OUTLINES HIS POSITION

SENATOR J. H. MITCHELL DISCUSSES PENDING QUESTIONS.

Opposes General Tariff Revision, and Is Undecided on Subsidy Bill-River Improvements.

Senator John H. Mitchell, who returned from the East Wednesday, yesterday gave an Oregonian reporter an interesting interview relative to measures to be considered at the coming session of Congress Since his return from Europe Senator Mitchell has spent most of his time in Washington attending to various mat-ters of public interest, and familiarizing timself with important measures of legis ttion. From his interview yesterday no following salient points are drawn: First-That he is opposed to any general tariff revision, believing that such a thing at this time would tend to disturb the

Second-That he has not made up lis mind what attitude he will take on the shipping subsidy bill.

Third-That he favors the principle of reciprocity, but is opposed to some of the details in the treaties about to be acted upon by the Senate. Fourth-That he is in favor of the speedy construction of an isthmian ca-

nal, under full American control, and of Senator Mitchell talked Interestingly of his trip to Europe, and of his observa-tions abroad. He also discussed in detail river and harbor improvements in Oregon, and of the necessity for building up an extensive Oriental trade. Senetor Mitchell

Opposes General Tariff Revision.

I firmly believe nothing Congress could do would tend so strongly to the destruction of the good business conditions now prevailing as to enter upon a general revision of the tariff. I am in favor, how-ever, of ascertaining if possible whether any foreign products upon which tariff is now imposed can be included in reciproc. ity arrangements, and then I would favor ng off the tariff and placing them on I am further in favor of ascertaining if possible whatever instances there may be when the present tariff on any product tends to the creation, fostering and sustaining of great trusts, and in such instances I would place the taxed product on the free list. I am, however, apprehensive that the tariff is not so ch responsible for the existence of the great trusts now in operation as many copie may suppose, and I am inclined the opinion that these, insofar as they are morally wrong, monopolistic in their character and oppressive, must be dealt with in some other way.

While I am, and always have been, a firm believer in a protective tariff, es-pecially as applicable to the support of infant industries, I have always favored. and do now favor, reciprocity arrange-ments with foreign nations that will open new avenues of trade with ign countries; make a market our surplus products in exchange for such foreign products as we need, and which will not come into ruin-ous competition with the products of our Wherever and whenever this can be done I am cordially and en-thusiastically in favor of it. I do not favor reciprocity treaties, however, which will admit to our country free of duty products the like of which we can produce in our own country, and when the effect of the introduction of such free would be to destroy such 'n'us-

tries in this country. There is, I understand, a reciprocity treaty now pending before the committee on foreign relations of the United States Senate entered into between the United States and the Argentine Republic, which proposes to admit among other things. Argentine wool into this country at a reduction of 20 per cent of the existing taron foreign wool as provided in the Dingley act. This I am opposed to, as it would, in my judgment, operate as a deadly blow to the wool industry of this country-an industry in which Oregon reciprocity treaty that would largely re ce the present tariff on foreign lumber and fruits, as we have plenty of lumber and fruits of our own, and much of each product to spare, and in such cases reciprocity would tend to the destruction of these home industries.

ital now on which to bank in entering into reciprocity treaties, compared with what we once had, from the fact that our existing tariff nearly onehalf of all our importations from foreign countries are already on the free list. The Merchant Marine.

emething must be done in the way of legislation to rehabilitate and strengthand build up our merchant marine, Just what is best to be done in that direc tion I am not at this moment prepared to say. If upon a careful consideration of the whole subject, and I confess I have not given the subject that consideration importance deserves and must have before properly understood. I shall come clusion that the scheme pro ed by Senator Frye, of Maine, the able chairman of the Senate committee of comand I confess I have never yet had the opportunity to investigate know precisely what it is, and only kn neral way he proposes subsidies, is the best means of accomplishing this great purpose, then I should not be frightend at the word "Subsidy." but would support it. But if, on the contrary, after a careful consideration of his proposed bill, I shall conclude that it is, as charged by many, a scheme solely in the interest of a few ship-owners, and not for the general good, I shall oppose it, and look for some other remedy or remedies, for it is agreed, I believe, on all hands that something should be done

