GAREYARIDLANDACT

How States Must Proceed to Procure Its Benefits.

THE MEASURE AND AMENDMENT

Matter Is of Special Interest to Oregon, as Coming Legislature Contemplates Taking Advantawe of the BIII.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-In view of the expected action of the Oregon Legisla-ture at its approaching session looking to securing to the state the benefits which accrue to it under the Carey irrigation act, it may be well at this time to look over this act and see just what it pro-vides. The Carey act, which was made a section in the sundry civil act of August It, 1894, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Presi-dent, to contract and agree to patent to the States of Oregon, Washington, Call-fornia, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyo-ming, Colorado, North and South Dakota and Utah, or any other states in which may be found desert lands, not to exceed 1,000,000 acres of such land to each state, under certain conditions. The original Carey act was amended by a provision in the sundry civil act of June 11, 1896, known as the Carter amendment. The Carey act is as follows:

"That, to aid the public land states in the reclamation of the desert lands therein, and the settlement, cultivation and sale thereof in small tracts to actual set-tlers, the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, upon proper application of the state, to contract and agree, from time to time, with each of the states in which there may be situated desert lands as defined by the act entitled 'An act to provide for the sale of desert land in certain states and territories, approved March 2, 1877, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 2, 1881, binding the United States march a Rei, ofnoing the United States to donate, grant and patent to the state free of cost for survey or price such desert innds, not exceeding 1,000,000 acres in each state, as the state may cause to be irrighted, reclaimed, occupied, and not less than 29 acres of each 160-acre tract cultivated by actual settlers, within 19 years hext after the passage of this act, as thoroughly as is required of citizens who may enter under the said desert land

Before the application of any state is allowed or any contract or agreement is allowed or any segregation of any of the land from the public domain is or-dered by the Secretary of the Interior, the state shall file a map of the said land proposed to be irrigated which shall or hills a plan showing the mode of the exhibit a plan showing the mode of the contemplated irrigation and which plan shall be sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim said land and prepare it to ruise ordinary agricultural crops and shall also show the source of the water to be used for irrigation and reclamation, and the Secretary of the Interior may make necessary regulations for the reserva-tion of the lands applied for by the state to date from the date of the filing of the map and plan of irrigation, but such res-ervation shall be of no force whatever if such map and plan of irrigation shall not be approved. That my state con-tracting under this section is hereby authorized to make all necessary contracts to cause the said land to be reclaimed, and to induce their settlement and cultivation in accordance with the subject to the provisions of this section, but the state shall not be authorized to lease any of said lands or to use or dispose of the same in any way whatever, except to secure their reclamation, cultivation, and

"As fast as any state may furnish estisfactory proof according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, that any of said lands are irrigated, reclaimed and occupied by actual settlers, patents shall be issued to the state or its assigns for said lands so reclaimed and settled; provided, that said states shall not sell dispose of more than 160 acres of sald lands to any one person, and any sur-plus of money derived by any state from the sale of said lands in excess of the cost of their reclamation shall be held as a trust fund for and be applied to the reclamation of other desert lands in such state. That to enable the Secretary of the Interfor to examine any of the lands that may be selected under the provisions of this section, there is hereby appro-priated out of any moneys in the Treas-ury, not otherwise appropriated, 2000." The following is the text of the Carter

amendment to the foregoing act:

That under any law heretofore or here ance and acceptance of the terms of the grant made in section 4 of an act enti-Ged 'An act making appropriations for the syndry civil expenses of the Govern ment for the fiscal year ending June 20. 1894, approved August 18, 1894, a lien or liens is hereby authorized to be created by the state to which such lands are grantd, and by no other authority what ever, and when created shall be valid on and against the separate legal subdivi-sions of land reclaimed for the actual cost and necessary expenses of reclamation and reasonable interest thereon from the date of reclamation until disposed of to actual settlers, and when an ample supply of water is actually furnished in a ubstantial ditch or canal, or by artesian wells or reservoirs to reclaim a particular tract or tracts of such land, then put-ents shall issue for the same to such state without regard to settlement or cultivation; previded. That in no event, in no contingency, and under no circumstances, shall the United States be in any manner directly or indirectly liable for any amount of any such lien or liability, in

