PART TWO

# **DIVIDED OVER TAXES**

Work of Judges and Assessors May Come to Naught.

DIFFERENCES IN THE COMMITTEE

Changes in Assessment Laws, How ever, Are Desirable-Suggestions as to What They Should Be.

The recommendations of the convention of Oregon County Judges and Assessors as to changes in the assessment laws of the state will not, it is said, receive the port of the committee appointed by convention to urgs (he matter before Legislature next January. At least three members of the committee of seven are understood to dissent from the con-clusions of the convention, and others are said to be indifferent, leaving proba-bly a minority of the committee that is really in favor of the legislation the con-

Some of the recommendations meet no opposition. Nearly sil admit that it is desirable that property be assessed by description and regardless of the ownerabip, instead of making a statement of the ownership an easential part of the emessment, as now. As to the proposed appraisal only once in two years, there is more difference of opinion. Nobody objects to authorizing the Sheriff or Collector to correct erroneous descriptions. To make the form of the assessment roll such that it may be used also as the tax soil and delinquent roll, saving expensive copying, is also regarded as desirable. No serious objection is heard to the proposerious objection is heard to the propo-altion to appraise property as on the first day of January, to make taxes due No-vember 1 and delinquent January 1; to make it the duty of the County Treasurer to collect up to the time of delinquency, and the Sheriff to collect after that time. Even the recommendation that Asse have a term of four years instead of the two years as now does not arouse much antagonism, perhaps it is regarded with more favor by the delegates to this con-

vention than by the people at large or their representatives in the Legislature. The recommendation for a state board of equalization, to consist of seven members, evident contemplates a revival of the old board of equalization that went down with other boards and commissions at the special session of the Legislature in 1898. It was not the intent of that Legislature that the state should be with-Legislature that the state should be without a body to equelize assessments, and
the law creating the old board could not
have been repealed except upon the understanding that there should be something to take the piace of it provided at
the following regular session. It was
argued that the assessment for that year
had been made in the fear of the state
board, and it was then too late to change
any of the faures, no matter how much and responsibility upon officials who had other duties sufficient to occupy them, and who could not fulfill properly the

ions as to ways and means. Possibly the old law will be resurrected.

One of the resolutions passed Wednesday is so unfortunate in its phraseology that its meaning is not clear, even to the

and hunt up property on which tax is not paid and post the notice of sale on it. Bometimes it is not an easy matter to find just the property described, particu-larly when it is not improved, but it will not do to make an error. The deputies employed for this work must be paid. This lovy notifies nobody, it is expensive and it is worse than useless, because it tends to complicate the process or method of collecting delinquent taxes. It is, however, deemed hardly practicable to seeks and sell property, under a tax warrant or other execution, without giving notice. The recommendation of the Judges and Assessors appears to contem-plate untroubled conflecation of delinquent property, without levy or advertising, or even going through the form of a sale. Such a proposal would, of course, arouse violent antagonism. It is to be presumed that this was not the intent of the convention. The present method imperfect as it is, gives ample notice of the de-linquency, and no cost for collecting de-linquent taxes is paid by the county; the quent property must pay it sooner

There is distinct opposition to repealing the law for election of precinct Road Supervisors. It is said that this move is inspired by a desire of the County Courts to increase their political power by having that much more patronage at their disposal. The prevailing opinion is that disposal. The prevailing opinion is that the present method of having the road overseers chosen by the voters in each precinct is not only popular among the people, but really in the best interest of the roads. The proposal to abolish the state poil tax and add the sum to the road poil tax making it 54 all to be collected in cash, is another upon which there is a variety of opinion, and the committee appointed is more likely to work against it than to urge the Legislature to the action that the Judges and Ansessors recommended.