"In considering this important subject, as well as all others of a National character, the necessity for or the effect of the proposed legislation upon the whole country must be considered. One fact must not be lost sight of in considering this subject, and I believe it is a fact, of Pacific Coast nts to Japan is today carried in Japanese vessels or vessels subsidized by the Japanese Government. Unquestic ably Japan has built up its merchant marine to magnificent proportions through means of subsidizing steamship lines. The total amount of the bounties paid by Japan to its steamship lines in 1898 was about \$2,065,900, while in 1889 these subone amounted to within a fraction of \$3,000,000. As a result, Japan has coshed steamship lines to Europe, to San Francisco, to Bombay, to Melbourne. to Russia, and to Chinese-Pacific ports, as well as many lines engaged in its coasting trade. On the direct line to Eu-Japan 12 Japanese vessele are employed, many of them of large draught and receiving annually £275,000. The Senttle line receives for 13 trips a year £65,000, These subsidies, it must be borne in mind. continue in force, the most of them, for the next 10 years. Something must be done to enable our steamship lines to compete with these Japanese lines. What shall that remedy be? Shall it be a subsidy, or shall it be something else!

teamship lines are already established, and more must be established, between Portland and the Orient. There must be continued and renewed effort not only upon the part of your delegation in Congrees, but by our commercial bodies, in arming them with full and accurate statistical information looking to securing for Portland a greater and more just recognition upon the part of the Gov, ent in the matter of the purchas of Government supplies for use in the Philippines and of transport shipments

and maritime city, and the State of Ore-gon generally, it goes without saying that every one of Oregon's representatives, both in the Senate and House, will put forth every effort to secure the necessary appropriations for the improvement of our great rivers and harbors. Upon this great subject I trust and believe there will be unity of purpose and action upon the part of the delegation. The extension and improvement of the great work at the mouth of the Columbia, a deep ship channel from Portland to the sea, that will accommodate the largest vessels that first either payal or commercial is both ffoat, either naval or commercial, is both are works not only of vital importance to those immediately interested in the City of Portland, but also to every section of the state and all the people of the state. and not only those of Oregon, but of Washington, Idaho and Montana.

"Scarcely less in importance is the open-ing of the Columbia from the mouth of the Willamette to the furthest point of possible navigation, and of the Snake River from its mouth to Lewiston to free navigation; while the Willamette to Eugene and its navigable branches, the Umpqua and the Rogue River, and the various important harbors along the coast from Tillamook to Port Orford, including Nehalem, Yaquina, Siuslaw and Coos Bay, must not be overlooked. What can be done for Yaquina, in view of the fearful assaults made by Eastern representatives, notably the chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors of the House of Representatives, on the strenuous efforts of our delegation to secure appropriations for that harbor, I am unable to say, and can only say I stand ready to co-operate with Representative Tongue and my other col-leagues in doing anything and everything our power to aid in the improvement Yaquina Harbor,

Assay Office for Portland. "Another measure of importance to Oregon generally, and to those engaged in mining in this state in particular, is an assay office. In view of the fact that both Eastern Oregon and Middle and Southern Oregon have developed into extensive and rich mining regions, it seems to me as at present advised, if we can secure an as-say office for Oregon it ought to be located in Portland. I am not unmindful of the fact that our friends in Eastern Oregon or, at least, many of them, would naturally want it to be located at Baker City or Sumpter, or some other place in East-ern Oregon, but the people of Eastern Oregon are reasonable, and they will surely realize that inasmuch as large min-ing industries are being carried on in Southern and Middle Oregon, as well as in Eastern Oregon, that to accommodate them all the assay office should be located

dle and Southern Oregon I should at once say the office should be located in East-ern Oregon, but, as I say, as at present advised, I should be inclined to favor the establishment of the office in Portland. ests of all concerned require that it should be located in Portland, should the major-ity of our delegation in Congress conclude otherwise, I should, for the sake of concentration of effort, be disposed to go with them. Moreover, if we hope to secure an appropriation for this purpose, it will require united and earnest effort. The fact that the Government has already an assay office at Scattle and another at Boise City will militate very largely against our ef-forts, and a failure of the delegation to agree as to the place of location would be unfortunate, as it would tend to weaken our efforts.