In explanation of how the states shall proceed to avail themselves of the provisions of this act, as it stands today, the General Land Office has issued the follow-

The second paragraph of the above act requires that the state shall first file s map of the lands selected and proposed to be irrigated, which shall exhibit a plan showing the mode of contemplated irrigation and the source of the water. In ac-cordance with the requirements of the act, the state must give full data to show that the proposed plan will be sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim the land and prepare it to raise ordinary ag-ricultural crops. For such purpose a statement of the amount of water available or the plan of irrigation will be neces-ary. The other data required cannot be fully prescribed, as it will depend upon the nature of the plan submitted. All information necessary to enable this office to judge of the practicability for irrigat-ing all the lands selected must be sub-mitted. Upon the filing of such a map and accompanying plan of trrigation, the lands embraced therein will be withheld from other disposition until final action is had thereon by the Secretary of the Interior. If such final action be a disapproval of the map and plan, the lands selected shall, without further order, be subject to disposition as if such reserva-tion had never been made.

The map must be on tracing linen, in ideate, and must be drawn to a scale printer than 1000 feet to I inch. A nation scale is desirable, if the necessry in auton can be clearly shown "The na and field notes in duplicate

A plan and field notes covering tracts se-lected in several land districts need be filed but once in duplicate; one copy in the other districts will be sufficient; but in such case a duplicate map of the lar at least, must be filed in each local land office, showing the lands to be segregated in that district. The map and field notes must show the connections with public survey corners wherever section or town-ship lines are crossed by the irrigation works proposed, and must show full data to admit of retracing the lines of the survey of irrigation works on the ground.

"The map should bear an affidavit of the engineer who made or supervised the preparation of the map and plan, and also of the officer authorized by the State

to make its selections under the act.
"The map should indicate clearly the tracts selected, which must all be desert lands as defined by the acts of 1877 and 1891, and the decisions and regulations of this office therein provided for. The lan-guage of the former act and the decisions thereunder are as follows: 'All lands, exclusive of timber lands and mineral lands, which will not without artificial irrigation produce some agricultural crop, shall be deemed desert land. It is prescribed also as follows:

"First-Lands bordering upon streams, lakes or other natural bodies of water, or through or upon which there is any or through or upon which takes any river, stream, arroyo, lake, pond, body of water or living spring, are not subject to entry under any desert land law until the clearest proof of their desert char-acter is furnished.

"Second-Lands which produce native grasses sufficient in quantity, if unfed by grazing animals, to make an ordinary

crop of hay in usual seasons, are not desert lands. "Third-Lands which will produce an agricultural crop of any kind, in amount to make the cultivation reasonably remunerative, are not desert.
"Fourth-Lands containing sufficient

moisture to produce a natural growth of

trees are not to be classed as desert lands.
"The map should be accompanied by a list in triplicate of the lands selected, designated by legal subdivisions. When a township has not been subdivided, but has had its exteriors surveyed, the whole township may be designated, and when the records are in such condition that the proper notations may be made, a section or part of a section may be designated, but no patent can issue thereon until the land has been surveyed. This list should be dated and verified by a certificate of the selecting agent. The party appearing as agent of the state must file with the register and receiver written and satisfactory evidence of his authority to act

ractory evidence of his authority to act in the premises.

The lists must be carefully and critically examined by the register and receiver, and their accuracy tested by the plats and records of their office. When so examined and found correct in all respects, they will so certify at the foot of each liet.

