METHODS OF A BANK

HOW BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED AT THE STATE TREASURY.

Use of Drafts Simplifies Operations and Adds to Security—Deposits in Banks.

SALEM, Oct. 6.—Business methods pursued in the Oregon State Treasury are in many respects similar to banking methods. The magnitude and nature of the transactions make it almost a necessity that the methods of modern banking be adopted. In talking recently on this subject, Hon. Charles S. Moore, State Treasurer, explained some of the details of Treasury business. He said:

"There was a time in the history of the world when all business was done by trading—when the farmer who had a cow to sell hunted up a neighbor who had grain or fruit to sell, and a trade was effected. That mode of doing business soon became inconvenient and unsuited to the growing business world, and money was invented. The man who had a cow to sell then bartered his stock for money and kept the money until he wanted to exchange it for grain or fruit, or some other essential of life. But the handling and transportation of large sums of money became unsuited to the growing needs of trade, and bank paper was invented. The transactions of the State Treasury amount to about $2,000,000 per year, and convenience and safety forbid that this business be done in cash.

"For example, a resident of Eastern Oregon who has state warrants to the amount of several thousand dollars sends them to us by mail, and asks us to remit to him. If we handled cash only we would be obliged to send a clerk down town with the money, where he would buy a draft at the bank and then we would send the draft to the owner of the warrants. Then when an Eastern Oregon County Treasurer sent in a $10,000 draft in payment of state taxes, we would have to send a clerk down to the bank to get the draft cashed and bring the money to the Treasury. If we did our business that way and kept all our cash in the Treasury it would keep one man busy carrying money to the bank to buy drafts, and bringing back money received when he cashed drafts. A trustworthy man at a good salary would have to be employed for this work, and even then we would be apt to lose money by hold-ups.

"Under such conditions we would be compelled to do all our money business during banking hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and there would very frequently be a day's delay in receiving or transmitting money. The public would not be satisfied with the primitive manner of doing business.

"We keep deposits of money in the principal banks of Portland and Salem. When an Eastern Oregon man sends us warrants to be cashed, we immediately write a draft on a Portland bank and send it to the owner of the warrants. He deposits his draft in his local bank, and the money is placed to his credit, so that he can draw it in large or small sums, as he may see fit, or he can get the whole amount at once. When a County Treasurer sends us tax money he sends it in the form of a draft. We do not cash the draft and bring the money to the Treasury, but send the draft to the Portland or Salem bank and have it placed to our credit.

"By this means of doing business we can send out money early in the morning or late at night. The state money is never carried through the streets, so as to tempt robbers to hold up a messenger. We do not have the trouble of counting out cash to send to the bank to buy drafts, and do not have to keep tab on any messenger to see that he has purchased drafts for the proper amounts. The man who does business with us by mail gets a prompt response and gets his money in a manner that secures him against loss.

"It happens sometimes that mistakes will occur, through carelessness of a man in writing his address or in some other manner, and letters go astray. In that case, if we were handling cash only, we would be compelled to send a clerk down town to consult the bank officials regarding the draft we had purchased some time before. Under our system of doing business we have all the records right here in our office, and any error can be corrected in a moment.

"Not all our business is done by mail. Residents of Salem and vicinity come to the Treasury to pay in or receive money, and we pay them cash unless they ask for a draft. A few moments ago a man came in here and got $15,000. If he had wanted it we would have paid him cash. But he did not want to carry that sum of money down town in his pockets, and asked for a draft. We gave him a draft, and if he fails to get to the bank before it closes for the night, he can carry his draft home with him without any fear of being robbed. If we handled cash only he could not have secured a draft.

"Very often men from Portland or other sections of the state come to the Treasury to get money that is due them. They don't want money which they must carry back home with them. If we give them cash they must go down town and buy a draft, and then cash the draft after they get home. Under our method of doing business we can give him a draft, and if he is in a hurry to catch a train, or does not want to be troubled with carrying money down town, the whole transaction is closed in a moment.

"To the extent that I have described, we do a sort of banking business. We do it for our own convenience and safety, and for the convenience and safety of those who have business with the Treasury Department. Of course, none of the banks draw drafts payable by us, hence we must keep deposits in the banks at the business centers, Salem and Portland, to cover the drafts we issue. It must not be supposed that we keep nearly all our money on deposit at the banks, for we do a large amount of business by means of cash handed over the counter. Our deposits are intended to be large enough to cover any draft we may be called upon to make.

