NOT BOUND TO COAL

Other Resources of Nehalem Worth a Railroad.

A LINE WILL SOON BE BUILT

Only Uncertainty Is as to What Mar ket Shall Get Produce of Valley and Handle Its Commerce-Portland or What?

The advisability, the necessity of getting direct railroad connection between Portland and the Nehalem Valley does not rest upon the one fact that there is coal in that country. If there were no coal to be reached the timber and general resources of that section would call for a railroad, and Portland's position makes it the most favorable market for the products of that country. And, ,000,000,000 feet of the finest fir in the ferthwest, enough alone to warrant the building of half a dozen ratiroads if they were needed. If Portland depended wholly upon wood for fuel it would be the part of wisdom to get to the Nehalem timber belt. As such a road would also open a supply of fuel cheaper than wood. this would double the usefulness of the road. The general traffic of the valley must be large-livestock, dairy, aplary and poultry products and farm crops-and commerce of such a community as the Nehalem Valley would attract is

worth an effort.
A considerable settlement is already in
the Nehalem Valley, but the farmers
have only the limited local market to supply, and there is small encouragement for development. For a few weeks in the year a wagon road over the divide to Clatskanie is passable. Wheat raised in the valley is ground into flour and consumed there. Sawings are sent down the giver to the mills of limited capacity on the bay. That might be a practicable way to get the timber of that country market but for the fact that the bar is too shallow to admit vessels of any considerable size to enter. Nine feet of water is all that can be relied upon, and this will accommodate only the small craft. This fact, together with the superior manufacturing and shipping facilities of Portland, and the greedy market for all lumber refuse here, makes it plain that it would be advantageous to nake this city the market-place for Ne

There is no doubt that a ratiroad will soon penetrate the Nehalem country. A railroad is already under construction from Goble, four miles of it being ready for the iron, and the intention of its builders is said to be to cross the di-vide to the Nehalem. A completed grade now extends from the terminus of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad at Seaside to Saddle Mountain, a distance of miles, toward the Nehalem. The ex-If miles, toward the Nehalem. The extension and completion of that line would drain the rich Nehalem country to Astoria, with a long and circultous haul to Portand. The O. R. & N. Co. is understood to have the matter of building to the Nehalem under consideration, and it was recently reported that interests affiliated with the Great Northern were moving in that direction. Any of these lines would bring relief to the Nehalem, but it is apparent that direct connection with Portland would be of greatest value to that country, and it is surely Portland's interest to provide this. No other undeveloped tract of equal extent undeveloped tract of equal extent and richness exists in the Northwest to-day. By waiting for some great railway corporation to step in and build the road great opportunity may be lost to Portand at a time when it should be

BACK TO HIS HOME. Kidnaped Boy Suffered Little in His

Misadventure.

After an exciting time for a poy of ten-der years, John Ditchburn, Jr., 5 years old, who was kidnaped by Chester Van Hoy, arrived in Portland yesterday morn. nied by his father and Poing, accompanied by his sales.

Ilceman Barker,
The drive to James McDonaid's house,
the little boy has

been left by Van Hoy, was accomplished with a good deal of difficulty, on ac-count of the darkness and the muddy condition of the roads.

Van Hoy, after he had been in the City

near Lington, where the little boy had

Jail all night, confessed yesterday about noon that he had no accomplices in kidnaping the youngster.
In speaking of the drive to fannton,

Policeman Barker said:
"Mr., bliciburn and I started our drive about \$2.00 o'clock on Monday night, and it was pitch dark. We carried no lamp. as the horses were not used to it. The mud went over the hubs of the buggy. and we were nearly capsized at differ-ent places along the road, where the grade was being altered. Mr. McDouaid. Sr., was induced to come out of his house, after considerable trouble, about 11.15, and told us that the missing boy was at his son's house, further along the road. Mr. McDonald Jr., met us with a shotgun, and insisted that his father had 'bluffed' us, and that the boy was really with Mr. McLonald, Sr. This we ultimately found to be true, and you can guess Mr. Ditchburn's meeting with his boy was a joyful one. Thinking that Van Hoy's accomplice, if he had one, would jump off the late train at Holbrook off. We drove back again to the city, arriving here at 2:35 A. M."