The state should number the lists in consecutive order, beginning with No. 1, regardless of the land office in which they are to be filed. The Register will thereupon post the selections in ink in the tract book. After the selections are properly posted and marked on the records, the lists, papers and maps will be transmitted to this office, accompanied by the evidence of the agent's appointment. It is required that clear lists of approvals shall in every case be made out by the selecting agents, if, after the above examination, one or more tracts have been re-jected, showing clearly and without eras-ure the tracts to which the Register is

prepared to certify. Also the aggregate area properly footed in the columns and set forth in the certificate.

"For rejected selections a new application and a new list will be required, upon which the Register will note opposite each tract the objections appearing on the records, and indorse thereon his reasons in full for refusing to certify the same in full for refusing to certify the same. The agent will be allowed to appeal in the The agent will be allowed to appeal in the manner provided for in the rules of practice. Lists containing erasures received at this office will not be filed, but will be returned for perfection. On the map of lands selected the Register will mark 'rejected' such tracts as he has rejected on the lists.

"To the list of selections must be added a contract separal by the state officers.

a contract signed by the state officers authorized to make such contracts.

"When the canals or reservoirs required by the plan of irrigation across public land not selected by the state, an application for right of way over such lands

should be field separately.
"In the preceding paragraphs instructions are given for the designation of the lands by the proper state authorities. Upon the approval of the map of the lands and the plan of irrigation, the contract is executed by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President, an directed by the act. Upon the approval of the map and plan, the lands are reserved for the purposes of the act, said reservation dating from the date of the filing of the map and plan in the local Land Office. A duplicate of the approved map and plan, and of the list of lands, is transmitted for the files of the local Land Office, and a triplicate copy of the list is forwarded to the state authorities.

"By the Secretary's decision of January 22, 1888, it was held that the act of 1886 applies to all lands segregated under the act of 1894, and patents will be issued for all such lands in accordance therewise."

that have been segregated, the state should file in the local land office a list, to which is prefixed a certificate of the presiding officer of the State Land Board, or other officer of the state who may charged with the duty of disposing of the lands which the state may obtain under the law, and followed by an affidavit of the State Engineer, or other State officer whose duty it may be to superfu

tend the reclamations of the lands. "The certificate is required in order to show that the state laws accepting the grant of the lands have been duly com

The affidavit is required in order show empliance with the provisions of the law, that an ample supply of water has been actually furnished in a substantial ditch or canal, or by artesian wells or resrvoirs, to each tract in the list, sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim it, and to prepare it to raise ordinary agricul-

"These lists will be called Lists for Patent, and should be numbered by the State consecutively beginning with number one. The list should also show, op posite each tract, the number of the ap-proval segregation list in which it ap-

Upon the filing of such list, the local officers will place thereon the date of filing, and note on the records opposite

"When said list is filed in the local land office there shall also be filed by the State a notice in duplicate, prepared for the signature of the register and receiver. scribing the land by sections, and por tions of sections where less than a sec-tion is designated. This notice shall be published at the exsense of the state once a week in each of five consecutive weeks in a newspaper of established character and general circulation, to be designated by the register as published nearest the land. One copy of said notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the local land office during the entire period of publication.

riod of publication.
"At the expiration of 60 days from the "At the expiration of 60 days from the date of first publication, the State shall file in the local office proof of eald publication and of payment for the same. Thereupon the register and receiver shall forward the list for patent to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, noting thereon any protests or contests as to failure to comply with the law, or as to prior adverse rights together with any recommendations they may deem proper. "Upon the receipt of the papers in the General Land Office, such action will be

General Land. Office, such action will be taken in each case as the showing may require, and all tracts that are free from valid protest of contest, and respecting which the law and regulations have been compiled with, will be certified to the Secretary of the Interior for approval

ANXIOUS TO COME

WOODSTOCK AND IVANHOE KNOCK-ING AT THE CITY'S DOOR.

