gave notice that they would be heard from at the next meeting, and they are making thor-ough preparations to carry their promise into execution. According to a commit teeman who predicts a hair-raising time rouder), the fusionists have a sufficient number of the committee to reverse the previous action of the committee.

THE HOOD RIVER VALLEY. Its Extent, Resources and Beauty of Environment.

Hood River Glacier. Its northern boundary is the Columbia River; its eastern a high spur or divide putting out from Mount Hood, 2000 feet or more in height, admirably protecting the valley from cold winds in Winter and the hot, destructive winds in Summer that come from the east; its western bour dary the timbered slopes of the Cascade Range, while the broad base of Mount Hood completely blocks the valley to the south. The arable portion of the valley is some 20 miles in length by an average width of five miles, or 64,000 acres. Deduct 14,000 acres for bluffs and tracts too rough for cultivation, and we have 50,000 acres suitable for thinge. Hood River receives all the drainage of the north and east side of Mount Hood, and the melting snows of Summer maintain a large and constant flow of water. The river has a descent of over 60 feet to the mile, and a canal eight miles in length would direct any portion of its waters to the brow of the plateau just above the village and 350 feet above

the railway line. At the present time all the arable lands on the west side of Hood River have irrigation facilities, and a good commence-ment has been made on an irrigation ditch on the east side of the valley that will cover 15,000 acres. In a brief time there will not be a 10-acre tract in all this district but what may have its running

brook, its fragrant meadow.

The country adjacent to the upper reaches of Hood River is covered with forest growth, and the timber adjacent to the river has been estimated as high is 1,000,000,000 feet.

Last year were shipped some 37,000 crates, or over 1,000,000 pounds of straw-berries, which went to Omaha, St. Paul, Duluth, Salt Lake and other markets. There are also about 120,000 standard fruit largely apples, in orchard form. Such, in brief, are some of the characteristics of Hood River Valley; but apar from these it has an esthetic value that should not be overlooked. Here beauty and sublimity are added to wealth of forest and soil. The climate is most salubrious, the air a luxury to breathe. The western breezes come fragrant with the odors of the pines and firs of a hundred miles of forest, and nowhere the glorious sunlight leave a warmer blush on fruit and flower than in this mountain vale. Ascend to the level of the plateau just above the village and objects of physical grandeur are everywhere about. To the south, so beautiful and seemingly so rises the graceful, immaculate. shaft, Mount Hood, that all Oregonians love. To the north, Adams rears its bulky form more than 12,000 feet above the sea, sovereign of all the lesser peaks from Shasta to Rainler, while at their very feet flow in ceaseless measures the garnered waters of an empire. Modest and plain our homes, but grand and incomparable our surroundings.

The fruit products are not limited to apples and strawberries, but include pears, peaches, prunes, blackberries and all varieties of small fruits, while clover and the various grasses, wheat, potatoes vegetables and garden products succeadmirably, especially under irrigation. Six or seven sawmills, three of which cut from 50,000 to 150,000 feet of lumber per day, employing many men, are operating in the valley. The available water power is fully 120,000 horse-power and equals that of Spokane. Hundreds of visitors spend their Summer vacations in the valley, camping, hunting, fishing or wheeling, each year. There are no clones to terrify, no blizzards to chill nor thunder storms to destroy. Water is pure and abundant, fuel to be had at a slight cost above the cutting.

Lands can be purchased at from \$25 to

\$300 per acre, according to location, im-

FLAX IN OREGON. Need of Fiber Mill to Supplement 011 Works.

Eugene Guard.

"Oregon is peculiarly adapted for the rasing of flax," said Marcus Simpson, manager of the Portland Linseed Oil Works, who is in Eugene for the purpose of interesting the farmers of this section in the raising of flax. This fac-tory belongs to a company which owns 50 mills, distributed over the United States They aim to secure the raw material for each mill in the immediate vicinity in which it is located, but this has not always been possible. In fact, Mr. Simp-son states that the company has shipped the flax to the Portland mill from as far east as Dakota, while it buys even now large quantities in Idaho. "I have great faith in the future of

Oregon, and would like to see its every resource developed," said Mr. Simpson. "The low, black land, of which I under-stand there is plenty in Lane County, raises fine flax, and it is valueless for the growing of any other crop. I am directly interested only in the seed of the grain, but in addition there is a good income to the producer in the straw, which is made in flax fiber. A fiber mill in Eu-gene would be the goal to which the business men of this city should direct their efforts, and one will be erected here when there is enough flax grown in this vicinity to justify."

Mr. Simpsen met and talked with a number of prominent farmers this morn ing, and is assured that enough flax will be sown in Lane County this season to demonstrate the success of the projected new Industry. F. C. Smith. Ben Owen, David Hill, Stenhen Smeed and other pro-gressive men are taking an interest in the matter, which insures a business-like trial of flaxgrowing. Lane County is reaching out and rapidly diversifying its crops, creating an ideal Inland Empire,



OR clearing the complexion of unsightly eruptions, and preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, nothing so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as Cuticura Soar. It removes the course of disfiguring eruptions, loss of hair, and baby biemishes, viz.: the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the Porms. Cuticura Soar combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower cdors. No other soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all purposes of the tollet, bath, and nursery. It combines in One Soap at One Price—namely, 25 Cents—the nest skin and complexion soap and the nest tollet and baby soap in the world.