As for Van Hoy, his bast confession Chief McLauchlan yesterday noon was

The idea did not originate the dime novels you think I've read, for I do not read such trash. I came here from Spokane, out of work, and had only about M. I met the Ditchburn boy playing on Morrison street, and I asked him about himself and his people. Then the does occurred to me that the boy was the very one to kidnap and hold for ransom. I hired a buggy for \$3, and drove I don't know where. The man McDonaid I never met before, and when I left the boy in McDonnid's care and said I would call for the boy afterward. I guess I fled. I cal-culated when I got the money from the find the boy, after the hue and cry had

Shortly after this. Van Hoy was taken

before Municipal Judge Cameron, where he was formally charged with kidnaping John Ditchburn, Jr.
"Twe got nuthin" to say, and waive examination," said Van Hoy, and he was accordingly held in \$500 ball to await the Grand Jury.

Grand Jury.

Accompanied by an Oregonian man, Mr.

Ditchburn and his son visited Van Hoy in
his cell, later in the afternoon, and as
soon as the prisoner came forward, the little boy said. "Oh, see, papa, that's the man who gave me the ride." "That's so," said Van Hoy, defiantly, "I didn't harm him."

Another young man now pressed for-ward, and Van Hoy, on being interro-the Oregon delegation today.

gated, said he recognized the stranger as the man from whom he hired the horse and buggy, at Fifth and Pine streets last Monday. The police were giad to get this identification, as it showed that the livery stable man on Sixth street, who thought he recognized Van Hoy as the person who hired a team from him last Monday, was mistaken.

The boy who has passed through such a strange experience was apparently none the worse vesterday, although he looked the man from whom he hired the horse

the worse yesterday, although he looked pale. He said that Van Hoy had treated pule. He said that Van Hoy had treated him kindly, and had wrapped him in a horse-blanket when he said he was cold. When nearly at Linnton. Van Hoy borrowed a revolver from a woman who had a house there, but Van Hoy afterward threw the revolver away, as he said it would not shoot straight. The lad got supper at Mr. McDenald's house, and when his host asked him if he wished anything more, the boy said:
"No, thanks; but I would just like one

What is that?" asked his host, "To 'phone to mamma that I am safe and that she needn't worry about me." said the little fellow. Mr. and Mrs. Ditchburn thanked the police officials for the work they did, and said they would never forget the kindness.

THE CAUSES OF INSANITY Theory That They Are Heredity and

Inebriety.

the products of that country. And, moreover, Portland's position is such that it should not neglect this opportunity for increasing its business and crease of insanity," I am induced to make intrenching itself in the Northwest. It is estimated that the Nehalem contains a few suggestions as to the cause of the increase. It is not "pleasant statistics," as you say, which show that "the number of insane persons increases faster than the rate of increase of population." Statistics also show that the increase in crime is about in the same proportion as that of insanity.

The point which I desire to emphasize

is that the increase of insanity, as well as that of crime, is more largely due to the use of intoxicating liquors than to any other cause, and possibly more than to all others combined. I think the suggestion quoted by you as the opinion of Goldwin Smith, viz., "sensibility intensi-fied by civilization," is the merest non-sense. It is an argument, if true, against civilization and education. Those conditions should reduce insanity to its lowest point. Mr. Smith also says, according to your quotation, that "it seems to be an admitted fact that the rate of suicide increases with National education. not that National education produces sui-

cide, but it produces sensibility."

That is not an admitted fact. At least, I do not admit it. I have made the question of suicide a study for a number of years, and I have no doubt that most of the persons who have committed sui-cide in this country were uneducated. At least it could not be said that education had anything to do with the inducement of the act. This is apparent when we at-tempt to name those persons of educa-tion who have committed suicide in recent years. It is a fact that almost all persons who commit suicide are people who use intoxicating liquors, or whose ancestors used intoxicating liquors, to excess. I do not think that any same person would commit suicide. It is also true that the number of insane male persons exceed the luance female persons in this state, and, I think in every state, nearly two to one. If Mr. Smith's suggestion is true, then education has a more disastrous effect on the male portion of the community than on the female, which would indicate that it produces more "sensibility" in men than in women. That is, men are more sensitive and prouder than women, and when by education and civilization they are brought face to face with the fact of their inferior situation in life, they at once conclude to take the shortest road out of it; while women not being able to realize the depriva-tions, and being less sensible of the scoffs and jeers of a cold, unfeeling world, re-fuse to shuffle off this mortality, and simply grin and bear it.