"A large part of our business is with the school funds, which are loaned out on mortgage securities by the State Land Board. When a man in Lane County, for example, applies for a loan, he must send in his abstract of title, with the recommendation of our attorney, etc., and the board considers the application. If the application be approved, we pay over the money and take a mortgage on the man's land. We cannot well do business with a Lane County man and do it with cash. When we send him the money we send it in the form of a draft, which he cashes at his bank in Eugene. When he gets ready to pay off his mortgage he sends us a draft for the amount due, and we send it to the bank to be deposited to our credit. In this age of the world, this is the only practicable way of doing business, and it is simply a question of whether we shall send money to the bank every time we want a draft, or send the money in a lump and then write the drafts ourselves.

"We put the money in the banks for the convenience of the public, but put it there on our own responsibility. If a bank in which we have money should fail, the State Treasurer or his bondsmen must stand the loss. Of course, we don't intend to get caught on anything of that kind, and we do business with only such banks as we think are good. The money is not loaned to the banks, and we can draw every dollar of it at any time we have need to do so or may deem best."

THE NORTHWEST RAILROAD.

Sale of the Property Will Take Place at Baker City on the 18th.

BAKER CITY, Oct. 5.—Receiver T. B. A. Price, of Portland, is in the city on business connected with the sale of the Northwest Railroad, which is to take place in this city the 18th of this month. There are several rumors afloat in connection with this and other proposed railroads in this part of the state. One is to the effect that the movement to build a road from here to Ballard's Landing, on the Snake River, is a bear movement inaugurated for the purpose of keeping other bidders from coming in and bidding on the property and franchises of the Northwest Railroad, which it is understood is to be purchased by a prominent New York financial institution. Mr. Price says that he knows of no conflict between the interests of the Northwest Railroad and the proposed road from this city. The sale is to take place as advertised and Mr. Price intimated nothing that might be done in the way of railroad building from Baker City, would in any way interfere with the future of the Northwest road.

At a conference of business men, held in this city yesterday for the purpose of considering a proposition to build a railroad from here to the Seven Devils country, Mayor Carter, who presided, appointed a committee consisting of O. L. Miller, P. Basche, C. M. Sage, William Pollman, H. C. Bowen, L. Crabill, N. C. Haskell, John Waterman and W. J. Patterson to draft articles of incorporation and confer with the O. R. & N. people in regard to a right of way claimed by that corporation, said to have been secured in 1899. The capital stock is to be $1,000,000, with shares at $100 each. It is claimed that a large Eastern corporation is ready to finance the proposition, provided the right of way can be secured.

Industrial School for the Blind.

In the course of a few days Charles E. Nebergall will leave for Portland for the purpose of organizing a company to establish and maintain an industrial school for the blind. Mr. Nebergall is an old resident of this city who was so unfortunate as to lose the sight of both his eyes some years ago by the explosion of a bottle of pop, which threw shattered glass in his eyes and destroyed his sight. For a time he was a student at the State School for the Blind, at Salem, but the Legislature, at its last session, passed a bill which excluded all persons over 21 years of age from the school, and this threw Mr. Nebergall and several other inmates of the institution out. Since leaving the state school Mr. Nebergall has set about organizing an industrial school for the blind, and he has met with considerable encouragement here, where he is well known, and he goes to Portland with the best of indorsements.

Mr. Nebergall's plan is to interest a number of people of wealth and influence to join together and furnish the means to establish an industrial school in Portland, where blind men and women can become masters of some useful trade, by means of which they can earn their own living, and thus be able to take care of themselves.

New Electric Machinery.

The electric light company has just placed an order for about $8000 worth of new machinery, which is to be delivered here and set up within 30 days. The new system will be up-to-date in every particular. For some time past the machinery at the light works has been giving out frequently at night and plunging the city into darkness. The machinery now in use was brought here from Ogden, where it had done duty for several years in a plant in that city.

Olive Creek Ore.

Ed Tobin, manager of the Olive Creek mine, which is owned by the Olive Creek Gold Mining Company, came in yesterday with some samples of ore from a vein which has just been opened up on the lower tunnel, where, at a distance of 400 feet from the face of the tunnel, a ledge has been cut which contains a vein of ore three and one-half feet wide which assays $20 to the ton. This company, which is composed of Chicago capitalists, purchased this mine two years ago, since which time over 2000 feet of tunneling has been done for the purpose of developing the property.

NATIONAL INSPECTION.

Some of the Companies of Washington Militia May Be Mustered Out.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 6.—Under a general order issued by Adjutant-General Darin, Washington National Guard, Captain John Kinzie, United States Army, retired, has been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and has been detailed as inspecting officer, and will visit all the companies of the guard at their home stations on the dates set out below for the purpose of making an inspection:

Company C, North Yakima, October 21; Company A, Tacoma, October 22; Company E, Tacoma, October 23; Troop B, Tacoma, October 24; Company B, Seattle, October 25; Company D, Seattle, October 26; Company M, Whatcom, October 28; Company F, Chehalis, October 30; Company G, Vancouver, October 31; Company C, Goldendale, November 1; Company I, Walla Walla, November 2; Company L, Colfax, November 4; Company G, Garfield, November 5; Company H, Spokane, November 6; Company K, Spokane, November 7; Company A, Davenport, November 8.