Petitions in Circulation Asking That the Boundaries Be Extended

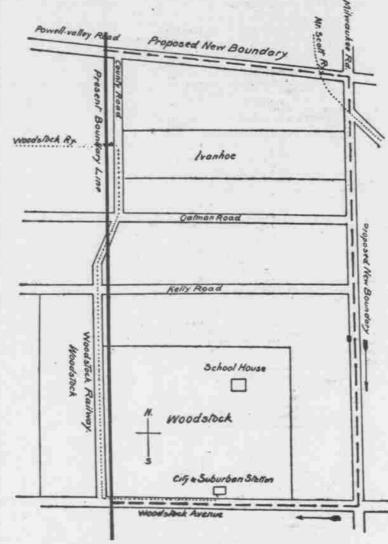
A petition has been circulated generally at Woodstock, Ivanhoe and in the inter-vening additions between the Powell's Vailey road on the north and Woodstock avenue on the south, and the old Milwaukle road on the east, asking the coming Legislature to change the city boundary so they will be a part of Portland. At pres-

sale of game is allowed the open season will have to be made shorter.

This will curtail their sport, and they ask the Legislature to give them a knife and they will go out into the backyard and have it all to themselves.

I may remark right here that I am a farmer, and on my ranch there are over 100 birds surplus each year. I may also add that that surplus lives largely at my expense. The people in the cities want that surplus and are willing to pay for it, but the would-be sportsmen say: "Oh, no; that will never do. If we allow your farmers to sell that surplus, when we go out the game will all be wild and scarce, and we will have to tramp all day to get a bag full of game. Of course, it is a little rough on the people who cannot kill for themselves, but then they have no rights that we are bound to respect." This is the exact situation, and there is no use for any one to deny it.

no use for any one to deny it. Now, what ought the Legislature to do? Simply this: It should stand firmly by the ent, the boundary cuts south across the Powell's Valley road near the northeast corner of the Richard Williams tract, taking in a narrow strip of the Williams tract, and follows a straight southerly course to Woodstock avenue, leaving the



MAP SHOWING DISTRICT ASKING ADMISSION INTO THE CITY.

boundary be changed as prayed for in the petition, it will follow the Powell's Valley road eastward from the point of intersection, instead of going south, to the old Milwaukie road, thence along this road south to Woodstock avenue, and thence along Woodstock avenue west to a point intersecting present boundary. The territory includes the settled portion of the Woodstock school district, but not all the district. Much of it lies to the east, but is sparsely settled. Some ob-jection to annexation is urged by resi-dents of Tremont, as it will leave them without school facilities. This movement for annexation is made in the hope of getting Bull Run water and securing the advantages of the city schools, including the High School. It takes in the Woodstock schoolhouse, where there is an attendance of about 30 pupils. It is a four-room building. The district has about \$5000 bonded indebtedness.

ABRIDGE SHOOTING SEASON A Farmer's Suggested Remedy for

HALSEY, Or., Jan. 7 .- (To the Editor.) Some time ago it was stated in The Ore-onian that the Oregon Fish and Game Association were revising the game laws. As that august (7) body has finished its work, a few remarks will be in order There are two things wrong with the bill First, it will not protect our upland game if it becomes a law; second, it ignores the doctrine of equal rights. If I have read the bill rightly, it allows an individual to catch 125 trout per day during

the fishing season. But the people who cannot go fishing shall have no fish. The deer-hunters are allowed 3½ months in each year to kill the deer, but the people who cannot kill for themselves must do without venison for 12 months in

On upland birds, such as Mongolian pheasants, native pheasants, grouse and quall, the shooters are allowed to kill 15 bldrs of each kind for 75 days in the year; but the people who cannot go hunting shall have no game at all. In fact, it makes it a crime for this class of people to get their share, and if it is a crime to

sell it is a crime to buy. Now, this may look all right to the Oregon Fish and Game Association, but, as a matter of fact, it is all wrong. It is a game-hog proposition from A to izzard. First, the demand for game comes from people who cannot kill for themselves. Second, not one in 20 can kill his or her share of the game so highly prized. Third, every citizen has a right to some of the Oregon game, providing he or she is will-ing to pay for it during the open season. Fourth, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that game, in its wild state, belongs to the people collectively; also, that the object in protecting the game is to get food for the people—a valety of luxurious food. Fifth, to pro hibit the sale of game during the entire open season is to prevent the masses

from getting their share. from getting their share.

