

POINTS TO GREEN

Evidence in the Hood River Assassination.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY

Testimony Proved a Double Tragedy Was Narrowly Averted—Diligent Search of Officer for Suspect Unrewarded.

HOOD RIVER, March 25.—Developments in yesterday morning's cold-blooded murder of Edson V. Benjamin, at the Wandorf ranch, near Underwood's Landing, Wash., seem to point conclusively to the guilt of James Green, a logger of that vicinity. Green has been suspected of the murder from the start. Both his previous and subsequent acts seem to show the correctness of this theory.

Double Tragedy Narrowly Averted.

The fact that only by the splitting of the assassin's bullet was a double tragedy averted is regarded as another scrap of evidence against the man who shot Edson V. Benjamin, daughter of Ed Underwood, sat next to Benjamin at the midnight supper in direct line with the shot. When it was fired, the bullet entered Benjamin's head over the left ear and emerged from the heavy right cheek bone split in two. One of the flying pieces was imbedded in Mrs. Brown's arm. By this it is evident that she was engaged in an object for assassination. Green has often threatened her life, and has been insanely jealous of any attentions paid her, however innocent and friendly.

James Green.

Benjamin had often been the object of Green's threats. The dead man was charged by Green with being responsible for the loss of his property. He had a wife, who is hardly more than a girl, although divorced from a previous marriage.

Green is said to have made the assertion that Benjamin, who was a married man, and on friendly terms with the Underwood family and the daughter, Mrs. Brown, broke off Green's engagement with Mrs. Brown by "killing" her. In his opinion, the death of Benjamin was the latter's friends, and all who paid any friendly attentions to Mrs. Brown.

New Facts in the Inquest.

Two incidents brought out at the coroner's inquest illustrate Green's jealous pursuit of Benjamin and his former lover. One was the fact that Green was present at the Wandorf dance, testified as follows: "The night of the dance, going from the house to the barn, I heard a man walking away from the corner of the house, about 100 feet away. I couldn't see who it was, but I saw a gun. Five minutes later I heard the shot."

Heid for Cattle-Killing.

VALE, Or., March 25.—Sam Winchester and Harry Hinton, of Westfall, were brought here yesterday from Ontario, where they were tried in the justice court for killing a 5-year-old steer belonging to the Pacific Livestock Company. They are held in \$300 bonds to await the action of the circuit court. It seems that Manager Kilburn, of the livestock company, was informed that the animal had been killed in Polk County, and while the hide had been buried. When the hide was dug up, it was found that part containing the brand had been cut out. Winchester and Hinton were taken to Ontario for trial. Harry Hinton was one of the witnesses, but the evidence implicated him, and he was put under arrest as a party to the crime.

SUED FOR CARELESS SHOOTING.

Man Who Was Taken for Wildcat Asks Damages.

SALEM, Or., March 25.—Thomas Graham, of the city, who has been taken for a wildcat, is suing for \$200 damages. Some time ago Graham was in the Polk County circuit court against Webb Lewis, to recover \$200 damages. Some time ago Graham was in the Polk County circuit court against Webb Lewis, to recover \$200 damages. Some time ago Graham was in the Polk County circuit court against Webb Lewis, to recover \$200 damages.

Mrs. Brown's Story.

Mrs. Nellie Brown gave the following details of the murder and the suspicious she holds against Green: "We were dressing for a smoke report came, filling the room with smoke. I was sitting next to Mr. Benjamin, saw him reel and fall. I then ran into a corner and called, 'Flow out the lights,' to prevent him from shooting the rest of us. I afterwards blew them out. The bullet struck me in the shoulder. I suspect Jim Green. He threatened to take the life of Benjamin two months ago. He also threatened my life, and last Thursday said he would kill himself, only some one else would go first. He has repeatedly threatened my life."

Search Was Dilatory.