The result of this inspection may be the mustering out of some of the companies, for the reason that it is understood that if any of the companies do not come up to the standard such action will be taken.

Northwest Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Pensions have been granted as follows:

Washington—Increase, restoration and reissue—eGorge W. Herron, Columbia City, $10; George W. Hoyt, Vancouver, $8; George B. Nichols, Soldiers' Home, Orting, $8; John A. Willock, Olalla, $8. Original widows—Margaret J. Hill, Tacoma, $8; special act, September 21—Augusta Johnson, Port Angeles, $8.

Idaho—Increase, restoration, ressue—Salem Carpenter, Shoshone, $6.

Postoffices in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Two postoffices have been established in Alaska, to be supplied from Nome. One is at Deering, with Wallace B. Smith as Postmaster, and the other at Shishmoref, with George I. Sargent as Postmaster.

An office has also been established at Sharon, Bear Lake County, Idaho, with James C. Neibaur as Postmaster.

Keep the liver and kidneys in order. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy to regulate these organs.

TO HOLD SHIFTING SAND

GOVERNMENT TREEPLANTER EXAMINES BANK OF COLUMBIA.

Expresses Confidence in Plans to Control Sand and Protect Crops and Railroad Track.

THE DALLES, Or., Oct. 6.—William L. Hall, chief tree-planter for the Government Bureau of Forestry, has just finished a careful investigation of the shifting sand stretches that border the south bank of the Columbia River, for a distance of about 100 miles east of this point along which the main line of the O. R. & N. Co. extends. This investigation has been made at the request of Representative Moody, who brought the attention of Chief Forester Pinchot to the existing conditions upon that gentleman's late visit to the state, so far interesting him in the problem that upon returning to Washington he at once sent his chief treeplanter here to ascertain the origin of the drifts and to report upon a remedy. Mr. Hall spent 10 days traveling over the road between The Dalles and Umatilla on a railroad velocipede, accompanied by an employe of the road, carefully examining the character, size and direction of the big sand drifts and dunes with a view of determining on a line of action by which they may be anchored.

WHY THE TOWN OF BIGGS HAD TO MOVE. SAND DRIFTS TWENTY FEET HIGH COVERING SITE OF TOWN ONE-HALF MILE FROM PRESENT STATION.

Beginning near Mosier, 12 miles west of this city, the sand stretches along the river's edge in a narrow ribbon, gradually widening and making into the valley until at this point it completely covers a strip one mile wide, ranging from low dunes to drifts 20 feet high, sweeping on up the Columbia until it merges into the sandy sage plains above the mouth of the Umatilla River. To illustrate the shifting character of these drifts, 20 years ago the valley above this city was a grassy plain upon which cattle were pastured, market gardens cultivated and a city race track maintained. Today, an average of 10 feet of sand overspreads every sign of vegetation, shifting so continually and rapidly in the high winds of this section that it is a serious menaace to the traffic of the railroad company. To this drifting sand alone was due the wreck of a gravel train September 13, when two engines, derailed by a sudden drift on the track, plowed into a drift of sand, killing two of the most trusted engineers on the road. While more serious on account of loss of life, this wreck is only one of many where heavy destruction to rolling stock and expensive delays to traffic have been experienced by the railroad company for years. The loss and damage is small when compared to the endless expense of the large force of sand shovelers which the company is compelled to keep on hand along these sections of the road in order to keep their track clear.

Regarding his observations, Mr. Hall states that no doubt exists in his mind concerning the ultimate success of a systematic effort to control the sand dunes by means of forest trees and plants. "The whole subject," he said, "has two objects in view; first, the protection of property, and second, the reclamation of the miles now lying waste in the Valley of the Columbia, in the lowest portions of which there is little arable land where no protection from the wind can be had. Proper judgment in planting of trees, with a judicious mode of procedure in the starting of wind breaks will, without doubt, reclaim the upper lands of the valley, and turn the course of blowing sand from the tracts now covered.

"Regarding wind breaks, it is estimated that every foot of height protects one rod of ground, hence a Lombardy poplar wind break, of an average height of 60 feet, properly set out, would reclaim practically 1000 feet of land. For these breaks poplars, cotton-woods, or locusts are most servicable, with a planting of choke-cherries and currant bushes at intervals, willows serving best near the water's edge. In this scheme of reclamation the Government stands ready to co-operate with any one, irrespective of the extent of the enterprise, and will as readily give aid to a farmer towards the planting of five or ten acres of land as to a corporation for large tracts. The supply of this great sand bed lies along the upper river and tributaries. From there it is washed in large quantities, during the freshets and floods, being deposited in clean, shining layers along the borders of the river, whence the winds take it back across the valley from the banks to the bluffs as soon as dry."