"The commercial bodies of this city, the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, and all those of the cities and towns in Eastern, Middle and Southern Oregon should unite in supplying the delegation with accurate statistics

Prosperity of the Country.

"In looking into the various statistics since my return to the United States, I am convinced that never since the earliest period of our history has our country at large experienced such a high degree of general prosperity as today. This is ex-emplified in innumerable ways, and on every side, notably in the reports of the operations of the railroads of the United States for the past year. The railroad mileage during the past year has been increased over 3500 miles, with several thouand the Pacific States generally are large-ly interested. Nor should I favor any in annual net earnings. This is due main. ly, if not solely, to increased business, from the fact that in most cases operating expenses have been increased owing creased traffic, and, as a rule, rates have been decreased instead of increased. There has been no reduction of wages of mployes. Freight tonnage, according to latest reports, increased the past year nearly 200,000,000 tons over that of the preceding year, and the increase in the number of passengers carried over the number carried the year before was over

> "Our gold output from mines the past ear will exceed by over \$10,000,000 that of the preceding year. But of all sections of our country the outlook for the future in respect of increased trade and com-mercial development, the Pacific Coas would seem to be most favored. It only remains for our people to seize with vig-orous determination and utilize the unprecedented opportunities which recent

vents have placed before us.
"In this connection I take great pleas ure in calling attention to the fact that while all Europe is being attracted by the great physical progress and material development of the United States, so also is the attention of public men in the East being attracted by the great com-mercial possibilities of that portion of our Republic known as the Pacific Coast. This is a fact that should be most gratifying to the people of the Pacific States and especially to the people of Oregon, and we should welcome with open arms friendly co-operation, not only of the ent, but of leading men mercial bodies in all portions of the coun-

"I noticed in his speech at Buffalo New York Day, before the Pan-American Exposition a few days since, Governor Odell, of New York, in speaking of and for the great State of New York, and of the growing demand for new markets for

surplus products, said:

The strength of our position in the commercial world causes us to recognize that without the aid which comes to us from all sections our state would soon lose the influence and position it occupies in our nation of commonwealths. "And speaking further of the opportunities for commerce which recent events have opened to the Pacific States, he

There may arise on our Western coast There may arise on our Western coast a new city as great in population and as fruitful in influence as our own metropolis at the mouth of the Hudson," and speaking further esaid: "So strong are we in our National pride that we do not regard this possibility with fear, nor shall we view its realization with jealouse, because we know that with the growth of the country others will be called upon to do their part in the extension of our commerce and in the development of our trade with the nations of the world.

"These are the words of a statesman able of seeing and comprehending the rapidly growing commercial importance of the Pacific States, and the vast trade rapidly possibilities which beckon to us from the rich fields of the Orient.

To Work for Oregon "In this connection, as I am about, as one of Oregon's public servants, to assume my share of effort in the upbuilding

of our city, state, coast and nation, I trust that I may be permitted to say a few words in reference to my intentions, "I believe it to be my duty to devote as little time as possible to politics, and the business of patronage, and to use all my energies in co-operation with my coleagues in advancing such public measures ding to the best interests of city, state, coast and nation.

"While, therefore, we must not relin quish our efforts to shorten our lines of commerce to Europe, and South and Central America, and with the Eastern states,

rection and control of the Government of the United States, we must not be laggard in utilizing every means that may tend to aid in extending our trade and commerce in the Far East, in the Philippines, in China and Japan, and in Russia as well, To this end a Pacific cable is a national necessity both military and commercial, and it should be either built by and under the absolute control of the Government of the United States, or otherwise, If constructed by a private company their right to land should only be granted on condition that the Government should have at all times the right of way, and that rates, both governmental and commercial, should be reasonable and just, and of a character that will prevent ab-solutely a combination and monopoly with the English Company now operating and controlling the lines to Hong Kong and

Assassination of McKinley. "The sad news of President McKinley assassination was received with universal sorrow, and crowds surrounded the bulle-tin boards from day to day from early morn until late at night. I left Paris on September 14, the morning the President died. I did not learn of his death, how-ever, until I reached Cherbourg, where I took the American steamer St. Louis for New York. There were over 1000 perso on this vessel, mostly Americans return ing home. The sad news cast a glo over the ship. All usual festivities such trips such as concerts, musicals, etc., were dispensed with and religious and memorial services took their place."