Had the search for Green not been conducted in such a half-hearted manner he would probably be in prison. Immediately after the eye-witnesses had recovered from their terror at the cold-blooded, brutal murder, messengers were sent for Constable William Woods and Justice of the Peace A. J. Haynes. When they arrived there was a quibble as to their powers. Justice Haynes at first started to hold the inquiry, then ceased, saying: "I can't hold this inquiry. I am a witness."

Green Leaves for Brush.

The morning of the murder, Green returned to the house of Ben Beals, where he has been living for several weeks. He packed up his blankets, and it is expected that a number of kids will be lost.

RAILROAD WINS ITS SUIT

JACKSON COUNTY ASSESSMENT CUT BY SUPREME COURT.

New Value Will Be Placed on Property Where Officials Act Arbitrarily—Other Decisions.

SALEM, Or., March 25.—The Supreme Court today modified the decision of the Circuit Court for Jackson County in the suit of the Oregon & California Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Company against Jackson County.

In the suit on the whole the Southern Pacific is victorious, but the decision of the Supreme Court is not as favorable to the company as was that of the Circuit Court. The costs of the appeal, which will be large, are taxed to the company. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs to enjoin the collection of certain taxes attempted to be levied upon the roadbed and lands of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. It was charged that the Assessor, G. A. Jackson, fraudulently assessed the property at an arbitrary and excessive rate, and that later, when he had become County Clerk, he and County Judge Crowell, as a majority of the County Board of Equalization, fraudulently sustained the assessment. The suit was tried before Judge H. K. Hanna, and resulted in a decree reducing the assessment. The county having appealed, the Supreme Court, in a lengthy opinion, by Judge C. E. Wolverton, modifies the decree so as to raise the assessment somewhat higher than was fixed by the Circuit Court. The decision, coming just at the time when assessors are beginning

UNKNOWN MAN MURDERED.

Body Discovered Alongside Railroad Track Near The Dalles.

THE DALLES, Or., March 25.—The body of an unknown man was found alongside the O. R. & N. Railroad track near Summit, Or., on the morning of yesterday afternoon. The discovery was made by a section hand. The body was lying face downward and was partially covered with a blanket. This gave rise to the belief that the man had met his death by sleeping on or too near the track.

CONNECTED WITH HOOD RIVER TRAGEDY.

James Green.

It appears that Jackson elected Assessor of Jackson County in 1894, and in June, 1896, was elected County Clerk. After his election as Clerk and before his term of office began, he assessed the property of the railroad and the lands owned and controlled by the railroad and the lands of the Southern Pacific Company, leaving all other property to his successors. His assessment was as follows: 27,944.12 acres Congressional land... \$7,294.56 acres independent land... 2,919 25.83 miles roadbed and franchise... 62,500

History of Case.

The roadbed and franchise were assessed at \$100.00 per mile. The Southern Pacific Company asked the County Board of Equalization to reduce the assessment to \$50.00 per mile on roadbed, and to 25 cents per acre on independent land. The board struck out the word "franchise," however. Before the taxes became delinquent the company paid the amount assessed against its rolling stock depot, depot grounds, improvements and contract lands, and also paid upon its railroad bed at the rate of \$500 per mile, and upon its Congressional and independent lands at 25 cents per acre. The county having begun proceedings to collect the remainder, suit was brought for an injunction. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled, an answer filed, the cause tried, and a decree rendered assessing the roadbed at \$500 per mile and the land at 25 cents per acre, from which the county appealed.

Unjust Assessments Not to Be Upheld

"It is a rule of equity jurisprudence that a suit will not be entertained to enforce a tax which is excessive or illegal. So it is that courts of equity will not use the injunctive process to restrain revenue officers in the collection of taxes simply because the property of a citizen may have been irregularly or illegally assessed, unless it is afforded an adequate remedy at law. But there exists another rule, which is grounded in the public interest, and which it is the duty of the courts to enforce. That rule is that the public interest requires that the property of a citizen should not be burdened unequally upon certain property-owners, or class of such owners, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law, equity and justice, and to the consummation of the fraud, and to that end will enforce the collection of a tax based upon such fraudulent assessment, and to the extent of such assessment, if it appears unequal and unjust."