A general revision of the assessment code of the state seems to be hinted at in the resolutions adopted by this con-

code of the state seems to be hinted at in the resolutious adopted by this convention. This has been attempted several times in the past decade, resulting usually in grafting some additional fragment upon a law that was none too clear before. But people have become so accustomed too the present methods of ansessment and taxation that it may well be questioned whether a simpler law would be welcomed or really accompiling good. If the Assessor does his work carefully, there is little likelihood of trouble for the county. The Sheriff's way is comparatively clear if the assessment be accurately made. But the Sheriff must also be careful to observe the forms of law in cases of delinquency. the forms of law in cases of delinquency. For example, it is required of him that he shall make the taxes of delinquents

out of their personal property if any sub-ject to such levy be found, and the Sher-iff must swear that he made diligent search and failed to find such personal property or his lavy upon the real estate is of no effect. This is something more is of no effect. This is something more than an empty form, though it is said to be totally disregarded in a majority of cases, and the courts have denied the validity of proceedings based upon a return in due form in cases where the de-linquents had personal property easily available for the satisfaction of the taxes. As matters now stand, the county's chief security lies in the fact that relief from tax liens can be had only through

from tax liens can be had only through the equity court, in which the doctrine holds that one who demands equity must first do equity. Property cannot escape taxation through the failure of the As-sessor or Sheriff or other officer to comsessor or Sheriff or other officer to comply with every detail of the law. Before getting relief from a tax lien the applicant must deposit a reasonable tax for his property, and it is almost the invariable rule for the county to accept such tender and clear the record. Here is where the counties get large sums in the aggregate from taxpayers whose assessments may be faulty. The destrability of clearing title, and the great difficulty, indeed practical impossibility, of doing so without paying a reasonable tax, brings in sooner or later contributions from all the property on the assessment roll. More could not be done under new laws, though they might be simpler. new laws, though they might be simpler. Property not on the assessment roll would continue to escape paying taxes in any

## UNION PACIFIC SHOWING.

First Year of the Reorganized Sys-

event.

tem-in Gratifying Condition. The Financial Chronicle, of New York, briefly analyzes the annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company,

of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, saying, among other things:
While possession of the Union Pacific main line was taken February 1, 1898, and of the Kansas Pacific lines on April 1, 1898, it was not until the late fiscal year that the work of welding together these parts of the system with the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company was completed. The report is in follo form, and embraces of pages of matter, being especially comprehensive as regards all the financial details.

A recital of a few figures will make clear what has been done. On July 1, 1838, the extent of road operated was only 1836 miles. A year later, on July 1, 1899, the total owned had been raised to 2855 miles through the acquisition of various pieces of road belonging to the former Union Pacific system. In the 12 months em-braced in the present report, the com-pany, as already stated, completed its hold on the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railread & Navigation Company. Including these two companies and number of smaller pieces of road built sequired during the 12 months, the aggregate mileage owned June 30, 1900, was 5448 mile. It should be stated that the Union Pacific's ownership in the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Navigation extends not board, and it was then too late to change any of the figures, no matter how much the counties might desire to do so; that by abolishing the board, then the expense of its sitting for one year, about \$30,000, would be saved to the state, and that arrangements for another equalizing authority that should be less expensive in its operations, mould be made in time for the assessment of the following year. The Legislature tried to keep faith with tiself and at the regular esselon passed a bill to constitute the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer a state board of equalisation, but after the end of the secsion the Governor vetoed the bill because it would put too much work and responsibility upon officials who had other duties sufficient to occupy them, and who could not fulfill property its enjoying in the version the governor vetoed the bill because it would put too much work and responsibility upon officials who had other duties sufficient to occupy them, and who could not fulfill property its enjoying in the version of the treasury of in the treasury of one of the treasury or in the treasury of one of the other companies. In one other aspect the prosperity which the rejuvenated property is enjoying in the version of the company. Of the income bonds of the only to the stocks of these companies but tion. It will be remembered that in the settlement with the United States very hard terms were exacted by the Govern-ment. In the case of Union Pacific main function of a state equalization board. That left Oregon without any state equalization body. The recommendation of the Judges and Assessors apparently points to the recreation of just such a body as was abolished at the special session in 1898, the annual cost of which was about 30,000. There is virtual unanimity as to the advisability of having a state equalization, but there are diverse opin-equalization, but there are diverse opin-equalization, but there are diverse opin-equalization. be able to carry with ease the burdens thereby imposed. Fortunately good crops and reviving trade have helped to make Judges and Amessors who passed it. It is as follows:

That if the present law is not adequate it should be made so that levy or advertising on real property or sale of same for delinquent taxes should not be made necessary.