If any of the different kinds of our game are too scarce to admit of being sold, the sale, of course, should be prohibited, also. Our deer are on the increase-more plentiful today than 10 years ago-and there is not a single reason for beating the masses out of their share.

Now, what is the matter with the Ore-gon Fish and Game Association? Why are they trying to beat the people out of their chare of the fish and game? In answer to this, allow me to relate the fol-

lowing story:
A few years ago a poor widow, with six children, moved into the village of Haichildren, moved into the village of Haisey. One day she sent her elder boy to a farmhouse on an errand. The boy got what he was sent for and was about to depart, when, seeing a large watermelon on the table, he remarked: "What a fine watermelon." "Yes," replied the lady, "that is a fine molon, and you may take it home to your people, if you wish." The boy, however, stood gazing at the melon. "What is the matter," asked the isdy: "don't your folks like watermelons?" "Oh, yes, ma'am," said he, "they do very much, but it seems like a pity to waste so fine a melon among so many. If you will give me a knife, I will go dut in the back yard and eat it all by myself."

The trouble with this boy was this: He was abnormally selfish. The shooters who are trying to prevent the people from getting their share of the fish and game are just like the boy. They think if the

territory referred to outside. If the made short enough to conform to out supply of game, and let the masses have their share. I challenge any one to show a single reason why the sale of game should be prohibited, provided we allow it to be killed.

It to be killed.

Now, I shall be told that the buffalo were exterminated for their skins; that the wild pigeons of the states were destroyed by pothunters, and that bird life has decreased 45 per cent in 30 of the states (this includes birds of plumage) within the last 15 years. The wild pig-eons were destroyed and driven out of eons were destroyed and driven out of the several states by Indians, sportsmen and pothunters. But this doesn't prove that the people should be deprived of their share of the game. It only proves that too much of this kind of game has been killed. No one wishes to have the game exterminated; and to prevent, let us apply the proper remedy. The rem-edy lies not in depriving the people of their share of the game; not in prohibittheir share of the game; not in prohibit-ing the sale, but simply in abridging the

Should the Oregon Fish and Game Association succeed in getting the law in its way, it will mean an open season all the year 'round for the country boys. weeks ago a farmer in Harrisburg precinct remarked as follows: "If the next Legislature allows the sale of Mon-gollan pheasants I shall obey the law. If not, I intend to have birds on my table every week in the year." This man owns 700 acres of land. Since that time I have heard more than

100 men say the same thing. A few weeks ago a farmer in Halsey precinct made the following remark: "Our game laws are a nuisance. The only law we need is a rigid trespass law. The country boys are bound to kill the birds all the year round." I replied: "There is just one thing that will keep them quiet during the closed season. Allow the sale of birds 23 days on the last end of the shooting season." He said that I was right. I may say right here that more viola-tions of the law have taken place in the

outhern half of Linn County within the last year than in all years previous, yet only two men have been caught, and only one convicted. Why so few caught? Simply for the reason that the farmers are not in sympathy with the law. Ninety-nine per cent of the farmers regard the Mongolian pheasant on their own land as their own property, and they will give the deputies no sid whatever.