Speaking of legislation relative to an-archy, Senator Mitchell said: "I favor the most drastic legislation against anarchists and anarchy that the composite legal mind of the ablest con-stitutional lawyers in Congress can deter-mine on as being the most effective, and at the same time within the limits of constitutional power. Just what that may be remains to be seen. It is a most important and difficult subject surrounded by many embarrassments constitutional and otherwise, and the remedy should only be agreed upon after a most serious and careful interchange of views of the best constitutional lawyers in the two Houses of Congress, and after thorough consideration. While legislating against anarchy, great care must be taken to preserve intact the constitutional right

of free speech and a free press.
"Inasmuch, however, as anarchists avow their opposition to all governments, I would, if I had the power, purge this Nation of their pernicious presence by summarily transporting every one now in this country to some uninhabited, barren island in midocean, where there is no government; and prevent by the most stringent provisions of law the landing in this country of another anarchist for all

"President Roosevelt is in and of him-elf a most remarkable vital force, physically and mentally. He is a man of large brain and big heart; absolutely hon-est and patriotic in all his purposes, and courageously fearless in the execution of every plan. Thoroughly versed in the sci-ence of government, highly cultured, and will informed upon all the great questions involved in our recent history, he is, in my judgment, in every way thoroughly equipped to enable him to grapple suc cessfully with the many and important intricate problems which confront him. President Roosevelt is warm in his friendships, and firm in National fealty and par-ty loyalty, and while he will freely take counsel not only of party friends, but of leading men of all parties, he is not a man to have any 'kitchen cabinet,' but will be, in my judgment, after full and careful consideration, the ultimate arbi-ter of all questions, always having in view the best interests of the public serv-ice, the government, and of our common country. That he will make an able

honest, fearless and patriotic Chief Exec-utive I have not the slightest doubt, "It is gratifying, moreover, to know that President Roosevelt takes a lively in-terest in the great commercial future, which he believes is in store for the Pacific Coast. He is an open and earnest advocate of the early construction of an isthmian canal, and of a Pacific cable, and other great measures of vital interest to the Pacific Coast. Moreover, he now assures me that he expects to visit

us the coming Summer "The manner of his induction into office, sad and impressive as it was, leaves him absolutely free from those entanglements and embarrassments in which a Presidentelect is often involved by overzealous friends in exciting Presidential campaigns."

Observations in France Speaking of his trip abroad, and of his bservations in France, Senator Mitchell

"Although France has for the past 30 years been maintaining her place in the advancing column of nations under the name of a republic, she is today, insofar as her government is concerned, in all its practices, operations and tendencies, all its inspirations and aspirations, as much an empire as it was in the reign of the First Napoleon. Nothing so de-lights the leaders of the French Republic as diverting from the national exchequer millions of francs toward the entertainment of the head of some imperial pow-er, notably the Czar of Russia, with er, notably the Czar of Russia, with whom France is today in closest and openly avowed political alliance. This has been repeated twice within the last four years, at a national and municipal expense of nearly 5,000,000 francs. What would the people of this country think of an American Congress which would indulge at the people's expense in si tertainments of any Emperor or King on the face of the earth? Yet France is a country abounding in wealth, and from her history we may learn many lessons. She has made gigantic strides in physica and mental development; her present na-vy is worthy of emulation; her docks, forts and harbors, and other internal improvements, representing in their vast expenditures untold millions of money, may be studied by us with profit. In fact, France is in some respects in the very vanguard of nations in the development and practical application of many new in-This is illustrated by the fact that she today has 45 completed submarine sea-going vessels, to the United Staes' seven and England's five. Her trade in automobiles, a comparatively new invention, in the past year has amounted to many millions of dollars.