Mr. Smith's suggestion is simply non-sense The trouble lies deeper than edu-cation and civilization. There is a class of persons far more responsible for this increase in insanity and suicide in this country than our schol teachers and educators. There are institutions far more culpable in that respect than our schools and colleges. It is true, those persons land, and at a time when it should be advancing by great strides. Little local money is required, it is said. An expression of faith in the enterprise by restain sense educators, but not in the sense of High Schools and colleges. I refer to the liquor men and the traffic in intoxicants, and their abettors. The relation of the liquor traffic to crime, insanity and the was forced to discontinue his trip through Texas. of the liquor traffic to crime, insanity and of the liquor traffic to crime, insanity and suicide has been investigated by competent persons, and it has been found that a very large percentage of these difficulties have been caused by intoxicating liquors, directly or indirectly. I think that this assertion will not be denied. I know that it cannot be successfully con-

The relation of heredity to this subject is not so often considered. It is the opinion of those who have investigated this subject that the constant increase in insanity and suicide is attributable to the sins of past generations in a large degree. On this point I might mention the case investigated by Professor Pell-mann of Bonn University, Germany. This was a woman born in 1760, who was a drunkard, a tramp and a thief for the last 40 years of her life, which ended 1990. Her descendants have numbered 834, of whom 705 have been traced in local records by Professor Pellmann. Of the 709, he found 106 were born out of wedlock. There were left beggars, and 64 more who lived from charity. Of the women, ist led disreputable lives. There were in the family 5 convicts, seven of whom were sentenced for murder. Professor Pelimann says that the family cost the taxpayers of Germany \$1,250,000 in almshouses, trial courts, prisons and correctional institutions.

In reference to the use of alcohol being the cause of insanity, I quote from Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., F. R.

of London, as follows: We know now as certainly as possible that the thoroughly inebriate man or woman, having children, impress those children distinctly with the diseases which spring from the use of this particular agent, and here we have Dr. Mason again coming forward and telling us: "The inebriety of parents should be regarded as one predisposing cause of insanity in the children. The principal cause is the incoriety in the parents: \$2 of 116 cases in our asylum have such, parentage. Think of that, and if anything could impress the mind more solemnly than another, it is this: Think of the future generations in reference to the present."

In a work entitled "Alcohol and Science," by William Hargreaves, M. D., the following is quoted from "Responsi-

bility in Mental Diseases," by H. Mauds-M. D.: Were men and women, with one con sent, to give up alcohol and other ex-cesses, were they to live temperately, soberly and chastely. . . there can be no doubt that there would soon be a dimi-nution in the amount of insanity in the world. It would be lessened in this generation, but still more so in the next generation; a part of which, as matters stand, will be begotten and bred under the pernicious auspices of purential ex-cesses and the infirmities and diseases

engendered by them."
It can scarcely be doubted that the in-erease in insanity and the increase in orime as well, in this country, is more argely due to the use of intoxicating liquors than to anything else. The great question before the American people to-day is not what we shall do with the Philippines, not how we shall settle with China, nor the money question. As com-pared to the liquor question, they are, all T. P. HACKLEMAN.

Left for Home. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Ion Lewis, ot Portland, who has been attending the architects' convention in this city, left for

RAILROAD MEN CONFER

PRESUMABLY OVER READJUST-MENT OF OFFICES.

Another Rumor of the Stations Various Men Will Take, but No Official News Given Out.

There was a significant conference of railroad men at the O. R. & N. general offices yesterday. Among those present were H. M. Adams, general agent of the O. R. & N., and superintendent of the Union Depot Company at Spokane; Rob-Union Depot Company at Spokane; Rovert Burns, general agent of the O. R. & N. at Walla Walla; A. McCorquodale, traveling freight agent of the O. R. & N. at Spokane; H. L. Wilson, general agent of the Union Pacific system at Butte; E. E. Eills, general agent of the O. R. & N. at Seattle. J. H. Lothrop, the retiring general agent of the Union Pacific in Portland. was also present. The matter of the readjustment present. The matter of the readjustment occasioned by the withdrawal of the sep-arate Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line offices from Portland was under consideration.

While no announcement was made any conclusion reached or of any further progress toward settling the stations of the men under the new arrangement, the report got on the street that Harry M. Adams would return to the general freight office of the O. R. & N. as assistant general freight agent, it being accepted that Mr. Miller would become general freight agent of the company. The fact that Mr. Adams went from the Portland office to Spokane some two years ago and that he was called to this conference seemed to give color to the ru-mor. This report made it necessary to place Mr. Lothrop eisewhere, and the story that came from Sait Lake City several days ago to the effect that he would go to New York City to represent the Union Pacific system in some capacity, probably in connection with the Portland-Oriental steamship line, was revived. Mr. Burns, it was said, would take Mr. Adams place at Spekane, and Mr. McCorquodale would take the place thus made vacant at Wa.

la Walla. confirmation of these reports could be obtained but it was intimated that the whole matter might be adjusted in a day or two. It is understood that when day or two. It is understood that when it is settled a number of other men, perhaps all now in the service, will be provided for. The variety of the reports that have gained currency and the popularity of the men involved gives a good deal of interest to the question of their

ASTORIA IS BOYCOTTING.