Within the last two months I have talked game laws with a great many peo-

talked game laws with a great many people, and 95 out of every 100 are agreed on the following: First, that we should pro-tect the game and fish for the benefit of all—not merely for the benefit of those who can kill. Second, the open season or deer should begin September 1 and close November 15 of each year. Sale of veni-son should be allowed from October 15 to November 5 of each year. Third, open season for Mongolian pheasants, native pheasants, grouse and quall, beginning September 20, and closing November 20 of each year; sale of above birds allowed from October 25 to November 20 of each year. Fourth, sale of trout allowed 25 days in each year. Fifth, nonresident license law; all nonresidents of the state to pay \$10 license for the privilege of hunting in Oregon. Sixth, a rigid trespass law. Seventh, an appropriation of \$2000 to be used for the purpose of protecting the deer. I. e., to prevent hunters from killing out of season for the hides. But if we are going to prevent the sale of venison, not a dollar should be used for

that purpose. As regards the upland birds, if we pro hibit the sale entirely, a deputy in every precinct will not be able to prevent them from being killed out of season. On the other hand, if we make it an object for

Plenty of Space Allotted for For Sick Exhibits.

GOOD WORK OF COMMISSIONERS

Opportunity to Advertise the State at a Time When All Eyes Turn Toward the Const.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4 - (Special corespondence.)-In my letter of a week ago respondence.)—In my letter of a week ago
I spoke about a storm, which is still with
us, except that it has increased in severity, the wind more piercing and the thermometer has gone almost out of sight.
This zero weather is not congenial to the
average Oregonian, but as we have nearly
completed the task for which we came.
We shall be happy to turn our faces to the
setting sun once more. Give us rain, and
plenty of it—anything is preferable to this plenty of it-anything is preferable to this

now and ice. We have selected the following spaces, We have selected the following spaces, subject to the approval of our Legislature: Agricultural building, 1500 square feet; Horticultural building, 1600 square feet; Forestry building, 2000 square feet; Mining building, 1000 square feet; Educational building, 1000 square feet. This is about 1000 feet more than we had at Chicago or Omaha. In the Manufactures building we can have what space our Manufacturers' Association wishes to occurv, if any. In most of the buildings all cupy, if any. In most of the buildings all the space is practically taken, but Gen-eral W. I. Buchanan, director-general; Colonel Weber, Professor Taylor and Dr. Day, who had charge of the departments at the world's fair and trans-Mississippi exposition, and who occupy high positions here, having seen our exhibits at the other places, gave us all the privileges we could possibly ask for, and by a little judicious shifting we secured as good positions as we could have done had we been on the ground first, though a little later we would have been shut out.

The exposition grounds cover 30 acres just north of Buffalo, and are accessible by all electric and steam cars, 30 minutes' ride from the center of the city. We were certainly most agreeably surprised. What impressed us most was not the constella-tion of biuldings, but the uniqueness of the constellation regarding the structures individually. At Chicago and Omaha there were large, barn-like buildings, which one had to travel miles to see, and which, with their white glare, caused many ruined eyes and compelled us to wear smoked glasses. Here the unique arrangement brings everything within range, and the 30 large exhibition buildings, with a free adaptation of the Spanish Benaissance. with its balconies, and tinted in beauti-ful and harmonious shades, form a grand spectacle. It is impossible to describe it in a short article, but the elaborate and beautiful electric lighting effect, using over 200,000 lamps, besides the patrol lights, will surpass anything ever at-tempted in this line. At Omaha we had 20,000 lights. It affords me great pleasure to state that an Oregon boy is at the head of this department—Henry Rustin, whom nany Portlanders will remember.

Then as to the Midway. As a general thing, midways are "hurrah" places, where one looks in vain for evidences of refinement and good taste. The buildings ow approaching completion are above the average, and bespeak a better class of entertainments than is usually given. The slum features are here repressed, and architecturally the buildings, as a whole, are far ahead of anything we have seen

In order that you may understand the magnitude of this exposition, permit we to say that the commissioners have been at work about five years. For two years past they have occupied 80 offices in the Ellicot Square in the city, and 30 offices in the Service building on the grounds, with a clerical force of 600 people, and on the grounds some 5000 people have been and are still employed.