"In one respect, however, among many others, France is far in arrears of the United States, that he had a seven the second seven the second

United States; that is in her railroads and means of railroad transportation, both passengers and freight. On this subject she, as well as all European countries, has much to learn of America, and they are beginning to realize this great fact, and the railroad managers and en-gineers of many of the leading European railroads are now visiting the United States in great numbers to learn of us on this important subject. They have learned from us that our freight locomotives draw three times greater weight than those of England and France. They have discovered also that accommodations and facilities for the safety and comfort of the traveler on American railroads, including the system of baggage transportation, are all vastly superior to those in European countries. In many other respects, notably in all that relates to the development and use of electricity and electrical contrivances, the United States is far in advance of either France or England. There is, however, in France

and a less tendency there than here to the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few. France's Recuperative Power. "The recuperative power of France, as a nation, has but one superior. This was illustrated in the way in which she met the great German indemnity; that example was only excelled by the unprecedented exhibition of recuperative physical power and material development on the part of our own country in the speedy elimination of the great bulk of the enor-mous debt incurred in the War of the Rebellion. But notwithstanding the

a more even distribution of wealth among

the common people than in this country

I told a French statesman while the total value of our exports to foreign countries in the fiscal year ending five years ago was but about \$87,000,000, while for the fiscal year ending June 30 last it was over \$1,500,000,000, or a gain of about \$5 per cent in five years be considered. years, he opened his eyes in bewildered

stonishment.
"And it is practical illustrations like these which are constantly being pre-sented by the United States, together with the remarkable demonstration of our military and naval power in our recent con-flict with Spain, and the mighty grasp of our republic on great national and inter our reputsion on great national and inter-national questions, involving the exten-sion of our geographical limits, the widen-ing of trade relations, and the opening of new commercial avenues, which have in these recent years served to elicit from every civilized nation on the globe a bow of recognition and of reverence, and a spirit of deference which were not for-

merly accorded us.
"As stated by Judge George H. Wil-liams in his masterly John Marshall ad-

It is interesting to note the difference be-tween the supercilious treatment of us by these countries when we were weak and ex-hausted by the Revolutionary War, and the distinguished consideration they hasten to give us at the present time.

"But what we as a people and a nation have accomplished in this respect is a mere bagatelle compared with what the possibilities for the future open to us at the present time."

MISSION SOCIETY MEETS.

Interesting Programme Rendered and Officers Elected.

tist Home Mission Society was held yesterday at the Second Baptist Church, on the East Side. Both home and foreign missions were discussed. At the morning



liss Clara L. Webb, president Young

People's Union. Mission School, spoke briefly of mission work among Indians, in which she was formerly engaged. Mrs. C. A. Moody read a paper entitled "Echoes From the May Convention." Two little Chinese girls, dressed in gay Oriental costumes, They were followed by their mother, Mrs. Low, who told of the good mission work had done her family. The subject of foreign missions was

then taken up, and addresses were made by Mrs. E. S. Latourette, state secretary; Mrs. James Edmunds, Miss Mattie Walton and Rev. R. W. Rider. In the afternoon the following standing committees were announced:

Arrangements-S. A. Douglas, L. J. Trum buil, H. M. Williams, Foreign missions—J. F. Day, S. C. Lapham, G. B. Spight. State missions-L. W. Riley, L. J. Trumbull, G. F. Ellis.

show, Jr., J. H. Beaven. Resolutions-F. L. Crandall, G. A. Learn, J. W. Stockton aries-A. Blackburn, M. Noble, J. H. Education-R. Leslie, H. L. Boardman,

Frank Strong. Following this announcement Rev. C. H. Matoon delivered an address on pioneer

nission work. At 2:30 o'clock the Baptist Young People's Union of Oregon opened its session, Miss C. L. Webb, the president, presiding. The enrollment and nominating commit tees were appointed, and then Brooks read a paper on "Ten Years of B. P. Y. U. Work in Oregon." Miss Carrie O. Millspaugh spoke on state mis-sionary work. Routine business was transacted, and the following officers were elected:

Vice-president, T. Brownhill, The Dalle General secretary, Miss Carrie O. Mills-paugh, Portland. Recording secretary, Miss Katie Maxwell, Treasurer, George L. Boynton, Portland.