Getting at Values.

"We come now to the manner of assessing plaintiff's property. . . . Counsel differ widely as to the proper method of determining the value of real property of the plaintiff, namely, the 'roadbed,' as it is termed in the roll, the depots and buildings appertaining thereto, including the lands upon which they are situated, and the lands granted by Congress and in aid of construction. . . . The 'roadbed and franchise' were assessed as the property of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, but the term franchise was struck out by the Board of Equalization. There was, however, no reduction in the valuation on that account. Real estate, as it is considered in a commercial sense, differs widely from other property. Sales and transfers are so infrequent and unusual, except for the purpose of determining the value of the property, that it is difficult to ascertain its value. . . . After citing numerous authorities, the opinion continues: 'In determining, therefore, the value of

RAILROAD WINS ITS SUIT

JACKSON COUNTY ASSESSMENT CUT BY SUPREME COURT.

New Value Will Be Placed on Property Where Officials Act Arbitrarily—Other Decisions.

SALEM, Or., March 25.—The Supreme Court today modified the decision of the Circuit Court for Jackson County in the suit of the Oregon & California Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Company against Jackson County.

In the suit on the whole the Southern Pacific is victorious, but the decision of the Supreme Court is not as favorable to the company as was that of the Circuit Court. The costs of the appeal, which will be large, are taxed to the company. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs to enjoin the collection of certain taxes attempted to be levied upon the roadbed and lands of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. It was charged that the Assessor, G. A. Jackson, fraudulently assessed the property at an arbitrary and excessive rate, and that later, when he had become County Clerk, he and County Judge Crowell, as a majority of the County Board of Equalization, fraudulently sustained the assessment. The suit was tried before Judge H. K. Hanna, and resulted in a decree reducing the assessment. The county having appealed, the Supreme Court, in a lengthy opinion, by Judge C. E. Wolverton, modifies the decree so as to raise the assessment somewhat higher than was fixed by the Circuit Court. The decision, coming just at the time when assessors are beginning

UNKNOWN MAN MURDERED.

Body Discovered Alongside Railroad Track Near The Dalles.

THE DALLES, Or., March 25.—The body of an unknown man was found alongside the O. R. & N. Railroad track near Summit, Or., on the morning of yesterday afternoon. The discovery was made by a section hand. The body was lying face downward and was partially covered with a blanket. This gave rise to the belief that the man had met his death by sleeping on or too near the track.

CONNECTED WITH HOOD RIVER TRAGEDY.

James Green.

It appears that Jackson elected Assessor of Jackson County in 1894, and in June, 1896, was elected County Clerk. After his election as Clerk and before his term of office began, he assessed the property of the railroad and the lands owned and controlled by the railroad and the lands of the Southern Pacific Company, leaving all other property to his successors. His assessment was as follows: 27,944.12 acres Congressional land... \$7,294.56 acres independent land... 2,919 25.83 miles roadbed and franchise... 62,500

History of Case.

The roadbed and franchise were assessed at \$100.00 per mile. The Southern Pacific Company asked the County Board of Equalization to reduce the assessment to \$50.00 per mile on roadbed, and to 25 cents per acre on independent land. The board struck out the word "franchise," however. Before the taxes became delinquent the company paid the amount assessed against its rolling stock depot, depot grounds, improvements and contract lands, and also paid upon its railroad bed at the rate of \$500 per mile, and upon its Congressional and independent lands at 25 cents per acre. The county having begun proceedings to collect the remainder, suit was brought for an injunction. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled, an answer filed, the cause tried, and a decree rendered assessing the roadbed at \$500 per mile and the land at 25 cents per acre, from which the county appealed.