Mr. Hall has gone to California expecting to return in a short time to confer with President Mohler and Representative Moody as to the future plans of this undertaking.

SLUICING OUT SAND DUNES TO CLEAR RAILROAD TRACK. NOT ENOUGH WATER TO DO MUCH GOOD.

ALEUTS DYING OFF.

Rapid Decline in the Native Population of the Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The rapid decline of the native population of the Aleutian chain of islands is told in a report just received by the Marine Hospital Service from F. J. Thornbury, its assistant surgeon at Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The report says that formerly there were 120 villages on the islands with a native population variously estimated at from 1500 to 2500. Now in the same district there are only 10 villages and 1000 inhabitants, exclusive of whites, of whom 300 are creoles (mixed breeds, with Russians and other nationalities) and 700 Aleuts. The report says:

"Last year Unalaska had 353 inhabitants, 116 of whom, or nearly one-third, died. According to data obtained from the Russian priest of the Greek Catholic Church, Rev. B. P. Kashereroff, who has the only mortality records kept in the village, there being no health officer or even physicians, 30 deaths were ascribed to "cold," 24 to consumption, 33 to measles and 7 to old age; 5 were drowned.

"The remarkable mortality from measles among the natives in Alaska during the past year appears ascribable largely to the bad sanitary environment and lack of precaution against exposure. On the Kuskowim and in other sections on the mainland, from one-half to two-thirds of the natives died, and many were left unburied in the mud houses where they lived, surviving members immediately deserting the huts, which latter often contain from one to two dozen natives living regardless of family relations. As many as half a dozen dead bodies have been seen by prospectors in a single hovel, and numerous dead bodies were seen lying about on the ground, partly eaten by foxes. There are numerous instances of whole villages being deserted, the few surviving natives having a superstition about staying where so many of their number had died."

ALASKA POSTAL SERVICE.

Northermost Office in the World Established at Port Barrow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Postoffice Inspector John P. Clum has returned from a trip of inspection through Alaska. He has reported to the department that the service generally is in excellent condition, more particularly in the Yukon Valley, where the various towns have a mail service of once a week in each direction. He established the northernmost postoffice in the United States and what is probably the northernmost postoffice in the world. This is at Point Barrow, where Rev. Dr. H. Richmond Marsh, the missionary at the little settlement, was appointed Postmaster. This place, where the northernmost newspaper in the world is published once a year, will receive the mails once a year by a United States revenue cutter. Heretofore, the few whites in the vicinity have had to send for their mail 700 miles, and often much further.

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

Feature of the Last Day of The Dalles Street Carnival.

The street carnival and district fair came to a close last night amid the tooting of horns and general din of a crowd who were reluctant to have the last day close. Throughout the week the largest crowds ever assembled in The Dalles have been in attendance, dividing their time between the booths and exhibits of the carnival street and the speedway, where the prize stock and races could be seen. The Indians have been the chief attraction nightly, apparently enjoying their dancing and gambling as much as the spectators. Last evening an Indian wedding crowned their performances, which was conducted on the bandstand, as the other two paleface weddings have been. Feathers, beads, vermilion, etc., have been at a premium in the camps for a week past, each siwash striving to outdo the others in eccentric decorations. The management feel highly pleased with the result of their efforts, and anticipate the best financial success when their accounts are balanced.

No Mining in Siberia.

SEATTLE, Oct. 6.—D. Eveanoff, a representative of the Russian Government, who has returned from a trip of inspection to Nome and Siberia, states that American miners will be strictly prohibited from either mining on their own account, or working for wages, in Siberia. He also states that next Spring the Treasury Department of the Russian Government will patrol the Siberian Coast with revenue steamers, whose duty it will be to see that no trading is done with the natives except by persons acting under permits from the Russian Government.

Gold Dust Robbery.

SEATTLE, Oct. 6.—A $2500 gold dust robbery was committed on the Yukon steamer White Horse on her last voyage up the Yukon from Dawson. The treasure was owned by Dr. P. D. Carper, who arrived in Seattle today from the North. The dust was a portion of a $25,000 shipment.

Foundation Gave Way.

FOREST GROVE, Oct. 6.—The foundation of the Gaston warehouse gave way yesterday and precipitated 200,000 pounds of hay to the ground.

The prunedriers in this locality are running full blast, the crop being only slightly injured by the late rains. There will be a large grape crop here this season.

Denied Motion for Review.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Secretary of the Interior has denied the motion for review of the departmental decision rejecting the application of William C. Caldwell for repayment of purchase money paid by him on a cash entry for a quarter section tract in The Dalles land district.