Nearly all concede that the process of jevying upon the property for delinquent taxes is not only expensive, but also practically useless. It gives the Sheriff more patronage to dispense, for he must have deputies to go out over the county and hunt up property on which tax is by a little table given in the remort set. ting out the extensive work of grade re-visions which have been undertaken on the main line. Or we might refer to the fact that during the late year alone al-most nine million dollars (\$5,977.405) was spent for betterments, improvements and new equipment by the three companies, the money being provided either from surplus earnings or from cash in the

## SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS. Oullom Is Quite Confident That He Will Succeed Himself.

WASHINGTON, Nov. II.—When the Senate adjourned last June there was one member of that body who was very uneasy about his own prospects, and that was Senator Shelby M. Cullors, of Hilnols. Senator Cullom is a candidate for re-election before the Illinols State Legisature, which meets next January, but is being opposed by two men prominent in his own party, Governor Tanner and Rep-resentative Cannon. Senator Cullom was in Washington recently, and expressed confidence in his ability to carry the Leg-telature against these opponents. At any rate, the Senator is much more confident than he was at the beginning of the Summer, and his friends are hearing the

Summer, and his friends are bearing the good news with much satisfaction. It is yet to be remembered that Governor Tanner is a most potent factor in Republican circles in Illinois, and wields an enormous influence in certain, sections, and his antagonism to Senator Cullom is not of a slight degree. In fact, he is after Culion's scalp, and will use every effort to bring about the defeat of the senior Senator from Illinois. Then, too, there is much to command Representoo, there is much to commend Representative Cannon to the people. His service in the House has been beyond reproach, and his services to his party have been invaluable. Tet it is felt by many that he invaluable. Tet it is felt by many that he can be of more service to the country at large and to the state in particular in his present place as at the head of the Illinois delegation in the House, and as chairman of the committee on appropriations in that body. Such places as he now holds he could not duplicate in the Senate in many years, and he will most likely be returned to his present place year after year by the people of his state unless they should decide to select him to susceed Senator Muson, whose term expires in 1966.

Beautiful Stapape of Tonga. (Genuine only), purchased from the Government on receipt of orders. Full sets, E 56. Dr. McLennan, Tonga, Friendly Islanda, South Seas.

Plan to Remove Sand With Bowers Dredge.

O. R. & N. CO. IS FIGURING ON COST

Deep Water Will Shorten Time Between Portland and Ilwaco Very Materially.

If it can be ascertained that the traffic will justify the probable expense of the proposed improvement, the Oregon Rail-

assion caps came into fashion the oldpercussion caps came into fashion the old-time boy's troubles were lessened, but not by any means ended. The powder he got was so coarse and the hole in the nipple of the gun so small that often be-fore putting the charge of powder in his gun he had to grind some of it fine and fill the nipple in order that the charge might be certain to explode when he pulled the trigged. Still, with all these dis-sedvances and the fact that it took some poiled the trigged. Still, with all these dis-advantages and the fact that it took some time after every discharge to load the old gun, the old-time boy had lots of fun. Game was plentiful in those days, and as he went hurting to kill he would often get a pot shot and knock over a number of ducks at a time, and he did not have to feed them with wheat nor to sit out on the cold marshes in a blind all day in order to rate a blind all day in order to get a shot.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE An Assertion of the Right of the Individual to Do as He Pleases.

Increase Last Year Most Not-

Unprecedented Activity and Advanced Values Marked Every

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—David T. Day, Chief of the Division of Mining and Min-eral Resources, of the United States Geo-

able in History of Nation.

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT BUREAU

panies owning lines of wires on the streets to mangle them till there is no beauty about them they might better be cut Branch of Industry in 1888.

road & Navigation Company will deepen the channel abutting on Sand Island, between Astoria and Ilwaco. Plans are now being considered to make the im-

# tinued, pointing to a row of large, scrag-gy poplars, "there is nothing of beauty or usefulness, and they do much damage to the drains and sewers and see to the to the drains and sewers and size to the sidewalks. Trees set on the south side of a street shade only the street, and are of but little account to the owners of the property. As a general rule, I think that trees which have attained a large growth are not good along the streets. By taking shade trees in time, and having them properly pruned and out back, their shapeliness and beauty may be preserved for many years, and they would be an ornament to the streets, but wasers people pay no attention to them and allow the companies owning lines of wires on the streets.

It will be found, as a general thing that people who live on streets where the trees have been cut down have no desire to have them back.

# PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM Press Throughout the State Univer-

The primary reform movement which is being agitated should receive the encouragement of every man who wishes to see our political institutions rid of the present bossism that is diagracing our body politic. Direct primary nominations without the intervention of boss-ridden delegates is the only thing that will ever settle the matter. There should be no hesitancy in speaking out on this subject.