Unjust Assessments Not to Be Upheld

"It is a rule of equity jurisprudence that a suit will not be entertained to enforce a tax which is excessive or illegal. So it is that courts of equity will not use the injunctive process to restrain revenue officers in the collection of taxes simply because the property of a citizen may have been irregularly or illegally assessed, unless it is afforded an adequate remedy at law. But there exists another rule, which is grounded in the public interest, and which it is the duty of the courts to enforce. That rule is that the public interest requires that the property of a citizen should not be burdened unequally upon certain property-owners, or class of such owners, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law, equity and justice, and to the consummation of the fraud, and to that end will enforce the collection of a tax based upon such fraudulent assessment, and to the extent of such assessment, if it appears unequal and unjust."

Getting at Values.

"We come now to the manner of assessing plaintiff's property. . . . Counsel differ widely as to the proper method of determining the value of real property of the plaintiff, namely, the 'roadbed,' as it is termed in the roll, the depots and buildings appertaining thereto, including the lands upon which they are situated, and the lands granted by Congress and in aid of construction. . . . The 'roadbed and franchise' were assessed as the property of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, but the term franchise was struck out by the Board of Equalization. There was, however, no reduction in the valuation on that account. Real estate, as it is considered in a commercial sense, differs widely from other property. Sales and transfers are so infrequent and unusual, except for the purpose of determining the value of the property, that it is difficult to ascertain its value. . . . After citing numerous authorities, the opinion continues: 'In determining, therefore, the value of

RAILROAD WINS ITS SUIT

JACKSON COUNTY ASSESSMENT CUT BY SUPREME COURT.

New Value Will Be Placed on Property Where Officials Act Arbitrarily—Other Decisions.

SALEM, Or., March 25.—The Supreme Court today modified the decision of the Circuit Court for Jackson County in the suit of the Oregon & California Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Company against Jackson County.

In the suit on the whole the Southern Pacific is victorious, but the decision of the Supreme Court is not as favorable to the company as was that of the Circuit Court. The costs of the appeal, which will be large, are taxed to the company. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs to enjoin the collection of certain taxes attempted to be levied upon the roadbed and lands of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. It was charged that the Assessor, G. A. Jackson, fraudulently assessed the property at an arbitrary and excessive rate, and that later, when he had become County Clerk, he and County Judge Crowell, as a majority of the County Board of Equalization, fraudulently sustained the assessment. The suit was tried before Judge H. K. Hanna, and resulted in a decree reducing the assessment. The county having appealed, the Supreme Court, in a lengthy opinion, by Judge C. E. Wolverton, modifies the decree so as to raise the assessment somewhat higher than was fixed by the Circuit Court. The decision, coming just at the time when assessors are beginning

UNKNOWN MAN MURDERED.

Body Discovered Alongside Railroad Track Near The Dalles.

THE DALLES, Or., March 25.—The body of an unknown man was found alongside the O. R. & N. Railroad track near Summit, Or., on the morning of yesterday afternoon. The discovery was made by a section hand. The body was lying face downward and was partially covered with a blanket. This gave rise to the belief that the man had met his death by sleeping on or too near the track.

CONNECTED WITH HOOD RIVER TRAGEDY.

James Green.

It appears that Jackson elected Assessor of Jackson County in 1894, and in June, 1896, was elected County Clerk. After his election as Clerk and before his term of office began, he assessed the property of the railroad and the lands owned and controlled by the railroad and the lands of the Southern Pacific Company, leaving all other property to his successors. His assessment was as follows: 27,944.12 acres Congressional land... \$7,294.56 acres independent land... 2,919 25.83 miles roadbed and franchise... 62,500

History of Case.