Land Patent Approved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved a patent of 4802 acres in the Seattle land district, Wash., to the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

POSTOFFICE BUSINESS

OREGON REPORTS SHOW MARKED INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR.

Statement of the Auditor for the Department—Advancement in Washington and Idaho Offices.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The annual report of the auditor for the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, will contain an elaborate statement showing the gross receipts and net revenue of all presidential postoffices in the United States. The presidential offices in Oregon show a marked increase, both in gross receipts and net earnings, over the year previous, as shown by the following table:

SAND DUNE WHICH HAS GRASSED OVER.

OFFICE.	Gross Receipts. 1901.	Gross Receipts. 1900.	Net Revenue. 1901.	Net Revenue. 1900.
Albany	$ 8,986	$ 8,935	$ 4,859	$ 5,903
Arlington	2,398	1,931	652	646
Ashland	5,859	5,595	3,507	3,634
Astoria	12,138	11,474	3,937	3,863
Baker City	13,199	12,693	6,809	7,925
Burns	2,151	498	787	207
Corvallis	4,988	5,208	2,849	3,071
Cottage Grove	2,042		1,045	
Dallas	3,190	3,167	1,480	1,858
Eugene	10,435	9,079	6,547	5,816
Forest Grove	2,814	2,882	1,114	1,183
Grant's Pass	5,640	5,331	3,328	3,322
Heppner	3,588	3,393	1,566	1,471
Hillsboro	2,266	2,244	876	854
Hood River	3,749	3,300	2,007	2,000
Huntington	2,047	1,143	736	538
Independence	2,379	2,599	1,062	1,180
La Grande	7,182	6,669	4,669	4,087
Lakeview	1,843		792	
Lebanon	2,083	1,006	618	278
McMinnville	4,888	4,563	2,834	2,565
Marshfield	3,659	4,021	1,805	2,329
Medford	4,399	3,907	2,562	2,190
Newberg	2,421	1,285	1,145	697
Oregon City	7,197	6,608	4,700	4,290
Pendleton	11,304	10,471	7,207	7,203
Portland	223,584	213,945	132,719	133,099
Prineville	2,281		920	
Roseburg	6,334	5,981	3,768	3,416
Salem	18,824	17,838	7,660	8,049
Silverton	468		218	
The Dalles	9,700	10,410	4,783	6,498
Tillamook	1,681		611	
Union	3,016	2,926	1,115	1,777
Woodburn	476		176	
Total	$404,340	$369,016	$224,090	$219,064

Attention is called to the fact that Cottage Grove was made a presidential office October 1, 1900, Lakeview and Tillamook on the same date, while Silverton and Woodburn were advanced to the presidential class April 1, 1901. This fact accounts for the small totals for these offices. The difference between the items gross receipts and net revenue is made up by salaries, clerk hire, rent, light and fuel and incidental expenses, and in the larger offices the cost of free delivery is also included.

Washington Offices.

The same advancement that is found in the Oregon offices exists with regard to those of Washington and Idaho. The returns for the Washington offices are as follows:

OFFICE.	Gross Receipts. 1901.	Gross Receipts. 1900.	Net Revenue. 1901.	Net Revenue. 1900.
Aberdeen	$ 12,216	$ 5,457	$ 10,209	$ 3,715
Anacortes	2,573		1,351	
Ballard	4,342	3,767	2,670	2,259
Blaine	2,542	544	1,347	270
Centralia	4,392	2,717	2,547	1,884
Chehalis	5,167	4,893	2,912	3,075
Cheney	[illegible]	1,759	1,111	919
Colfax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,269
Colville	3,082	2,672	1,594	1,435
Cosmopolis	1,061		800	
Davenport	4,300	4,091	2,564	2,355
Dayton	4,984	2,025	2,506	2,581
Ellensburg	7,322	5,929	5,284	3,893
Everett	16,750	12,113	9,360	8,504
Fairhaven	7,197	5,541	5,120	3,666
Goldendale	2,364	2,361	952	948
Hoquiam	6,059	4,698	4,002	2,752
Montesano	3,278	2,999	1,682	1,561
Mount Vernon	3,446	2,984	1,916	1,484
New Wh'tc'm.	16,473	13,836	7,352	5,724
Northport	2,930	2,662	1,339	716
North Yakima	11,233	9,606	6,889	6,054
Oakesdale	2,595	2,636	1,045	1,096
Olympia	11,994	9,277	3,355	1,062
Palouse	3,547	3,494	1,794	1,742
Pomeroy	2,244	2,989	407	1,153
Port Angeles	3,064	3,651	1,781	1,926
P't Townsend	5,224	5,360	2,758	2,897
Pullman	5,509	5,094	3,160	2,969
Puyallup	2,825	2,772	1,320	1,367
Republic	5,324	5,562	3,317	3,753
Ritzville	3,690	2,782	2,247	1,559
Roslyn	3,186	1,386	1,763	695
Seattle	206,621	167,136	130,103	107,574
Sedro-Woolley	1,970		1,075	
Shelton	2,369	1,185	1,618	582
Snohomish	4,377	4,156	2,442	2,397
South Bend	3,295	3,062	1,659	1,634
Spokane	97,516	92,201	53,736	52,856
Sprague	2,213	2,001	928	617
Tacoma	73,811	63,892	31,736	23,782
Tekoa	2,642	1,671	825	851
Vancouver	5,992	6,585	3,332	4,016
Waitsburg	2,778	2,707	1,307	1,337
Walla Walla	17,970	16,994	7,157	7,911
Wenatchee	1,582		895	
Wilber	2,939	2,666	1,542	1,271
Total	$608,572	$512,462	$338,176	$284,039

