

CAREY ARID LAND ACT

How States Must Proceed to Procure Its Benefits.

THE MEASURE AND AMENDMENT

Matter Is of Special Interest to Oregon, as Coming Legislature Contemplates Taking Advantage of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—In view of the expected action of the Oregon Legislature at its approaching session looking to securing the state's benefits which accrue to it under the Carey arid land act, it may be well at this time to look over this act and see just what it provides.

The Carey act, which was made a section in the civil act of August 11, 1894, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, to contract and agree to patent to the States of Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, 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.

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That, to add the public land states in the reclamation of the desert lands, and the settlement, cultivation and sale thereof in small tracts to actual settlers, the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, be and hereby is authorized and directed to apply 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 in the act...

Before the application of any state is allowed or any contract or agreement is entered into, the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, shall file a map of the land proposed to be irrigated which shall show the plan of irrigation and which shall be sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim said land and prepare it for ordinary agricultural crops and also show the source of water to be used for irrigation and reclamation, and the Secretary of the Interior may make necessary regulations for the reservation of the land...

When patents are desired for any lands under the Carey act, the state shall file in the local land office a list, to which is prefixed a certificate of the presiding officer of the State Land Board, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the list of lands to be charged with the duty of disposing of the lands which the state may obtain under the law...

When the filing of such list, the local officers will place thereon the date of filing of first publication, the State shall file in the local office proof of said 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 have thereon.

ANXIOUS TO COME IN

WOODSTOCK AND IVANHOE KNOCKING AT THE CITY'S DOOR.

Petitions in Circulation Asking That the Boundaries Be Extended to the Westward.

A petition has been circulated generally at Woodstock, Ivanhoe and in the intervening additions between the Powell's Valley road on the north and Woodstock Avenue on the south, and the old Milwaukee road on the east, asking the coming Legislature to change the city boundaries so they will be a part of Portland. At present, 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

territory referred to outside. If the 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 Milwaukee road, thence along this road south to Woodstock avenue, and thence along Woodstock avenue west to a point intersecting the proposed 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 objections to annexation are urged by residents 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 3500 bonded indebtedness.

made short enough to conform to our 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.

ABRIDGE SHOOTING SEASON

A Farmer's Suggested Remedy for Game Abuses.

HALSEY, Or., Jan. 7.—(To the Editor.)—Some time ago it was stated in The Oregonian that the Oregon Fish and Game Association were to propose to the next Legislature that the sale of Mongolian pheasants be prohibited. I shall obey the law. If not, I intend to have birds on my table every week in the year. This man owns 30 acre 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 right trespass law. The country boys are bound to kill the birds all the year round." It is repeated: "Just open the closed season. Allow the sale of birds 25 days on the last end of the shooting season." He said that I was right in my opinion, and that the approaching storm of migration westward, predicted by sociologists for five years past, are heard louder and louder every day.

As regards the upland birds, if we prohibit the sale entirely, a deputy in every district will be able to prevent them from being killed out of season. On the other hand, if we make it an object for the country boys to protect these birds, they will kill very few until the season begins. With the selling season put off until October 25, the country boys cannot average more than six birds per shooter per day. I might say, right here, "that is a fine melon, and you may take it home to your people, if you wish."

The trouble with this boy was that 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 kill if the

OREGON AT BUFFALO

Plenty of Space Allotted for Exhibits.

GOOD WORK OF COMMISSIONERS

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

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—(Special correspondence.)—In my letter of a week ago I spoke about a storm, which is still with us except that the wind is 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 snafu and ice.

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, 1200 square feet; Mining building, 3000 square feet; Educational building, 1500 square feet. This is about 1000 feet more than we had at Chicago or Omaha. In the Manufacturers' building we can have what space our Manufacturers' Association wishes to occupy, if any. In most of the buildings all the space is practically taken, but General Phares, our State Engineer, and 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, have 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 could be desired. We have been on the ground first, though a little later we would have been shut out.

The exposition grounds cover 350 acres just north of Buffalo, and are accessible by all electric roads, with a free omnibus ride from the center of the city. We were certainly most agreeably surprised. What impressed us most was not the constellation of buildings, 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, at the large exhibition building, with a free adaptation of the Spanish Renaissance, with its balconies, and tinted in beautiful and harmonious shades, form a grand spectacle. It is impossible to describe in a short article the elaborate and beautiful electric lighting effect, using over 200,000 lamps, besides the patrol lights, will surpass anything ever attempted in this line. At Omaha we had 20,000 light bulbs, and it gave me great pleasure to state that an Oregon boy is at the head of this department—Henry Rustin, whom many Portlanders will remember.

In order that you may understand the magnitude of this exposition, permit me to say that the commissioners have been in the city about five or six years. In the past they have occupied 30 offices in the Elliot Square in the city, and 30 offices in the Service building on the grounds. It is a credit to our State that all these entertainments have been held in the slum features are here repressed, and architecturally the buildings, as a whole, are far ahead of anything we have seen so far.

While the factory chimneys are all smoking at the dinner-pail brigade is large, and prospective visitors go home with their children and families. The wives and children of this brigade show it by their pinched faces, and are thinly clad and poorly shod. They are restless, and are impatiently awaiting the approaching storm of migration westward, predicted by sociologists for five years past, are heard louder and louder every day.

VICE IN NEW YORK

Frank Moss Says Civic Pride Will Redeem the City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Frank Moss, ex-president of the Board of Police Commissioners, speaking last night at the University Club, said that Tammany 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 unimposing, pointing to poor Seneca, Sullivan, Martin, Engel, Percy, Nagle and Dervy is suspicious. It is suspicious that all the newspapers agree in attacking Tammany Hall. This is suspicious. It points to the particular vices of gambling and disorderly houses. I am inclined to look behind and see what greater vice is shielded. The men who might start an organization to show Tammany are themselves guilty of doing practically the same thing. The men who have been building up this system of corruption know that they have to turn out 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

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

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Mr. Moss described the enormous value of the privilege which he secured for the city. He said that he had secured the right to put in nomination for Mayor some man who would not interfere with our political interests.

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

"What white-livered men we are in New York. I have seen men turn pale when I suggest that they will reform the city. Vice is bad it is not the worst thing. If it was not for corruption in business life there would not be so much in politics."

"If these charges are true and can be presented by the District Attorney as a force which will reform the city, it is a victory for justice and the city. We all have known that these crimes of Tammany are bad, 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 the District Attorney can go back to the Grand Jury substantiating these charges with names and dates, connecting the men who paid the money with the criminal records, we will mean Sing Sing for a lot of them."

"There is nothing so important for reform in New York as to cut the strings of Tammany's treasury. The leaders now in office are to be broken up. We have their apparent interest in organizing so-called reform movements has been a mere pretense. With the proof, there is no reason why we should not have some of the best 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 the city, and let them have some chance for its municipal life. To convict Tammany as an institution is one thing; to convict its guilty members as individuals is another. I have always believed in the ultimate triumph of virtue and the people. It looks hopeful to hear that gamblers have no quarter with the system of blackmailing them."

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