The roadbed and franchise were assessed at \$100.00 per mile. The Southern Pacific Company asked the County Board of Equalization to reduce the assessment to \$50.00 per mile on roadbed, and to 25 cents per acre on independent land. The board struck out the word "franchise," however. Before the taxes became delinquent the company paid the amount assessed against its rolling stock depot, depot grounds, improvements and contract lands, and also paid upon its railroad bed at the rate of \$500 per mile, and upon its Congressional and independent lands at 25 cents per acre. The county having begun proceedings to collect the remainder, suit was brought for an injunction. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled, an answer filed, the cause tried, and a decree rendered assessing the roadbed at \$500 per mile and the land at 25 cents per acre, from which the county appealed.

Unjust Assessments Not to Be Upheld

"It is a rule of equity jurisprudence that a suit will not be entertained to enforce a tax which is excessive or illegal. So it is that courts of equity will not use the injunctive process to restrain revenue officers in the collection of taxes simply because the property of a citizen may have been irregularly or illegally assessed, unless it is afforded an adequate remedy at law. But there exists another rule, which is grounded in the public interest, and which it is the duty of the courts to enforce. That rule is that the public interest requires that the property of a citizen should not be burdened unequally upon certain property-owners, or class of such owners, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law, equity and justice, and to the consummation of the fraud, and to that end will enforce the collection of a tax based upon such fraudulent assessment, and to the extent of such assessment, if it appears unequal and unjust."

Getting at Values.

"We come now to the manner of assessing plaintiff's property. . . . Counsel differ widely as to the proper method of determining the value of real property of the plaintiff, namely, the 'roadbed,' as it is termed in the roll, the depots and buildings appertaining thereto, including the lands upon which they are situated, and the lands granted by Congress and in aid of construction. . . . The 'roadbed and franchise' were assessed as the property of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, but the term franchise was struck out by the Board of Equalization. There was, however, no reduction in the valuation on that account. Real estate, as it is considered in a commercial sense, differs widely from other property. Sales and transfers are so infrequent and unusual, except for the purpose of determining the value of the property, that it is difficult to ascertain its value. . . . After citing numerous authorities, the opinion continues: 'In determining, therefore, the value of

RAILROAD WINS ITS SUIT

JACKSON COUNTY ASSESSMENT CUT BY SUPREME COURT.

New Value Will Be Placed on Property Where Officials Act Arbitrarily—Other Decisions.

SALEM, Or., March 25.—The Supreme Court today modified the decision of the Circuit Court for Jackson County in the suit of the Oregon & California Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Company against Jackson County.

In the suit on the whole the Southern Pacific is victorious, but the decision of the Supreme Court is not as favorable to the company as was that of the Circuit Court. The costs of the appeal, which will be large, are taxed to the company. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs to enjoin the collection of certain taxes attempted to be levied upon the roadbed and lands of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. It was charged that the Assessor, G. A. Jackson, fraudulently assessed the property at an arbitrary and excessive rate, and that later, when he had become County Clerk, he and County Judge Crowell, as a majority of the County Board of Equalization, fraudulently sustained the assessment. The suit was tried before Judge H. K. Hanna, and resulted in a decree reducing the assessment. The county having appealed, the Supreme Court, in a lengthy opinion, by Judge C. E. Wolverton, modifies the decree so as to raise the assessment somewhat higher than was fixed by the Circuit Court. The decision, coming just at the time when assessors are beginning

UNKNOWN MAN MURDERED.

Body Discovered Alongside Railroad Track Near The Dalles.

THE DALLES, Or., March 25.—The body of an unknown man was found alongside the O. R. & N. Railroad track near Summit, Or., on the morning of yesterday afternoon. The discovery was made by a section hand. The body was lying face downward and was partially covered with a blanket. This gave rise to the belief that the man had met his death by sleeping on or too near the track.

CONNECTED WITH HOOD RIVER TRAGEDY.

James Green.

It appears that Jackson elected Assessor of Jackson County in 1894, and in June, 1896, was elected County Clerk. After his election as Clerk and before his term of office began, he assessed the property of the railroad and the lands owned and controlled by the railroad and the lands of the Southern Pacific Company, leaving all other property to his successors. His assessment was as follows: 27,944.12 acres Congressional land... \$7,294.56 acres independent land... 2,919 25.83 miles roadbed and franchise... 62,500

History of Case.