Idaho Offices.

OFFICE.	Gross Receipts. 1901.	Gross Receipts. 1900.	Net Revenue. 1901.	Net Revenue. 1900.
Blackfoot	$ 3,738	$ 3,659	$ 1,688	$ 1,809
Boise	23,574	19,102	13,201	10,734
Caldwell	4,362	3,951	2,181	1,871
Coeur d'Alene	467		216	
Genessee	2,089	2,217	801	928
Grangeville	3,655	3,776	1,643	928
Hailey	3,427	3,157	1,799	1,529
Idaho Falls	5,615	5,401	3,072	2,363
Lewiston	10,124	10,250	5,664	[illegible]
Montpelier	3,393	2,947	1,331	1,310
Moscow	9,313	8,572	4,920	4,870
Nampa	1,531		849	
Payette	3,054	1,436	1,571	766
Pocatello	11,043	7,168	8,864	4,999
Salmon	3,251	2,942	1,505	796
Silver City	2,883	2,450	1,502	1,081
Wallace	8,778	6,934	6,374	4,770
Wardner	4,387	4,041	2,541	2,396
Weiser	5,666	6,245	3,150	4,386
Total	$112,749	$ 96,495	$ 63,836	$ 54,998

In the last two above tables attention is called to the fact that the office of Sedro-Woolley, Wash., was raised to the presidential grade October 1, 1900, and Wenatchee, the same state, January 1, 1901. In Idaho, Coeur d'Alene was made presidential April 1, 1901, and Nampa, January 1, 1901.

PORTLAND PRESBYTERY.

Fall Session Will Begin in Oregon City Tonight.

OREGON CITY, Oct. 6.—The Fall session of the Portland Presbytery will commence in this city tomorrow night. Ministers from six counties will be present and 29 churches are entitled to send lay delegates. The members of the presbytery are: W. O. Forbes, W. S. Gilbert, A. H. Bowman, William Travis, W. S. Holt, D. D., Robert McLean, W. N. Stimson, J. R. Wilson, D. D., J. V. Milligan, J. R. McGlade, M. D., McClelland, H. S. Templeton, A. D. Soper, M. Robertson, E. P. Hill, D. D., E. W. St. Pierre, Portland; A. J. Montgomery, D. W. James, M. D., Oregon City; W. S. Wright, Sellwood; A. A. Hurd, Fulton; F. H. Fruiht, Rockwood; W. T. Scott, Fairview; A. Robinson, Hillsboro; W. N. Landon, D. D., San Anselmo, Cal.; Henry Marcotte, Astoria; A. L. Foster, Knappa; C. P. Metzler, Tillamook; W. C. Laube, Bethany; W. R. Edwards. The officers of the presbytery are: W. S. Wright, moderator; W. S. Holt, stated clerk and treasurer; A. J. Montgomery, permanent clerk; W. O. Forbes, reporting clerk. The three last are elected for three years.

In order to give the ministers an opportunity to attend the synod at Baker City the presbytery will try to complete its work Tuesday night. The only matter of special importance to come before the session is the resignation of Rev. W. O. Forbes, of the Forbes Presbyterian Church, Albina. His congregation rejected his resignation by a vote of 60 to 7, and it may be that Mr. Forbes will push the matter further.