—Albany Democrat. -Albany Democrat.

The replies to The Oregonian's circular letter addressed to members of the new state Legislature for the purpose of ascertaining their attitude toward political primary reform indicate almost a unanimous sentiment in favor of such reform, and many of them unhesitatingly pledge themselves to vote for a law for direct resultantians in attentions and sentences. nominations in primaries and abandon-ment of the present system of delegates and conventions.—Wasco News.

The average voter is intensely weary of the dominion of the bosses, intensely weary of having no voice in the selection of his party nonlines, intensely weary of having the shadow without the substance of the right to vote for the man who he thinks best fitted for office. This who he thinks best fitted for office. This proposed law is designed to give him a rest. When he goes into a primary election booth, he will for once, at least, actually assist in nominating candidates for office without wire-pulling, chicanery or compulsion. For a brief moment he will be himself a party dictator, and the simple anticipation of the bliss of such proposed and the state of the such control of the proposed of the momonts is what inspires a general de-mand for the law. The present system of primaries and conventions is wholly unsatisfactory, and any change will be heartily welcomed.—Prineville Journal.

There is a movement on foot to provide, it the coming session of the Legislature, for primary reform, so that nominations may be made at the primaries. The object is to endeavor to do away, to a great ex-tent, with the opportunities for boss rule and crooked work and chicanery in the selection of candidates. It is not to be disputed that the nearer the voter is to the nominations and the less machinery that intervenes, the less possibility there is to defeat his wishes by placing men in nomination whom he does not desire. The original scheme of electing a President was by a convention of electors, who might vote for whoever they pleased. The people were presumed to elect the electors, who should elect the President. In form and theoretically, the present plan follows the same line, but practically the people vote to elect a President and de not considér the electors. The least possible machinery there is the bet-ter the voters will be satisfied.—Grant's Pass Courier.

The statute books may be loaded down with laws for regulating nominations, and the reform will be slight until the voters begin to take more interest in politics. The only effectual reform must originate with the voters. When they sease to listen to the aeductive persuamasse to primary elections, where they can express their choice of delegates who have the interest of the community, instead of the ambition of the candidates, at heart, then there will be a reform at heart, then there will be a reform.
Until voters tear themselves away from
the influence of office-seekers and designing politicians, until every voter in the
land takes interest in mutters pertaining
to the nomination of the right kind of
men for office, there is little use to pass
laws for purifying primary elections—
Talles Times Mountaineer. Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

With worthy object and commendable enterprise, The Oregonian is endeavoring to gain an expression from the state's solons concerning election reform and direct primary nominations. Nearly all the members of the next Legislature who have responded will apparently favor some practicable law in this direction. but the men who make politics a bustness, and who seek to control conven-tions and legislatures, will probably en-deavor to sidetrack any such measure. par cular profession. Unfortunately, it value. Spelter increased to 119,406 short is the hardest thing in the world to discourage vest oneself of the many popular supersione industry increased nearly \$8,000,000.

The building power of the plain voter and discourage power of the plain v power of the plain voter and discourage party bossism will inevitably promote the public good. A majority of the people is seldom mistaken in its judgment of men vest oneself of the many popular superstitions, and, indeed, it were better if
our law-making bodies had confined themselves to legislation of a general character instead of piling up such an endless
and disorderly mass of special legislation
and then leave it to courts, juries and
lawyers to fight it out.

In a paternal system of government,
where the state is everything and the individual but a producer of revenue for it
to feed upon, there may be some excuse
for such special legislation; but in a sysstone industry increased nearly \$5,000,000.

The total value of the metallic product
in respect to \$457,735,684. An increase of \$5
per cent. Nonmetallic product increased
in public good. A majority of the people is
seldon mistaken in its judgment of men
seldon mistaken in its judgment of men
selves to legislation to face public good. A majority of the people is
per cent. Nonmetallic product increased
if per were elected by overwhelming majorities, while this November President McKin-ley carried the county by something like 400 votes. This indicates a plain rebuke administered by the Republican rank and CONCERNING SHADE TREES

Various Views of Citizens on Their

Desirability.