The roadbed and franchise were assessed at \$100.00 per mile. The Southern Pacific Company asked the County Board of Equalization to reduce the assessment to \$50.00 per mile on roadbed, and to 25 cents per acre on independent land. The board struck out the word "franchise," however. Before the taxes became delinquent the company paid the amount assessed against its rolling stock depot, depot grounds, improvements and contract lands, and also paid upon its railroad bed at the rate of \$500 per mile, and upon its Congressional and independent lands at 25 cents per acre. The county having begun proceedings to collect the remainder, suit was brought for an injunction. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled, an answer filed, the cause tried, and a decree rendered assessing the roadbed at \$500 per mile and the land at 25 cents per acre, from which the county appealed.

Unjust Assessments Not to Be Upheld

"It is a rule of equity jurisprudence that a suit will not be entertained to enforce a tax which is excessive or illegal. So it is that courts of equity will not use the injunctive process to restrain revenue officers in the collection of taxes simply because the property of a citizen may have been irregularly or illegally assessed, unless it is afforded an adequate remedy at law. But there exists another rule, which is grounded in the public interest, and which it is the duty of the courts to enforce. That rule is that the public interest requires that the property of a citizen should not be burdened unequally upon certain property-owners, or class of such owners, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law, equity and justice, and to the consummation of the fraud, and to that end will enforce the collection of a tax based upon such fraudulent assessment, and to the extent of such assessment, if it appears unequal and unjust."

Getting at Values.

"We come now to the manner of assessing plaintiff's property. . . . Counsel differ widely as to the proper method of determining the value of real property of the plaintiff, namely, the 'roadbed,' as it is termed in the roll, the depots and buildings appertaining thereto, including the lands upon which they are situated, and the lands granted by Congress and in aid of construction. . . . The 'roadbed and franchise' were assessed as the property of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, but the term franchise was struck out by the Board of Equalization. There was, however, no reduction in the valuation on that account. Real estate, as it is considered in a commercial sense, differs widely from other property. Sales and transfers are so infrequent and unusual, except for the purpose of determining the value of the property, that it is difficult to ascertain its value. . . . After citing numerous authorities, the opinion continues: 'In determining, therefore, the value of

RAILROAD WINS ITS SUIT

JACKSON COUNTY ASSESSMENT CUT BY SUPREME COURT.

New Value Will Be Placed on Property Where Officials Act Arbitrarily—Other Decisions.

SALEM, Or., March 25.—The Supreme Court today modified the decision of the Circuit Court for Jackson County in the suit of the Oregon & California Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Company against Jackson County.

In the suit on the whole the Southern Pacific is victorious, but the decision of the Supreme Court is not as favorable to the company as was that of the Circuit Court. The costs of the appeal, which will be large, are taxed to the company. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs to enjoin the collection of certain taxes attempted to be levied upon the roadbed and lands of the Oregon & California Railroad Company. It was charged that the Assessor, G. A. Jackson, fraudulently assessed the property at an arbitrary and excessive rate, and that later, when he had become County Clerk, he and County Judge Crowell, as a majority of the County Board of Equalization, fraudulently sustained the assessment. The suit was tried before Judge H. K. Hanna, and resulted in a decree reducing the assessment. The county having appealed, the Supreme Court, in a lengthy opinion, by Judge C. E. Wolverton, modifies the decree so as to raise the assessment somewhat higher than was fixed by the Circuit Court. The decision, coming just at the time when assessors are beginning

UNKNOWN MAN MURDERED.

Body Discovered Alongside Railroad Track Near The Dalles.

THE DALLES, Or., March 25.—The body of an unknown man was found alongside the O. R. & N. Railroad track near Summit, Or., on the morning of yesterday afternoon. The discovery was made by a section hand. The body was lying face downward and was partially covered with a blanket. This gave rise to the belief that the man had met his death by sleeping on or too near the track.