Monday evening the meeting will begin with the sermon of the retiring moderator, after which the presbytery will be constituted with prayer. A new moderator and a temporary clerk will be elected and the committee on arrangements will report. Adjournment will be taken until Tuesday at 9 A. M. The programme for that day is: Call to order; devotions, 30 minutes, conducted by Rev. E. M. Sharp, Portland; roll call; reading minutes of Monday night's session; reading minutes of Spring and subsequent meetings; appointments of standing committees on arrangements, bills and overtures, judicial cases, minutes of General Assembly, minutes of synod, narrative for assembly, narrative for synod, finance, resolutions, excuses, church records; reference of papers; selections of place for Spring meeting of presbytery; report of permanent committees—home missions, E. P. Hill, chairman; foreign missions, Robert McLean; education, J. R. Wilson, D. D.; publication and Sunday school work, W. O. Forbes; church erection, M. D. McClelland; ministerial relief, W. S. Wright; freedmen, E. W. St. Pierre; aid for colleges, Henry Marcotte; Sabbath observance, William Travis; temperance, W. T. Scott; young peoples' societies, A. J. Montgomery; systematic benevolence, Elder John T. Ross; report of special committees; installation of Rev. W. C. Laube at Bethany and St. Johns; to declare pulpits of Springwater and Bethel vacant; report of commissioners to the last assembly, Dr. E. P. Hill, of Portland, and Elder W. J. Lewellen, of Springwater; miscellaneous business, reading and approval of minutes; final roll call; adjournment.

COLUMBIA COUNTY FINANCES.

Creditable Showing Made by the Semi-Annual Summary.

ST. HELENS, Or., Oct. 5.—The semi-annual summary of the financial condition of Columbia County, taken from the official reports just made, is very creditable, to say the least. It follows:

April 1, 1901, unpaid county warrants $27,061 77
Warrants issued from April 1 to September 30, 1901 ....10,867 40

Total $37,929 17
Warrants paid and cancelled $34,432 80

Unpaid warrants, general fund, Sept 30, 1901 ....$ 3,496 37
Road fund—
April 1, unpaid road warrants....$ 432 25
Road warrants issued 4,393 38

Total $4,825 63
Warrants paid 4,570 25

Unpaid road warrants, September 30, 1901 ....$ 255 33
Resources—
Cash in hands of Treasurer to pay warrants, general fund ....$ 1,446 57
Cash in hands of Treasurer to pay road warrants 853 44
1900 delinquent tax, general fund 2,793 11
Delinquent road tax, 1901 ....429 21
Delinquent road tax, 1896 to 1900, inclusive 73 97
Delinquent tax, general fund, 1888 to 1899 ....2,227 38
Liens on lands bid in by county for 1893 to 1899 ....3,185 22
Courthouse, lot and furniture 1,750 00

Total resources $12,758 90
Liabilities—
Unpaid warrants $3737 91

There is also due the county about $5000 on account of the old delinquent mortgage taxes, which the Supreme Court recently decided are collectable. This, with the balance of resources, leaves the county not only out of debt, but with available assets amounting to more than $14,000.

The school board called a meeting of the voters to decide on voting bonds, not to exceed $5000, for the erection of a new schoolhouse in school district No. 2, or St. Helens district.

Oregon Notes.

A tower has been built for the new fire bell at Elgin.

The St. Helens school opened last week with 54 pupils.

The Lorane fair will be held Wednesday and Thursday.

Hood River merchants have signed an early-closing agreement.

The Independence school district has voted to maintain a High school.

The Baker City electric-light plant will be equipped with a new dynamo.

A John Day correspondent says that the bridge at Beech Creek collapsed last Monday.

The bridge across the Coast Fork of the Willamette at Cottage Grove has been repaired.

The Union Electric Light Company has placed an order for a dynamo and all accessories necessary for an up-to-date lighting system. The new plant will have three times the power of the old one.

It is reported from Prineville that the farm residence of J. S. McMeen, near Lamonta, was burned recently, with all of the contents excepting a few minor articles. The building was almost new.

The light testing plant of the Ashland Oil Company, at work south of town, has been having its share of difficulties, and last Monday encountered some boulders that put the tools out of order for several hours.

The brick walls of the new Normal School building at Weston have been completed and the work of setting the boiler for the heating plant has commenced. The roof will next be built, and the lathing and plastering begun.

Several Chinese pheasants have been driven into the city from the country, says the Albany Democrat. D. A. Kirkpatrick caught one under a bush, and today Dr. A. J. Hodges captured one in the alley near his house.

There was a stir at the Corvallis sawmill Tuesday. By an accident 300 logs, held in the boom just below Marys River, were permitted to escape and only the most active efforts on the part of the entire mill force prevented their loss.

C. H. Johns, of St. Helens, has an apple tree in full bloom. The tree made a healthy growth in the early Spring and Summer, but nearly perished for water later in the year, and at the first thorough wetting of the ground this Fall started on its regular growth.

Crook County is now out of debt and has money in the treasury. The Treasurer's notice calls for all warrants registered prior to September 30, and there is something over $2500 in the road fund to apply on the new bridges that are now in course of construction.