Several citizens who happened to meet yesterday at a place in the southern part

Leader. Leader.

shot through the different states constituting the Union. Whatever means, therefore, any such achool of art, science or industry sees fit to employ in the promotion of its interests must, above all clee, be free from compulsory features. By a strict adherence to this principle, no one would question the right of any of such institutions to establish and maintain longith cal Boards of Examiners of their own, it they so choose, to issue certificates in testimony of one's fitness to practice his guilt particular profession, but with this the functions of such boards should cease. It would then remain for the holders of such certificates, by a faithful and conscientious discharge of their duties, to restablish whatever value there may be attached to such certificates.

These lines, it may be remarked here, or removing such crees. Some into a discussion in regard to the property of the property of removing such crees. Some in the streets and the trees along the affects of the property of removing such crees. Some in the streets were one of the chief ornameats of the city, and that it should be forbidden to cut them down. Others deemed the trees and the influence of political that the trees along the city, and that it should be forbidden to cut them down. Others deemed the trees a nuisance, on account of the litter of leaves they make in the Fall and the intended to lease the influence of political that the trees along the trees along that it should be forbidden to cut them down. Others deemed the trees at least of the city, and that it should be forbidden to cut them down. Others deemed the trees a nuisance, on account of the litter of leaves they make in the Fall and the intended to lease the influence of political that the trees along the trees along the trees along the trees along the country they frequently do in choking drains and upheaving sidewalks. One old cities, who took no part in the discussion; the best of the certain the best of the country they frequently do affects of seasons. It would then move it c A move is on foot throughout the state voters. When they cease to listen to the seductive persuasions of office-seekers and turn out en masse to primary elec-tions where they can express their choice of delegates who have the interest of the community instead of the ambitio candidates at heart, then there will reform.—Baker City Democrat.

Government Will Build Sawmill at Port Orchard.

LUMBERMEN WILLED OTHERWISE

Only Public Ends Will Be Subserved. and Private Corporations Will Suffer No Competition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. IL—The lumber interests on the Pacific Coast became very much interested over a recommendation contained in the estimate of Admirat Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the construction of a sawmill at the Puget Sound navel station. Petitings of nearly all the tues. station. Petitions of nearly all the lum-ber manufacturers along the Ceast have been received at the Navy Department, protesting against the establishment of such a sawmill. After mature considera-tion of the matter, it has been found that the sawmill proposed is one such as is necessary and used in nearly every naval station and navy-yard in the United States. States.

Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor of the Navy, has been trying for some time to make arrangements for the repair of ships at the drydock on Puget Sound. Many requests have been received from the Senators and representative business men on Puget Sound asking the above men on Puget Sound asking that ships be repaired there, and more attention be paid to this as an active navy-yard. In pursuance or this desire, it was found that a sawmill was necessary, and it was recommended, not only by Admiral En-dicott, but also by Admiral Hichborn, this sawmill being necessary if any work of importance is to be done were the of importance is to be done up

Sound. In reply to the protests Admiral High-born said, when the matter was referred

"It is proposed to construct a sawmill similar to those installed and now in active operation at all other navy-yards, for the purpose of resawing timbers into the dimensions needed in repair work, and getting out special timbers. It is not the intention of the Government to compete with private corporations in the manu-facture of lumber, but on the other hand these corporations should be encouraged. Lumber will be manufactured from the log direct only when special timbers or anking are needed which cannot be furmished by private corporations, or when such corporations refuse to bid. A well-equipped sawmill is, in the opinion of

the bureau, necessary to the prompt and economical repair work at this station." Of course, such a decision practically settles all controversy, as it is shown that, instead of being a daadvantage to the manufacturers of lumber on the Pacific Coast, it is for their benefit, as lumber sawed by these big concerns will be found necessary in the repair of ships. The practical work of the sawmill will be to cut up the lumber into small pieces, and into such shapes and lengths as is

President E. M. Herrick, of the Pacine Pine Company, submitted a letter to the Secretary of the Navy on this subject, in which he said:

"We are asked to submit to your hon-orable self the inclosed petitions of lum-ber manufacturers against the construction by the United States Government at the Port Orchard navy-yard, on Puget Sound, of a sawmill for the manufacture of lumber direct from the log same being from one each: The Gray's Harbor and contiguous district, the Puget Sound dis-trict. Columbia River and tributaries, manufacturers of pine lumber represented at San Francisco, manufacturers of redwood lumber represented at San\*Francisco, all of which, we trust, will have favorable action at the hands of your de-

partment." The petition to which Mr. Herrick refers indicates that the petition tirely wrong conception of the proposition, and thought that the Government was going into the manufacture of lumber on a large scale. It was even asserted that the byproducts of the sawmill were to be placed upon the market, which would be to the injury of the lumber manufacturers generally along the Pacific Coast. As a matter of fact, the sawmill which will be placed at the Port Orchard navy-yard will be only of small capacity, and could interfere but very slightly with other sawmilis, even if it went into the manufacture of lumber for the market on a large scale. Of course. tion, and thought that the Government the market on a large scale. Of course, there is no such intention, and it will not manufacture lumber save for the pur-poses of the station.

The petitioners from the Columbia River country are: The Eastern Lumber Company, the Western Lumber Company, Albina Lumber Company, Jones Lumber Abbina Lumber Company, Jones Lumber Company, Pacific Export Lumber Company, Portland Lumber & Manufacturing Company, all of the City of Portland: the Bridai Veil: the Booth-Keily Lumber Company, of Eugene: the Grand Ronde Lumber Company, of Fugene: the Grand Ronde Lumber Company, of Perry: E. B. Dean & Co., of Coos County: Truckes Lumber Company, of Filiamook; the Claisop William Company. Milling Company, of Astoria, and the Simpson Lumber Company, of Oregon and Washington, all the manufacturing concerns along Puget Sound with offices at Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, and manu facturing plants in various portions of the State of Washington, joined in the protest, showing that there was a great deal of interest manifested in the pr sition of the Government to establish proposed sawmill at the Port Oro navy-yard,

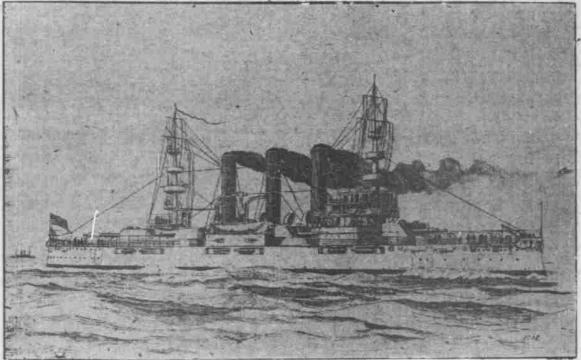
# THE SERVICE

On the O. R. & N. consists of three daily trains in each direction carrying through cars between Portland and Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City. All equipment is new, wide vestibuled gas lighted and supplied with all modern conveniences. Engines equipped with electric head-lights, and all modern improvements for the comfort and safety of passengers. Ticket office, 80 Third street, corner Oak.

PORTLAND, Nov. M.—(To the Editor.)
—In yesterday's Oregonian, an "old set-tler" says that the prospect now is for a mild Winter, superseded by a sharp, cold spell in Spring. This brings to mind last year's anxiety for the fruit crop, owing to the same contingency, and I would like to state a preventive, of which I have known as most successful. Early each to state a preventive, of which I have known as most successful. Eurly each Winter the earth was drawn from the roots of each tree, in a circle of about a foot's radius, thus exposing the roots. The cold not only backens the budding, but kills injurious germs. As the Winter advances, put wood ashes into the openings. In February, replace the earth. I have known of this as used to great at have known of this as used to great advantage in a large peach orchard.

Thin, Run-Down People are helped to regain needed flesh and are needed to regain needed fresh and strength by using MALT-NUTRINE. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n prepares it, which fact guarantees its superior merit. Sold by all druggists

UNCLE SAM'S BATTLE-SHIPS.



## TYPE OF THE FLOATING FORTS FOR THE NEW NAVY.

This is an accurate representation of one of the five giant battle-ships now being constructed for the Navy of the United States, detailed description of which was recently given to Oregonian readers. This enormous and invincible steel-ciad fighting machine is admittedly more powerful than that of any other nation in the world.

Its length on load-water line is 435 feet and extreme breadth at load-water line 76 feet 10 inghes. It has a displacement exceed-

15,000 tons, with a mean draft at displacement of about 24 fact. The greatest draft with full load will be about 26 fact.

The speed of this sheathed and coppored floating citadel will be at least 19 knots and is likely considerably to exceed that figure. It propelled by twin screws driven by two four-cylinder triple-expansion engines of about 19,000 horsepower, having a stroke of four fact.

and running, under conditions of maximum speed, at 120 revolutions per minute.