CONNECTED WITH HOOD RIVER TRAGEDY.

James Green.

It appears that Jackson elected Assessor of Jackson County in 1894, and in June, 1896, was elected County Clerk. After his election as Clerk and before his term of office began, he assessed the property of the railroad and the lands owned and controlled by the railroad and the lands of the Southern Pacific Company, leaving all other property to his successors. His assessment was as follows: 27,944.12 acres Congressional land... \$7,294.56 acres independent land... 2,919 25.83 miles roadbed and franchise... 62,500

History of Case.

The roadbed and franchise were assessed at \$100.00 per mile. The Southern Pacific Company asked the County Board of Equalization to reduce the assessment to \$50.00 per mile on roadbed, and to 25 cents per acre on independent land. The board struck out the word "franchise," however. Before the taxes became delinquent the company paid the amount assessed against its rolling stock depot, depot grounds, improvements and contract lands, and also paid upon its railroad bed at the rate of \$500 per mile, and upon its Congressional and independent lands at 25 cents per acre. The county having begun proceedings to collect the remainder, suit was brought for an injunction. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled, an answer filed, the cause tried, and a decree rendered assessing the roadbed at \$500 per mile and the land at 25 cents per acre, from which the county appealed.

Unjust Assessments Not to Be Upheld

"It is a rule of equity jurisprudence that a suit will not be entertained to enforce a tax which is excessive or illegal. So it is that courts of equity will not use the injunctive process to restrain revenue officers in the collection of taxes simply because the property of a citizen may have been irregularly or illegally assessed, unless it is afforded an adequate remedy at law. But there exists another rule, which is grounded in the public interest, and which it is the duty of the courts to enforce. That rule is that the public interest requires that the property of a citizen should not be burdened unequally upon certain property-owners, or class of such owners, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law, equity and justice, and to the consummation of the fraud, and to that end will enforce the collection of a tax based upon such fraudulent assessment, and to the extent of such assessment, if it appears unequal and unjust."

Getting at Values.

"We come now to the manner of assessing plaintiff's property. . . . Counsel differ widely as to the proper method of determining the value of real property of the plaintiff, namely, the 'roadbed,' as it is termed in the roll, the depots and buildings appertaining thereto, including the lands upon which they are situated, and the lands granted by Congress and in aid of construction. . . . The 'roadbed and franchise' were assessed as the property of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, but the term franchise was struck out by the Board of Equalization. There was, however, no reduction in the valuation on that account. Real estate, as it is considered in a commercial sense, differs widely from other property. Sales and transfers are so infrequent and unusual, except for the purpose of determining the value of the property, that it is difficult to ascertain its value. . . . After citing numerous authorities, the opinion continues: 'In determining, therefore, the value of

How Old Are You? About sixty? And yet probably you are not a day over forty! At this time of life gray hair adds twenty years to the looks. What is to be done? Just use Ayer's Hair Vigor, that's all. 'Twill bring back the old, dark color to your gray hair every time, all the dark, rich color your hair used to have. It isn't a dye, something that suddenly changes your hair; but it's a hair food, something that gradually but surely brings back the old color. Ayer's Hair Vigor also stops falling of the hair, and keeps the scalp healthy. 'I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years and can testify to its wonderful merit. It has kept the scalp free from dandruff and the hair soft and glossy and has prevented it from turning gray.'—Mrs. F. A. SOULE, Billings, Mont. One dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist first. If he cannot supply you, send me one dollar and will express a bottle to you. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. SEND FOR OUR HANDSOME BOOK ON THE HAIR.

Little outlay of time and money.

The question is, "Why are they not done?" "The answer must lie in the character of the people themselves. They have forgotten, or perhaps they have never realized how much benefit can be derived from pleasant home surroundings. Here is the teacher's opportunity. Many of these people are only waiting for the suggestion.