Won't Patronize O. R. & N. Till It Grants Common Rates. ASTORIA, Dec 18.—The merchants and appears of this city have commenced an een fight to secure common-point rates for Astoria. At a mass meeting held this evening an agreement was drawn up and signed by representatives of many of the leading business houses, agreeing to ship no more freight on the O. R. & N. railway or steamer lines until that company shall grant to Astoria rates on wheat and lumber equal to those given the Pu-get Sound cities and other points in this district. A committee was appointed to visit every shipper in the district and ask him to sign the agreement. The meeting was largely attended and was unanimous in support of the action taken.

Sues a Palace Car Company. NEW YOR'S, Dec. 18.-W. Seward Webb, as president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, is the defendant in a \$2000 damage suit now being heard in the City Court, before Justice Fitzsimmons. George W. Birnbaum, a traveling sales-man, was the plaintiff.

In November, 1839, Birnbaum was traveling through Texas and, on the night of November 3 he went to the office of the Wagner Palace Car Company, at Dallas, and purchased a ticket calling for a sleeping-car berth on a train going to San Antonio. He paid \$2 for the ticket, and when the train started ne found that there was no eleeping-car. As a result he had to spend the night putting up in

Oppose a New Franchise.

OREGON CITY, Dec. 18 .- Over 40 prominent business men and taxpayers were seen today, and almost unanir tion was expressed against the ordinance to come up for final passage before the Fred S. Morris a franchise for a motor line on Main and Third streets. A num-ber of citizens expressed themselves as very indignant that members of the Counwould vote for such a franchise, and did not believe that a majority of then, would favor the final passage of the ordi-nance. The East Side Railway Company airendy has a franchise for running pas-senger cars for a term of d years, with double-track privileges, and an additional franchise, which has a life of seven years yet, for running freight cars on Main

Union Pacific's Utah Cut-Off.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 18.-A special to the Tribune from Cheyenne, Wyo., mays that the Union Pacific Rails says that the Union Pacific Railroad Company today awarded to Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins a contract for a cutoff through Echo Canyon, from Echo,
Wyo., to Salt Lake, a disjance of 40 miles.
The contract price, \$6,000.000, is one of the
largest in the history of railroad construction in the West. The contractors
have four years in which to complete
the week. It is said the Union Pacific has
formed a deal with the recently, incorporformed a deal with the recently incorpor ated Los Angeles & Salt Lake Raliroad Company which will give it practically an air line from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, via Salt Lake.

REVIVAL IN THE Y. M. C. A.

Conference of the Religious Workers Tonight.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Portland will begin tonight a series of conferences, with a view to doing a more efficient work during the next few months, and also to quicken the religious life of the young men of the city and to unite for an aggressive religious movement. These conferences are to be con-ducted by Fred B. Smith, of Chicago, one of the international secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and Canada. Mr. Smith is a remarkably forcible speaker. Upon him more than upon any other one man the mantle of Mr. D. L. Moody seems to have fallen. He has been addressing from 1000 to 5000 young men almost every Sun-

day for the past year.

Mr. Smith was born in lowa, and brought up on a farm in South Dakota. He entered work as general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Sioux Falls, S. D., and from there he went to a similar position at Dubuque. Ia. While there the association secured its magnificent property, and the Stout Auditorium was erected. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he went to the Iront with the troops. and enegaged in evangelistic services un der the direction of the international commer the direction of the international cem-mittee of the Young Men's Christian As-sociation. Mr. Smith has been in attend-ance on the Washington and the Origon state conventions, and has spent one or two days each at Seattle, Tacoma, Vanover, B. C., and was at Salem last

night.
Tonight at 8 o'clock the conference will open with a meeting of the board of di-rectors of the local association, pastors and committeemen. Thursday evening at 8:30 will be held a members' rally in the like 18 hours

Y. M. C A, gymnastum. Friday evening at 7.20 an evangelistic meeting for young men only will be held in the association symnastum hall. Saturday morning a raily will be held in the association building for all boys between 8 and 17 years of age. Sunday morning at 2 o'clock a consecration meeting in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, and a meeting for men only in the Marquam Grand Opera-house at 3 P. M.