President, Miss Clara L. Webb, of Port-

CAR EMPLOYES BLAMELESS Decided That O. C. Anderson

Killed Accidentally. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday into the case of Olwyn Chester Anderson, 16 years old, 406 East Alder street, who was killed Wednesday night by being struck by a bridge beam and carried un-

der a trolley car crossing Morrison-street bridge. The jury found that he died from injuries accidentally received; that no one was to blame for his death, and that Motorman Brown and Conductor Swank exercised due care in running the car. Interesting evidence was given by Dr. S. E. Josephi, who testified that he was standing on the side platform of the carwhich was an open one-between Ander-son and his friend, Harry Robinson, when Anderson turned to Robinson to speak about transfers, and placed one around witness to grasp the edge of the other seat. Just then Anderson was struck by the first slanting bridge beam, and fell under the car and sustained the injuries which led to his death. It seemed to witness that when Anderson turned to speak to his friend he leaned over too far. The car was progressing at moderate speed.

Evidence was also given by Mabel and Dalsy Anderson, the sisters of the dead boy. They testified that the car went nearly 70 feet after the boy was under it before it could be stopped. Motorman Brown and Conductor Swank

testified that the car was proceeding at about three miles an hour when the accident happened, and that the car was stopped in about half its length when Anderson was struck.

PURE FOOD CONVENTION.

Next Meeting of Commissioners Will Be Held Here in July. Telegraphic advices received vesterday

from Buffalo announced that the next convention of Food Commissioners of the various states will be held in Portland next July. Food and Dairy Commissioner F. A. Bailey, of Oregon, has been in attendance upon the meeting just closed, and succeeded in getting the delegates to choose Portland for the next meeting. The Buffalo convention was delayed nearly a month, it having been originally scheduled for September 18, and was postponed until October 15. Mr. Bailey has been absent in the East since September Rivers and Harbors.

by securing the speedy construction of great wealth of France and the pride of 12, and is expected to return, now that her leaders and people in it, when the convention has adjourned.

NOME JUDGE DENIES CONTEMPT OF COURT CHARGE.

Testimony on the Connection Wood and McKenzle With a Law Firm as Silent Partners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17 .- The answers of United States Judge Noyes and Dis-trict Attorney Wood, of Alaska, to the charge of contempt of court in the Nom mining cases, were filed in the United States Circuit Court today. The answers of the accused deny that they desired to or dld act in contempt of the order of supersedeas issued by United States Judge The taking of testimony in the case was

begun before United States Commissioner Heacock. W. T. Hume, ex-Deputy Dis-trict Attorney of the district of Alaska, a member of the firm of Hubbard, Beeman & Hume, testified that District Attorney Joseph K. Wood, one of the defendants in the present case, was admitted into his firm as a silent partner, with the understanding that he was to receive one-quar-ter of the profits. Mr. Hume stated that later Alexander McKenzle came to him and his associates and asked that he be taken in as a silent partner under the same conditions as Wood. The money representing a quarter interest in the profits was to be turned over to him, but Hume added that intimations were made regarding Judge Noyes all through the conversation, Mr. Hume testified that the receiver stated he needed the money, and he was then taken in as a partner with the understanding that all the business possible would be thrown in the way of the firm. Mr. Hume testified regarding the manner in which claims were made to mining property and Mr. McKenzie appointed receiver. Men were quickly taken to the claims and placed in charge upon the authority of Judge Noves. Hume said he resigned as Deputy District Attorney owing to strained relations existing between Noyes and Wood and himself,

FROM MR. M'CAMANT.

Statement Concerning Supreme Court Decision in His Case.

PORTLAND, Oct. 16 .- (To the Editor.)note in The Oregonian of this morning an article criticising a decision of the Su-preme Court, rendered on Monday last in the case of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company vs. Caleb A. Aylsworth. Inas much as this decision was rendered in one of my cases, I deem it only just to the Supreme Court to ask some space in your columns to make your readers acquainted with the facts as shown by the record in