The cost of preparing exposition build-

ings and grounds, including the Midway, it is estimated, will reach \$10,000,000. e on the trains or otels, all seem im-

pressed with the future of the Pacific Coast, but to our surprise few know any-thing of Oregon, and the question, "How far is Portland from Seattle, or from San Francisco?' is a common one, which perhaps is accounted for by the fact that these people are too busy to inquire who are their next-door neighbors. But there is abundant capital seeking investment, and many manufacturing establishments looking for branch locations. By a ju-diclous representation of our mining in-terests, our manufacturing facilities, coupled with cheap fuel and power, and the many other advantages Oregon po sesses, we may reasonably expect a large return for the small investment in making an exhibit of Oregon's resources.

While the factory chimneys are all smoking and the dinner-pail brigade is large, the prosperity seems one-sided. The wives and children of this brigade show it by their pinched faces, and are thinly clad and poorly shod. They are restless, and the rumblings of the approaching storm of migration westward, predicted by sociologists for five years past, are heard

louder and louder every day.

As we enter upon the new century, do not let us look upon it as beginning life over; do not let us think of making a new start, but consider that the push and energy of the past is behind us, urging us on and on to renewed activity. With a united effort and a solid front, Oregon must and will reap its share of capital, manufactories and pe HENRY E. DOSCH.

VICE IN NEW YORK.

Frank Moss Says Civic Pride Will Redeem the City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-Frank Moss, expresident of the Board of Police Cor missioners, speaking last night at the Universal Thought Salon at Winterbury Hall on the topic, "Things in General," blamed the men who buy special privileges for municipal misrule in New York. He said among other things:
"This unanimous pointing to poor Sens

tor Sullivan, Martin, Engel, Percy, Nagle tor Sullivan, Martin, Engel, Percy, Nagle and Devery is suspicious. It is suspicious that all the newspapers agree in attacking vice. It is suspicious that Tammany itself points to the particular vices of gambling and disorderly houses. I am inclined to look behind and see what greater evil is shielded. The men who might start an organization to overthrow Tammany are themselves guilty of doing practically the same thing. The men who have been the same thing. The men who have been building up this system of coruption know that the men who were in control in New York life were buying privileges and were fattening upon the fruits of special pur-

chase privileges.

"Devery is bad enough, but he is a mere creature, a mere product. The commissioners are as guilty as Devery, yet they talk of taking one of them to be the single head of the department. He is the very man who broke faith with a chief with whom he had no fault to find, to put Mr. Devery where he is at the beheat of politicians and gamblers. There has been all this discussion about vice, but he has done nothing. There has not been a single trial, but he is not the ultimate criminal. He is the creature of a system.

"Croker is certainly an object against

"Croker is certainly an object against which we have to turn our batteries, but I don't know that he is the worst one. There are men in New York who are great financial powers and who have been furnishing the brains for Tammany Hall

First—the medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute Oures of female ills le Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Second-Mrs. Pinkham oan show by her letter flies in Lynn that a milllon women have been restored to health by her medicine and advice.

Third-All letters to Mrs. Pinkham are received, opened, read and an-swered by women only. This fact is cartifled to by the mayor and postmas-ter of Lynn and others of Mrs. Pinkham's own city. Write for free book containing these certificates.

Every ailing woman is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham and get her advice free of charge.

Lydia E Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Masa.

for years and profiting by it, and they have been using the rough man who is the nominal head to control the masses and they have given the rough man's price." Mr. Moss described the enormous value of the subways as an illustration of the special privileges which he said a certain few men were interested in, and he said that it was to protect them in the enjoyment of that monopoly that they main-tained Tammany and t≥rough Tammany prevented a construction of the pipe gal-leries which would carry wires in compe-tition with the subways. This is the condition, yet the misera

ble public is amused over dives and gamb-ling dens and the holders of special priv-leges slylrany We'll see if we can get the reformers to put in nomination for Mayor some man who won't interfere with our

special privileges.
"One of the biggest builders in New York said to me: "If I were to tell you some of my experiences it would turn the city upside down."