Said a prominent worker who is also practical: "This earnest movement on the practical: "This earnest movement on the part of the local association is one that should commend itself not only to church members, but to all right-thinking people, and it should have the warm encouragement of those who wish to see the moral and religious tone of the community upheld and elevated. The wor'd is full of seducitive attractions that lure young men to vice and wickedness, and Portland furnishes no exception to the rule. There is no institution that can and does more is no institution that can and does more effectively combat the evil influences that bear upon the youth than the Young Men's Christian Association"

TEXT-BOOK COMMISSIONERS.

Governor Geer Discusses Matter of Appointment in a General Way.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 18.—In response to nquiries today regarding the appoint-ments of text-book commissioners to be made in January, Governor Geer discussed official appointments in general and touched upon the text-book commis-sion in particular, though without indi-cating the names of persons whom he

may appoint. He said, in part:
"Two years' experience in the duty of dispensing public patronage will reveal the true natures of a good many applicants for office. There are now in Saem five men who have been, or who said they had been, my friends for from 10 to 20 years, who do not now speak to me. They have no fault to find with the men who were appointed to the places they wanted, know all the requirements of the public service are being fully met by them, and are even on very friendly terms with the men who succeeded in get-ting the places they wanted, but they have no use for me either now nor hereafter. There are even two or three news-papers in the state whose editors are af-flicted the same way for the same reason. flicted the same way for the same reason. Of course, I am sorry for all this-sorry for any man whose friendship is of no higher standard than this. If the number of friends a public official is to have, upon whom he can depend, is to be limited to those to whom he can hand out an office, the lines of the best officer on earth will be cast in very unhappy places, I do not complain of it, however, for the great body of applicants for office is composed of men who are reasonable and recognize the impossibility of putting 100 officers in 10 offices. The masses of the people care more for the results of the public service than for the gratification of any particular aspirant for public po-sition. I would appoint every good man in Oregon to an office, if he wanted one, provided there were as many offices as there are good men, and it is not my fault that the number of offices at my disposal

that the number of offices at my disposal is so 'inadequate,' as 'Lish Applegate once said, to the domand.

''In the appointment of the text-book commission, however, I take it the conditions will be reversed. It is likely the people will be more interested in its personnel than is usually the case. I think most of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with it will not feel very badly if they are relieved of feel very badly if they are relieved of the responsibility of the work which will follow the appointment. There are sev-eral limitations in the matter which have not occurred to the general public. For instance, the state constitution, article 2. section 10, says, 'nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this consti-tution expressly permitted.' Since the text-book commissioners are appointed for a term of four years with a fixed sal-ary, it is a lucrative position, within the meaning of the constitution, and, there-fore, this clause bars from appointment the Supreme Judges, all the Circuit
Judges and all the County School Superintendents in the state. This eliminates
some very good material. Then section
30, of article 4, says: No Senator or
Representative shall be appointed to any civil office of profit, which shall have been created during his term. This manifest-ity disqualifies any member of the last Legislature from sitting on the commission, and both clauses narrow down the available material more than might be

making them. I have already been noti-fied that both Eastern and Southern Ore-gon will feel slighted if they are not rep-

"If they were all Republicans or all Democrats, it would have a political cast. So, in order to 'keep it out of politics' i must not lose sight of its political commust not lose sight of its political com-plexion. The more I think of the question allied than does the Fish Commissioner. plexion. The more I think of the question and hear it discussed, the more I incline to the belief that it should consist of three men disconnected with the schools, and of two practical school men of high atanding. However, if I knew where to find the five men who would most nearly meet the expectations of the men who passeed the law, and of the taxpayers of the state, who are now paying decidedly too much for their school books, I would appoint them regardless of politics, loca-tion or profession.

"In the multiplicity of recommenda-tions which have been kindly sent me, at my request, is protrayed the difference of judgment that characterize good men. Some of the best men in the state have recommended a certain man, for in-stance, and several other equally as good men have put me on my guard against men have put me on my guard against that very man as likely to prove a plastic tool in the hands of some designing book company. I have actually been put on my guard against some of the very best men in the state by some of the other men in the state by some of the other very best men. Only today I received an anonymous letter from Oregon City, declaring that the writer had learned that 'you had a special and kindly interest in' a certain book company, which he named and added that whether I was would be proven if I appointed either of two men whose names he mentioned, and they were the names of men who have been as highly recommended by as many friends of the 'Daly bill' as any

many friends of the Dary one as any other two men in the state.