ber of years over the title to a tract of

land in the neighborhood of Mount Ta-bor, and while the litigation was pending neither of the claimants to the property paid the taxes. The litigation terminated finally in 1899 and the property was subsequently purchased at execution sale by some clients of mine, who immediately proceeded to clean up the tax liens which stood against the property. It is but fair to say that although the property stood in the name of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, that company held it in trust for the real owners, and this littgation with Aylsworth was conducted at the instance and under the instructions dt the owners, and was not under the control of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. My clients, on acquiring title to the property found that Mr. Aylsworth had bought in the tract for about \$80 on a tax sale, and they immediately proceeded to redeem from this tax sale, notwith-standing the fact that the assessment was void and that he never could have en-forced any claim against them. They paid him not only the sum which he had paid, but the extortionate penalties pro-vided by the statute in addition. After making this disbursement in favor of Mr. Aylsworth, they found that in the meantime he had bought in the property again for a small sum of money, thus evincing a deliberate intention to pirate the prop-Publication Society and literature—F. C.
Stanard, M. M. Bledsoe, C. A. Nutley.
Bible school-James Edmunds, O. P. Cotortion resorted to by tax speculators and they were in a position to defend them-selves from this second attempt to pirate their property. They therefore brought suit to quiet their title as against this claim. After the suit was brought and had been pending for some time proposi-tions were made looking to a settlement of the matter, and a settlement was about to be made which involved the payment by my clients of substantially what Mr. Avisworth had paid originally for the and without any penalty. Before this settlement was consummated my learned that Aylsworth had a third time bought in the property and was holding a third tax title against them. This led to the interruption of all plans for the settlement of the matter and the case was prosecuted to a conclusion in the Supreme

The Assessor in this case had lumped together four pieces of property by different parties and placed an aggregate valuation upon the same. The ownclients are interested had therefore no opportunity at any time to pay their right-ful proportion of the taxes. They could not pay the taxes on the land which they owned without also paying taxes on a quarter of a mile of the right of way of the O. R. & N. Co., and on two other

tracts as well.

The Supreme Court of Oregon decided 13 years ago that such an assessment as this is absolutely void, and this decision of our Oregon Supreme Court rendered at that time is in accordance with all the authority on the point to be found anywhere in the Union. Judge Cooley, in his excellent work on "Taxation," announces it as the rule, and the Illinois and Wisconsin Supreme Courts have squarely decided the same effect. The decision of our Supreme Court rendered in this case is sim-ply an affirmance of the decision rendered in 1888, and is certainly in accord with abstract justice. I cannot see how any one can believe it to be just that my clients should be mulcted in a penalty for failure to pay a tax which they never had any opportunity to pay except by paying in addition thereto taxes on valuable pieces of realty which they did not own. I further submit that all sympathy given to the race of tax sharks who infest our city is wasted. I know of no other class of people so cold-blooded, so extortionate and so ready to take advantage of the necessities of poor people. They thrive on the misfortunes of others. The statutes against usury are practically abrogated for their benefit and every lawyer has had his attention called to cases where they have attempted, and usually with success, to compel an owner of property to pay as much as \$50 to be relieved from claim which the tax shark has purchased for less than \$10.

I do not believe that many persons

dodge the payment of their taxes in this community except when they do not have the money to meet their obligation to the state, and I am glad to note that the tendency of recent litigation on tax mat-ters throughout the Union looks in the direction of the elimination of the tax shark and the prevention of tax sales WALLACE M'CAMANT.

It was not intended, in the article referred to, to criticise the decision as applied to the merits of this particular case, but merely to treat upon its general effect in cases of inaccurate descriptions in asssments, as the result of which a prop. erty-owner may entirely escape the pay-ment of taxes. There was no sympathy expressed for tax sharks. The inference was, merely drawn that in future, being governed by this decision, purchasers at tax sales as a matter of self-protection will not buy in this class of property,

Revision of Bankruptey Law.

has been appointed by De Roy Dresser, president of the Merchants' Association, Attorney-General E. C. Brandenburg in reference to this matter. The purpose of this committee is to make a study of the present act, to point out its defects and to suggest amendments to remedy the The committee will report to the board of directors of the association. It is expected that this work will be completed in time to be effective during the next session of Congress, at which time amendements to the present act will be sought.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses. Peter Esch, 46; Francisco Platz, 46. John H. Fredenberg, 29; Verona Flood, D. A. Bags, 21; Grace Kippax, 19. Bert Lowe, 32; Clara M. Blumauer,

Building Permits. A. O. Kruse, two-story dwelling, East Twenty-ninth street, between East Stark and East Pine streets; \$1400. Mrs. E. Sax, two-story dwelling, Williams avenue, between Shaver and Ma-son streets; \$1800. S. C. Jackson, cottage, on Tillamook

street, between Union avenue and East Seventh street; \$600. O. S. Schnauffer, two-story flats, Eugene street, between Rodney and Wil-liams avenues; \$5000. Birth Returns.