"Why don't you tell me? I said.
"Oh it would end me, was the reply.
"What white-livered men we are in New York. I have seen men turn pale when I suggested that they speak out. Though vice is had it is not the worst thing. If it was not for corruption in business life there would not be so much in politics. One can be a railroad-wrecker or an ab sorber of corporations and be considered

espectable,
"The strife that is now on will go on until a force of men who have patriotism and civic pride will redeem the city." and divic pride will redeem the city."
Discussing the developments and the attitude of Tammany in connection with a system of protection to gamblers and other forum of yele in this city, Dr. Parkhurst said last night:

hurst said last night:
"If these charges are true and can be presented by the District Attorney as absolute evidence, resulting in the conviction of guilty men, it will be a great thing for justice and the city. We all have known that these crimes of Tammany existed, but the names of the men in it were what we wanted. We wanted to know particularly as to how the system worked and what portion of it reached Tammany Hall as an organization. If MACKAT, DR. A. E., Phys. and Surgeon. 2004 The District Attorney can go before the Grand Jury substantiating these charges with names and dates, connecting the men who paid the money with the criminals who received it, it will mean Sing the surger property of the property of worked and what portion of it reached

mais who received it, it will mean Sing Sing for a lot of them.

"There is nothing so important for re-form in New York as to cut the strings of Tammany's treasury. The leaders never cared for anything but money. All their apparent interest in organizing so-called reform movements has been a mere pretense. With the proof, there is no rea-son why Mr. Philbin should not make quick work of it, and remove the necessity for Mr. Croker's return to New York.
"If we could get about 100 of the gang into Sing Sing the city would have some chance for its municipal life. To convict Tammany as an institution is one thing: to convict its guilty members as individ-uals is quite another. I have always be-lieved in the ultimate triumph of virtue and the people. It looks hopeful to hear that gamblers have no quarter with the

system of blackmalling them.
"Complaint has been made of the May-or's inactivity. But Mr. Van Wyck has-been made unable to do anything, even if he wanted to. The Tammany system is

in control.

"From the present disclosures it looks as if Tammany Hall might be destroyed entirely. I hope they will be sustained by evidence and the blackmailers sent to Sing Sing."
The charges that members of Tammany Hall ad New York city officials have been collecting "blood money" from gambling-

houses and other disreputable places of the city is officially denied by the Tam-many committee of five. Lewis Nixon, who is chairman of the committee, has made public a statement, in which he There is an organization of men known

as the 'Combine,' that is organized for systematic blackmail, and they cloak the workings by pretending to be paying Tammany Hall the money they collect for the protection they are supposed to furnish in its name."

If local leaders can be found to carry on the fight, Bishop Potter will assist in launching a anti-vice crusade in Philadelphia, and will speak at a mass meeting at the Academy of Music in that city to be held tomorrow night. "I understand that Philadelphia is in as deplorable a condition in regard to its

as deplorable a condition in regard of its municipal government as is the City of New York," said the Bishop. "And what is more, Philadelphia is a Republican city. It would seem, therefore, that mu-nicipal corruption may flourish under the aupices of either party. This is a truth which both Republicans and Democrats are bound to admit.

which both Republicans and Democrats are bound to admit.

"A delegation of prominent citizens from Philadelphia called on me some daya ago and asked me to speak in that city. They told me that the city was in and need of an awakening of popular sentiment and of reform in municipal affairs. I said that I would giadly assist in any movement which had for its end the exmovement which had for its end the exermination of vice and corruption, but declined to take an active part until I knew that there would be local leaders to carry on the fight. I expect to hear tomorrow if satisfactory arrangements have been made."

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 8.—Frank Weich, a puglilst, died today from the effects of his fight at Cedar Park, Phillipsburg, N. his fight at Cedar Park, Philipsourg, N. J., on New Year's Eve with Paddy Donivan. Warrants are out for the arrest of some 30 men connected with the fight. Donivan and several others are in jall at Belvidere, N. J.

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