"Bo, while these recommendations have been valuable to me, and I thank those who have been kind enough to make them, yet I shall have to use my own judgment largely, after all, and do the best I can to compose a commission that will do the work expected of it. In the matter of getting as good or better books than we now have at cheaper prices, and who will approach their task with an homeous task of the commission of the commissi "So, while these recommendations have been valuable to me, and I thank those who have been kind enough to make who will approach their task with an hon-est purpose, uninfluenced by any motive other than the public weifare."

Cocuille has awakened to the necessity of better protection against fire.

Voting is in progress at Marshfeld for Queen of the midwinter carnival. Lostine will have a bank during the ning year, if present plans are per-

Tom Keizur trapped 16 coyotes in 10 days in Ferry Canyon, says the Condon It is reported that the peddler who was

incarcerated at Wallowa some time ago for contempt of court will sue for \$5000 The Recorder's Court at Enterprise

busy last week. Fines aggregated \$125. Five Indians and seven young men paid penalties for disorderly conduct. The proposed new road between Drain and Alleghany will lessen the distance and Alegnary will lessen the distance between Marshfield and the former place something over 30 miles, and can be put in with about 47 miles of new road; thence the travel to Coos Bay points will he made by steamer, a distance of 13 miles. Over the old Drain route it requires from 1½ to 2 days' travel to make Marshfeld, while with the new route the distance can be made in something

OREGON SPORTSMEN OFFER HINTS TO LEGISLATURE.

State Flah and Game Association Get Together on Needs for Field, Forest and Stream

The annual meeting of the Oregon Fish and Game Association was one of the most successful meetings the association has held. There was a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the annual report of J. N. Teal, the president of the association, and also in the report of the committee on legislation, which was presented for convideration. President Teal's report was as follows:

President's Report.

To the Members of the Oregon Fish and Game Association—Genti mea: The duty again devolves upon me of presenting this, my second annual report.

The report of the secretary is full and complete, and makes it unnecessary for me to enter into details.

MEMBERSHIP.

We have a large and influential membership, but nothing to what it should be. Even in the we have a large and influential membership, but nothing to what it should be. Even in the realm of sport the spirit of leaving to others what we should do curselves prevails to too great an extent. How many, many times have the officers of this association been met with the statement: "Oh, yes, I cugit to do something, but I knew you would attend to it." How many times have we had some ardent aportnam present his complaint because of the non-enforcement of the law, where the facts were within his own knowledge, and kick vigorously at the association and everybody else for doing nothing, utterly oblivious of the fact that he was the one that was really at fault. In many instances, when asked to file the comprisint, they not only refused, but were not even members of this or any other association for the protection of game. They felt that their duty was done when they asked some one else to do all the work. The counsome one else to do all the work. The country seems to be full of people who have volumes of advice and reams of complaints to give and make, but who will not lift a finger to help if it involves either time, trouble or money.

I hope that as the work done by the association is better known every sportsman will flock to it, become a member and add his mits some one else to do all the work. The

towards making up the small fund on which we must rely for our work.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1900. WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1900. This year the association first took up actively the work of propagating trout, about 15,000 to \$0,000 young fry having been placed in creeks in Eastern Oregon. Tour secretary took an active hand in this work, and the O. R. & N. Co. facilitated it in every way, furnishing transportation, etc., as well as adding in other directions. Our delegative in Congress have advised me that if application is made at once by the association they will aid in every way in getting us a large supply of fry for planting this Spring. I strongly urge this matter be taken up at once.

The difficulties in the way of enforcing the

The difficulties in the way of enforcing the The difficulties in the way of enforcing the laws are great: but, notwithstanding thin, many convictions have been had during the year; and if the Legislature could be brought to see the great practical and financial benefit which will result to the state at large by protecting and fostering all kinds of game, an appropriation fairly commensurate with the importance of the work will be made. Your officers have aided the Game Warden in enforcing the law, as far as possible and I with forcing the law, as far as possible, and I wish to say here that your president never called in vain on that distinguished scholar and lawyer and true sportsman, Judge Whalley. He was always ready to respond when called on, and his brilliant talents were ever at our command. He has gone to his last rest, and I will venture to say that, outside of the sacred precincts of home, he will be more constantly and already entured by some than by the comforcing the law, as far as possible, and I wish cincts of home, he will be more constantly and sincerely missed by none than by his comrades, the knights of the rod and gun. We shall ever miss his witty jest and story, his tale told in rhyme, his sound advice and friendly companionship; but his memory cannot be taken from us, that is ours, and it should ever be an incentive, when we lag in doing our duty, to push forward as he would have done in behalf of right.