Millions of Aphid Larvae.

OREGON CITY, March 25.—"There are millions of aphid larvae in the newly-planted ground," said George Randall, of New Era preloin today, "and unless the weather conditions are such as to destroy the eggs, considerable damage will result. The Fall-sown grain in most localities looks exceedingly well. The hopes are being getting to sprout, and many growers have set out small patches of Hungarian hops from sprouts sent out by the Agricultural Department."

Exhibit for Buffalo Fair.

Clatsop County Mill Will Send Spruce Log and Fir Lumber. ASTORIA, Or., March 25.—Clatsop County will have at least one creditable exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. It being prepared by the Necanicum Spruce Lumber Company, of Seaside, and will consist of a 16-foot spruce log, 8 1/2 feet in diameter, a number of carefully prepared hemlock planks, a quantity of spruce finishing lumber and an assortment of the various kinds of boxes manufactured by the company. The exhibit is now ready for shipment and will be under the personal supervision of Forestry Expert Johnson.

LIVER FLUKE AMONG SHEEP.

Dr. Withycombe Discovers Disease and Tells How It May Be Avoided. COVALLIS, Or., March 25.—At the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station a thorough investigation of the fatal disease among sheep reported in Saturday's Oregonian from Salem is in progress. Considerable light has been thrown on the extent of the losses hereon collected, and the station staff is busily engaged in a scientific investigation of the disease. When asked relative to the matter, Dr. Withycombe, vice-director of the station, replied that from information at hand the percentage of fatality reported was overstated. He said: "The information gathered by the experiment station, 5 per cent or less is indicated as the loss of sheep from the ravages of the 'liver fluke.' However, incidentally, flocks have suffered serious losses from this disease, and farmers owning infected animals should give the matter careful consideration. The Oregon Experiment Station has undertaken an investigation of this disease, commonly known as the liver-fluke disease. The data relating to the metamorphosis of these distomes is somewhat incomplete. Enough, however, is known to indicate that to avoid infection sheep and goats should not be permitted to graze upon swampy land in July, August and September. In fact, it is not safe to pasture these animals upon such land at any time. Underdrainage will remove the danger of infection from fluke, as swampy places or stagnant pools are the habitat of its intermediate host. This season the work of the station in the investigation of the disease will be mainly an endeavor to ascertain definitely the migratory period of the distome. Scientists generally concur in the opinion that the flukes leave the gall ducts of the liver and are expelled some time during the Spring. Hence definite information is desired in regard to this point, so that the period when sheep are rid of this parasite may be determined. All pasture lands, even if they are swampy, are not infested with fluke; therefore, the owner of a flock should exercise care not to introduce infected stock upon them. When the time sheep are free from fluke is determined, then 'fluke' is said to be 'sheep upon non-infested land at any time. Underdrainage will remove the danger of infection from fluke, as swampy places or stagnant pools are the habitat of its intermediate host. This season the work of the station in the investigation of the disease will be mainly an endeavor to ascertain definitely the migratory period of the distome. Scientists generally concur in the opinion that the flukes leave the gall ducts of the liver and are expelled some time during the Spring. Hence definite information is desired in regard to this point, so that the period when sheep are rid of this parasite may be determined. All pasture lands, even if they are swampy, are not infested with fluke; therefore, the owner of a flock should exercise care not to introduce infected stock upon them. When the time sheep are free from fluke is determined, then 'fluke' is said to be 'sheep upon non-infested land at any time. Underdrainage will remove the danger of infection from fluke, as swampy places or stagnant pools are the habitat of its intermediate host. This season the work of the station in the investigation of the disease will be mainly an endeavor to ascertain definitely the migratory period of the distome. Scientists generally concur in the opinion that the flukes leave the gall ducts of the liver and are expelled some time during the Spring. Hence definite information is desired in regard to this point, so that the period when sheep are rid of this