It will carry four 12-inch guns 40 calibers in length, sight 8-inch guns 45 calibers in length, a broadside of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve 14-pounders and twelve 2-pounders. In the two lower tops will be four automatic 1-pounders, and in the upper tops four single-shot 1-pounders. The magazines are specially fitted to admit of an immense supply of armunition.

The material of construction is of the highest quality of steel. Wood is startely used in the vessel, and what is absolutely necessary

is electric fire-proofed.

All there ships will be flagships, carrying a crew each of one flag officer, one chief of staff, 20 wardroom officers, 12 junior officers and 656 crew and marines, the grand total being 70%. is electric fire-proofed.

provement at an early date, if it can be Christian Science healer, it occurred to duced during the last calendar year

which marks the line on one side, bonts scheduled to leave Portland during the past season at 8:39 A. M. often waited until 8:30 % as to strike this part of the channel at a high tide. A similar difficulty was often experienced with the boats leaving here Saturday afternoon, sometimes having to walt an hour or two hours at Sand Island for a high tide. With the channel deepened as proposed, boats will be enabled to pass through at any stage, and with the contemplated improvements to the steamer Potter, it will be

Complaint is made that the numerous fishtraps in close proximity to the chan-nel aid materially in causing it to fill with sand. However, the law is strictly enforced against the location of fishtraps within the boundaries of the chan-

Visitors to Long Beach will appreciate conditions that will enable them to reach that seaside resort without vexatious delays by rail or steamer, or be annoyed the thought that there is danger of being able to reach one's business in the city at a stated time.

## BETTER AMMUNITION NOW ments in Shotguns.

One of the old-time boys who used to go hunting 40 years ago with an old film-lock musket was watching the process of leading shells in an ammunition store Saturday. He noticed the small charge. of powder and the three wads placed on top of it, and then the charge of shot with nothing but a thin paper wad placed on top of that, and after a time he began on top of that, and after a time he began to ask questions. He found that the first wad placed on the powder was of hioting paper, to absorb any moisture that might be in the powder, and that the other two were tough felt wads to push the shot out of the barrel. The wad placed on top of the shot was a thin place of paper intended to hold the shot place in the barrel and to disappear the Union. Whatever means therefore. in place in the barrel and to disappear and not offer any obstruction to the passage of the shot after it left the barrel. All these wads made a thickness of three-quarters of an inch.

He said this was an improvement over the way he used to load his old musicet. He used nothing but a piece of newspaper wadding, unless he was fortunate enough to get hold of a horner's nest, which was considered the best kind of wadding. A charge of powder measured by pouring it out into the paim of the hand was poured down the barroi of the old musket and then some paper pushed down after it. This was rammed down till it was so solld that the iron rammed would rebound out of the barrei, the gunner aiways having in mind the old saying: "Ram tight your powder and loss your shot; you're sure to kill dead on the spot." Then a Beeral handful of shot was poured down the barrei and a piece of paper pushed gantly down on top of it. The fintlock was a source of more or less trouble. Sometimes the priming would leak out and sometimes it would get wet, and at other times the filmt virtues." (De Off., Hid.) Indeed, it is

ogy, is reduced to the following proposition: "Every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man." (Social Staties, chapter 4, section 1, edition 1881.) No system of equity has any justice for its foundation unless it be in enformity with this first principle of social relationship.

It is because of this that the consistent juryman does not find it possible to convict every one whom the medical fraternity sees fit to prosecute. I furthermore venture to declare here that, were it possible for every one of any set or 12 men constituting a jury in such cases to act consistently, they would certainly acquit such defendants of any charge brought against them by the promoters of some particular school striving for supremacy. The sconer a jury acts upon such lines of consistency, instead of fol-lowing the expediency superstition, the sconer will the already overburdened taxpayers be freed from a useless expense

where the state is everything and the in-dividual but a producer of revenue for it to feed upon, there may be some accuss for such special legislation; but in a sys-tem of government organised and maintained by the individuals constituting the state for the purpose of protecting each one in his innlienable rights, every one, as well as every school of science and others is therefore entirely foreign to a system of government such as prevails through the different states constitutions the Union. Whatever means, therefore, any such school of art, science or indus-

spot." Then a liberal handful of shot was poured down the barrel and a piece of paper pushed gently down on top of it, and not infrequently the shot was lost out before any game was seen to fire at. The flintlock was a source of more or less trouble. Sometimes the priming would leak out and sometimes it would get wet, and at other times the flint would not strike fire, and it was often necessary to snep several times before the gun would go off. When guns, using the purpose of advancing the interests of any of the nonconformist teness of any of the nonconformist tenes in the spirit of the principle which Cleors two thousand years ago so aptly denominated "the mistress and queen of all virtues." (De Off. lii:£) Indeed, it is well to let the principle of equal freedom dominate human affairs, since none of us known it all.