The Southern Oregon Oil Company's drill, after several interruptions through the breakage of tools, is again pounding at its well on the Alffard place and driving through blue shale. The oil seepages encountered during the past week are still dripping with greasy liquid and the tools come up out of the well streaked all over with it.

The old O. & C. mine at the mouth of Carson Gulch, near the old Anderson ferry, Klamath River, now owned by a corporation known as the Tyrer Company, will put up a 10-stamp mill. This claim was formerly owned by Ashland and California farmers, who worked it when not able to do much at farming and realized good wages.

The Granite Gem says that the new machinery which was purchased for the Little Giant mine two years ago, including 20 stamps, and which was sold recently, was bought by the Red Boy owners, who will soon increase their stamp capacity from 20 to 40 stamps. This will give work to double the number of men now employed.

J. W. Black and family, of Meade County, Kansas, arrived at Eugene last week, having driven overland in two light wagons. They left Meade County, June 3, and were 114 days on the way. They stopped two weeks at Boise, Idaho, and loitered along the McKenzie for a week on the way down. Two Montana men joined them back on the route and came through in their wagons with them, making four teams and five people in the party.

A band of thieving gypsies passed through Junction City Thursday. The women canvassed the town telling fortunes. One of them stole $3 from Ferd Tracer in juggling with a handkerchief. He swore out a warrant for her arrest, and when the gang heard that trouble threatened them they lit out for pastures new. Armed with a warrant Constable Miller soon overhauled them and Justice Clark fixed her fine at $12. She had no money, but returned the $3. She was permitted to go.

The stone burrs in Ben Dobson's grain chopper at Lacomb bursted and flew to pieces on Wednesday afternoon. There were about a dozen persons in the building at the time, and several of them were struck by pieces of the flying stone, but no one was seriously injured. The chopper was run by a 15-horse-power engine. The accident occurred just after some grain had been run through the chopper and Mr. Dobson turned the contrivance to separate the burrs. Instead of separating them, he probably made a mistake and turned them together.

A Cottage Grove correspondent says H. C. Veatch has a strange block of wood, taken from one of the old alder trees that stood near the spring at the old Latham schoolhouse. The letter "E" had been cut with a penknife through the bark into the sap, and the bark had healed over, leaving no sign of the letter. The block had accidentally split, showing the originally cut letter. By counting the layers between the old cut and the letter in the bark it is shown that 32 years had elapsed since the letter had been cut.

Strictly Reliable.

Dr. Talcott & Co.

Practice Confined to Disorders of the Male.

NOT A

WEAKNESS

There is no such condition as weakness in a man under fifty years of age, other than general debility. Prematureness, loss of vitality, etc., are but symptoms of some damage to the reproductive system caused by a contracted disorder or early dissipation. In looking for the location of this damage we generally find an enlarged, swollen and inflamed prostate gland. As this gland is the very center of the reproductive system it can readily be understood that inflammation of it must cause disordered function. The cases are promptly benefited by proper treatment, otherwise the patient goes from bad to worse. The essential point in all of them is the necessity of the cure of the focus of the trouble, in the prostate. Many men who have unsuccessfully treated for a weakness now know the cause of failure. In our experience there is no drug in the Pharmacopeia, taken into the stomach, that will even benefit this class of cases. Our plan of treatment is entirely a local one, and prompt results are obtained, as indicated by increased circulation and return of natural vigor. Our colored chart, which we mail on application, is interesting to any one wishing to study the anatomy of the male.

Contracted Disorders

Under the treatment pursued before irrigations were established, six weeks was deemed the duration of an acute contracted disorder. If it proceeded beyond six weeks it was considered to have gone into a chronic condition. From statistics compiled from our practice the past 5 years, covering over 6500 cases, we can show that 90 per cent of our patients have recovered in fourteen days or less. It is, therefore, equally proper to hold that a case not entirely cured within two weeks must be considered a chronic one, and some complication has arisen, from which the patient should see a specialist. We invite free consultation on this subject, and offer an experience of over twenty years; in fact, we can positively assert that we have never failed to cure in a single instance.

Varicocele

Varicocele is an enlargement of the most vital blood vessel in man. It is commonly known as varicose veins. In their normal condition their function is to carry off waste material, thus enabling the organs to receive fresh nutrition. Owing to the breaking down of the valves, caused by the paralysis of the muscular coat of the veins, they become dilated, and local stagnation of the blood follows. The vital nerves, being deprived of their proper quality and quantity of nourishment, weakness is the result. Statistics prove that 25 per cent of the male population are afflicted with varicocele in some stage of the disease. We guarantee to cure varicocele in one week at our office, or four weeks of home treatment, without the use of knife, caustic or ligature. We have cured 2000 cases without a single failure or unpleasant result. We invite correspondence and the fullest investigation of our method, and can refer to cured patients if desired.

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