Your scoretary's report will show more fully the large amount of detail work done, and I will not take up your time in rebearing it.

will not take up your time in rehearsing it. LEGISLATION.

You will be called upon to consider proposed changes in the law. A recommendation made by the Fish Commissioner in his report should, in my judgment, be adopted. It reads as fol-

sion, and both clauses narrow down the available material more than might be thought at first glance.

There are more phases to be considered in these appointments than might ered in these appointments than might more more yand help should be furnished the passing to one not having the duty of appear to one not having the duty of making them. I have already been notified that both Eastern and Southern Oresian all game flas should be furnished the person of this vicinity. This kind of free advertising avails Mr. Carson very little, Of course, his state ment will be copied by all the small part of the first person of this vicinity. This kind of free advertising avails Mr. Carson very little, Of course, his state.

Warden. At any rate, should this not be done, more more yand help should be furnished the person that will be copied by all the small part of the small part of the state of the carson very little, Of course, his state.

Warden. At any rate, should this not be done, was a rule the sheep men of this vicinity.

This kind of free advertising avails Mr. MILLER, DR. HENRY E. Attorney-at-wall-12.

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This kind Fish Commissioner to all him in performing his duties in that respect. I believe, however, that the members of the Oregon Fish and Game Association, which is the leading sportsmen's club in the state, besides all

> allied than does the Fish Commissioner, yet the Game Warden is possibly in a better posi-tion to protect the fish than is the Fish Com-missioner. Trout cannot be dynamited or poisoned in a stream without having a like ef-fect on young salmon, and what protects one protects the other, and I am very certain that if the cannerymen knew how closely connected the work of caring for game fish is with that of proveding salmon, they would take a greatof protecting salmon, they would take a greatinterest in our work than they have hereore shown. I hope this Legislature will not tofore shown. I hope this Legislature will not fail to pass the necessary legislation to protect the great breeding resort of dunks and other feathered game, Kiamath County. It is simply monetrous that the choicest of game birds are killed and shipped out of the state literally by the carload. So, too, I believe there should be a limit put on the number of history of the carload that can be killed. birds and fish of any kind that can be killed birds and fish of any kind that can be killed or taken in one day by hunters and anglera. There is a line between sport and slaughter, and if it is not defined sharply enough by com-mon consent the Legislature should mark it so that they who hunt and fish may read. Some of our streams are particularly in need of protection, as for some reason they were

> exempted from the operation of certain laws. The Necanicum is a striking example. It is debed with fiv. with cars and built; it is alfished with fly, with eggs and balt; it is almost darumed with selnes and traps, the meah
> used in many instances is so small a onepound trout could hardly survive; at night in
> the Summer time the glare of the lantern or
> a bonfire marks where some persistent fisherman seeks to lure them from the dark water.
> So it has gone on night and day, in season and out of season; and about everything the ingenuity of man could devise has been used

> strued by some, and we are credited in some quarters with merely a selfish desire to enact laws to the end that our personal tastes and pleasures may be ministered to. This is not the fact. In our field we are working in a modest way for the benefit of the state, and if we succeed in getting anchored not only in the statutes, but in the minds of the people as well, the principles of protection to game, future generations will not only bless us, but we will have to the state a great source of wealth, as well as leave to the Oregonians of the future great stores of happiness to draw upon. struck by some, and we are credited in som

In closing, I feel I should pay the small tribute to our secretary of thanking him for his constant and conscientious work on b half of the organization.

The secretary's report, which took up in detail the work done during the last year, was then rend. The report showed among other things that nearly 160 new members have joined since the last annual meeting, the association being well represented in nearly every section of the state.

the state.

A communication was then read from J. E. Krause, one of the directors at Pendicton, in which he presented the felicitations of the Pendicton branch of the association.

Suggestion as to New Came Law. The report of the committee on legis-lation, which had in charge the prepara-tion of the proposed new game law, was then read, the different sections being dis-

cussed as read. The following is a synopsis of the open and closed seasons as voted by the meeting: First-No important changes present law as to beaver, deer, elk, spot-

ted fawn, moose, mountain sheep and silver gray squirrel.

Second—Ducks—Open from September 1 to March 1 of the following year. Limit,

100 ducks in one week for one man.
Third-Swan-Same as ducks.
Fourth-Jacksnipe-Open from September 1 to February 15 of the following year.
Sale prohibited until September 1, 1906. Pifth-English partridge, bulbut, moor hen, dusky dunel, wild turkey, niver pheasant, golden pheasant, copper pheas-ant and green Japanese pheasant and woodcock, all closed until September 15.