W. H. G. "In any of the nonconformist trees, it is chools. Whatever had been said in this matter is offered here in the spirit of justice to all, a principle which Cleors two thousand years ago so aptly denominated "the mistress and queen of all virtues." (De Off. lii:£) Indeed, it is mothing about the first of the principle of advancing the interest of any of the nonconformist trees, it is the spirit of the principle which Cleors two thousand years ago so aptly denominated "the mistress and queen of all virtues." (De Off. lii:£) Indeed, it is mothing about the principle of advancing the interest of any of the nonconformist trees. It is the nother than the principle of advancing the interest of all a principle which Cleors two thousand years ago so aptly denominated the mistress and queen of all virtues." (De Off. lii:£) Indeed, it is mothing and the principle of a principle which Cleors two thousand years ago so aptly denominated them. In the principle of all the spirit of the principle of all the spirit of all the principle of all the spirit of the principle of all the principle of all the spirit of the principle of all the principles of all the spirit of the principle of all the spirit of al

provement at an early date, if it can be done at reasonable cost, as the company is figuring on the results.

With a Bowers dredge it would be a short job to clean out the channel, but it would be expensive to secure such a lit would seem that such action on the dredge to do the work, while a small bucket affair would, of necessity, make alow progress. Now that this company owns the liwage Rallroad, it is its intention materially to improve the service, so that boats and trains will run on prompt struction in the channel at Sand Island, which marks the live on one side hours.

Christian Science héaler, it occurred to me that the overlooked one very important factor, which undoubtedly is the cause of the oft-repeated disagreements of juries in such matters. Indeed, it would seem that such action on the part of juries, wherever such cases had been tried, is due chiefly to the deep conviction that a patient has an underliable right to be treated by any practitioner of whatsoever system of healing that exists under the sun. This is but in accord with what is known as the law of equal freedom, which in Spencerian phraseolstruction in the channel at Sand Island, which marks the live on one side hours. production from last to 1255 mas exceeding 2500,000,000 in every year, except two, the panic years of 1803 and 1804. The average yearly production from 1850 to 1808 inclusive, was \$618,285,510, making the production in 1809, \$357,722,436, or 58 per cent in excess of the average for that period.

The greatest increase in 1899 was in the value of the pig-tron product, which increased to \$245,172,554, or about 110 per cent over 1838. The enormous increase was due to the phenomenal demand, and high prices. The increase in coal production prices. The increase in coar production added over \$45,00,000 or 23 per cent to the 1898 value. Copper increased nearly \$6,00,000 pounds in quantity and over \$42,000,000 in value, the ruling prices being higher than for a number of years past. Crude petroleum advanced nearly \$20,500,-900, or about 45 per cent, due principally to advanced prices, the production in creasing less than 4 per cent. The value of the natural gas consumed in 1899 is placed at a little over \$20,000,000, against \$15,300,000, due entirely to the higher prices charged. An increase of about 10 per cent or from \$64,465,000 in 1835, to \$73,053,460 in 1899, is shown in gold production. production of silver showed a very small increase. Lend production decreased 6 of promoting the private interests of any per cent, but increased over \$2,000,000 in par cular profession. Unfortunately, it value. Spelter increased to 119,408 short is the hardes thing in the world to di-

values, the report says, were shown in nearly every branch of the mining industry during 1899.

yesterday at a place in the southern part of the city, where a number of large, old shade trees have lately been cut down, got

trolley wires.
On streets which are overhung with trees, the electric lamps are practically useless. When the trees are large, and the "trimmers" of the electric light and telephone companies have gone through them like destroying angels, there is nothing of beauty or gracefulness left about them, and they might as well, he re-

"In such shade trees as those," he con-