Sold throughout the world. Petrus Dero and Carn. Cont., Sole Props., Cuticura Reasons. "All Sold throughout the world. Porres Doug and Chen. Conr., Sole Props., Curretta Remedies. "All shout the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands," free.

and flax, it is predicted, will be one of the most important of its products in the years to come.

THE PORTAGE ROAD. Boats and Barges to Be Ready to

Move This Year's Crop. The Dalles Times-Mountaineer Why an Oregon paper should oppose

any move to overcome the obstructions to navigation of the Columbia River, and give the commerce of this great valley competing systems of transportation, is more than we can understand, unless there is money paid for the opposition. The Central Navigation & Construction Company is pushing work, as fast as men and money can do it, on a portage railway from Celilo to The Dalles. It is building steamers and barges for the navigation of the upper and lower rivers. It is sur veying and grading country roads from the most productive regions to points along its lines. It is employing hundreds of men and horses and expending tens of thousands of dollars, while its contracts will necessitate the spending of hundreds of thousands more. Everything indicates that it will have its railroad completed, and its boat and barge lines running, long before this season's crop is ready to move. And it has not asked, and is not asking one dollar of aid from farmers or stockmen, merchants or anybody else along its

If editors who spend meir time libeling the Central Navigation & Construction Company, and belittling and opposing its grand enterprise, could be taken over its line, and made see for themselves the massive and costly character of the work it has done and is doing, even their pens and tongues would be silenced. Such work is never done as a mere "bluff," or to hold up some other concern. It is the foundation of a great and permanent transportation system. No honest man could doubt it after an inspection of the

The Coyote.

Lake County Rustler.

No one can describe that marauder of
the desert, the coyote, so well as the sheepmen who have suffered from his depredations. He is not only a coward and thief and a glutton, but a wanton murderer. He will not only kill when he is ungry and more than he needs, but will kill at every opportunity, and as long as he can kill. He will attack no living thing that shows fight; but will follow and slaughter his prey as long as it will run. He has been known to attack a band of sheep alone in the absence of the herder, and in a few minutes' time strew the plain with their dead bodies. It takes but an instant to sever the jugular vein, and then "he's on to the next." In the and then "he's on to the next." In the language of the sheepowner, he kills them just to see them die. And he is ever on the watch, day and night, and the minute the sheep are from under the protection of the herder he attacks them.

Car Loaded With Stock Derailed,

La Grande Chronicle.

A mishap which has nearly the dignity

the end of the car to release the impris-oned stock, which, as soon as they had in all directions. Outside of the wrecking of the cattle car, no particular daming of the cattle car, no particular damage was done. The train was delayed seven hours by the wreck, reaching La Grande after midnight.

Going Back to Spain. Baltimore News,

The International Institute for Girls in Spain, which, during the Spanish-American war was moved to Biarritz, France, is now to move back again to Madrid, where suitable quarters for it are being procured. A fund of \$100,000 is to be raised for the buildings and ground, of which \$50,000 has already been procured.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Building Permits, J. W. Booth, two-story house, corner ferby and Skidmore streets, \$800.

C. O. Sigglin, repairs to house on Glisan street, between Sixth and Seventh, 1790. E. K. Morse, stone wall in front of house, southwest corner of Weidler and East Second streets, \$200. Marriage Licenses.

John H. Miller, aged 60, Whatcom, Wash., Anna M. Durkee, aged 47; W. J. Gilbert, 25, Eva H. Heppner, 21. Births. March 11, girl to the wife of Charles

W. Wallace, 6 East Eighth street, March 9, boy to the wife of T. G. Robison, 917 East Yambill street. Contagious Diseases. Minnie Robb, St. Vincent's Hospital:

typhoid fever. John Lorch, 351 East Eleventh street; scarlet fever. Dannie Lorch, age 7 years, 351 East Eleventh street; scarlet fever.

Ground Still Saturated.

Contractor Bridges, who has the conract for the erection of the carshops silding on the grounds of the Southern Pacific Company, examined the condition of the ground yesterday to see if work could be resumed. Nothing could be done yesterday, but a few more such days and a full force can be put to work and the excavations quickly finished. Pools of water were standing all over the site of the buildings. Superintendent Kleemann undertook to drain the grounds by cleaning out a deep well already there. Several men worked quite a while, but the scheme would not work. Before the well and magnitude of a regular train wreck had been cleaned out the water commenced occurred to the Elgin-branch train on pouring in from the bottom, and was its return trip to La Grande Friday even-rising so rapidly that the superintendent ing. In the Grand Ronde Canyon, a few miles this side of Elgin, a car loaded with cattle, consigned by Masterson & shope that they rushed around until they Mays to Troutdale, left the track and could get the well corked up and then turned over. One of the cattle in the they rested. When actual construction car was killed outright, and others were commerces, as many men as possible will injured. It was necessary to break open be put to work. It will be a lively place.



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