Sixth-The recommendations of the

Sixth—The recommendations of the committee as to the seasons, sale, etc., east of the Cascade Mountains, were adopted. These have been heretofore published in The Oregonian.

Beventh—For other portions of the state the following open seasons were adopted for the following birds: Prairie chicken, quail, pheasants tall kinds except those above enumerated), grouse, including ruffed grouse, open season from September 15 to December 1 of each year. Limit in each case 15 birds in one day.

Sale of following birds prohibited; Grouse, to November 15, 1904; pheasants, to November 15, 1904; quail and jacksnipe.

to November 15, 1902; qual and jacksnipe, to November 15, 1902. After these respective dates sale to be allowed during last two weeks of open season.

Eighth—Trout—Law same as now, ex-

cept that it shall be lawful to fish for salmon trout with hook and line in tide waters at any time. Limit all kinds of rout, 125 per day. Ninth-Crawfish-Closed from October 1

to May 1 of following year.

Other portions of committee's report to stand as already published in The Oregonian.

New Officers.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was the next order of business, and all the present officers of the association were re-elected, namely, president J. N. Teal; vice-president, Joseph Paquet; sec-retary, A. E. Gebhardt; treasurer, John The old board of directors was also re

slected.

Before adjournment the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

In Memory of J. W. Whalley. Whereas, it has pleased the giver of all good hunting to call from our midst that true sportsman, gental companion and honest man. J. W. Whalley, we, the members of the Oregon Fish and Game Association, in annual meeting assembled, do hereby deplore the loss of our brother member, and do resolve that we and the sportsman of Oregon generally who we and the sportsmen of Oregon generally were familiar with his manly form it forest and stream, have been bereaved of our most valued comrades, who made every of our most valued comrades, who made every outing a pleasant landmark in the journey of life, and we all feel that his loss is one that can never be replaced. We also tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family, and resolve that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the family of our departed friend.

WILLIAM S. SIBSON, L. P. W. QUIMBY.

departed friend.

ARLINGTON, Dec. 17.—(To the Editor.)

—I notice in your issue of the idth inst. a statement made by J. I. Carson, the Wyoming sheep-buyer, that Mr. Carson and Mr. Lacy had contracted for 10,000 yearlings, in Montana, to be delivered next Summer after shearing, at 21.75 a head, and that there are many sheep for sale in the vicinity of Helena and along the line of the Northern Pacific in Monthe line of the Northern Pacific, in Mon-

the line of the Northern Pacific, in Mon-tana.

Mr. Carson is quoted as saying he wants to buy several thousand yearlings in Oregon next Spring, on condition that he can buy them right; but Oregon sheep men at present are holding their stock too high. If Mr. Carson can buy yearlings in Montana at \$1.75 a head (the opinion prevails here), Mr. Carson is likely not to patronize his old friends in the Hepp-ner vicinity. If I remember correctly, too high. If Mr. Carson can buy yearlings in Montana at \$1.75 a head (the opinion prevails here), Mr. Carson is likely not to patronize his old friends in the Heppner vicinity. If I remember correctly, about a year ago Mr. Carson made a statement in your paper that Eastern buyers could not pay over \$1.50 a head for yearlings. Nevertheless, this same Mr Carson bought in the vicinity of Heppner two trail bands, paying for yearlings \$2.50 a head, and it was conceded by some that his band contained a number of as poor yearlings as left this vicinity.

this vicinity.

this vicinity are informed on the market price of their produce.

I have no doubt that Mr. Carson will

Canyon, returned from Missouri, bring-ing with him 18 head of thoroughbred the Joseph Horald. He also brought two of the finest Hereford bulls that were ever shipped to Oregon. One is a yearling, bred by John O. Wood & Son, of Monroe City, Mo. This buil weighs 1125 pounds, and cost Mr. Woods \$200. The other weighs 806 pounds. It was bred by J. A. Stigers & Sons, of Gallatin, Mo., and cost \$150 Mr. Woods also brought a fine black yearling Abordeen Polangus bull for J. A. McAlister, of Trout Creek, which cost \$150 and weighs 1300 pounds.

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

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Mark T. Kady, Supervisor of Agents, 604-605 McELROY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Sur. 701-702-703 I have no doubt that Mr. Carson will be here in the Spring, but he will have to pay the market price if he buys any yearlings here, which he most generally has done heretofore, and his many friends will be glad to welcome him, for he is one of the heaviest buyers in this district.

John Woods, a stockman of Lightning Canyon, returned from Missouri, bringing with him 18 head of thoroughbred OREGON INVIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY,
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