October 16-Girl, to wife of W. Marginon, 286 Quincy street. October 14-Girl, to wife of D. U. Gulovson, 1212 Minnesota avenue. October 15-Boy, to wife of Joseph Simon (junk dealer), 280 College street.

Death Return. October 15-John M. Slefer, 81 years 988 East Yamhill street; senility. Contagious Disease. Inez Goltra, East Seventh and Grant streets; diptheria. Real Estate Transfers.

Albert H. Grischow and wife to Frank Kreinbring, south half of lot I, block 4. Versteeg's Addition, October II.

Louisa Hawthorne Boise and husband to Lewis F. Chemin, lot 3. block 140, city, October II.

Sarah S. Greenman to Paul S. Reeder, 4.56 acres, section II, T. 2 N., R. 1 W., October II.

Marlon Versteeg and wife to Frank Kreinbring et al., lot 1, block 4. Versteeg's Addition, October II.

Drischow, north half of lot I, block 4, Versteeg's Addition, October II.

Mary L. Surman to James Surman, south 75 feet of block 12, city; also lot 5, block 50, Caruthers' Addition; also lot 1, block 10, and east half of lot 8, block 5; lots 4 and 5, block 6, Cloverdale Extension; also lots II. 12, 13 and 14, block 3, Riverview Addition, October II.

Ed J. Glozser to Percy H. Blyth, lot 9, block 85, Raleigh's Addition, October II.

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Ed J. Glozser to Percy H. Blyth, lot 9, block 85, Raleigh's Addition, October I6.

Sheriff of Clackamas County to J. H. Luelling, lot 15, block 82, Sell-wood, September II.

Interstate Savings & Loan Association to Sarah J. Ferris, lots 4 5to 48, block 124, University Park, October I2.

48, block 124, University Park, Oc-Hasenburg, lot 3, block 2, Bar-rett's Addition, September 24.... M. C. Smithson to Mrs. Bertha Al-lehoff, east 78 feet of lots 1 and 7, block 4, Abend's Addition, Oc-

lehoff, east 78 feet of lots 1 and 7, block 4, Abend's Addition, October 16

H. E. Falling et al. to Edward Holmes, iot 6, block 17, Portland Lone Fir Cemetery, September 28.

A. Cunningham and wife to E. J. Hufford, lots 3 and 4, block 41, Pfedmont, September 27.

D. A. McLonald to E. W. Green, lots 9 and 10, block 17, E. Irving's Addition, September 11.

Sarah S. Greenman to Jonathan Moar, 12,58 acres in Jacob Cline D. L. C., October 17.

J. L. Atkinson and wife to Charlotta Hyland, east 25 feet of lot 8, block 16, Portland, October 6... 1, William F. Rand and wife et al. to Robert Rand, lots 6 and 7, block 9, North Mount Tabor, February 18, 1899.

Carrie L. Curtis to Jason D. Curtis, subdivision 5, of lot 8, Newhurst, March 27, 1837

Edna B. Haight to O. Akerson and wife, lots 4 and 5, block 3, Highland Place, October 15...

Investment Company to E. J. Hufford, lot 5, block 11, Pledmont, October 17

Pacific Coast Abstract, Guaranty & Trust Co., A. B. Manley, secretary; W. Y. Masters, attorney, 204-5-6-7 Falling bidg.

Registration at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17 .- President Schurman announces that the registration is 268 greater than at the corresponding date last year. The total enrollment last year was 280, and on the same basis the total registration this year should amount

A mass meeting of students has been held for the purpose of adoption of reso-lutions to discourage hazing which reap-peared between members of the under classes a few days ago. The sentiment of the 1000 students present was unanimously in favor of repressing hazing, and the sophomores and the freshmen were warned against further indulgence.

Canal Company's Building Seized. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.-The Gazeta de Panama, an official organ of the Colombian Government, has published a legal notice of the Panama Courts announcing the seizure of the Panama Canal Company's large three-story stone building in



is very much like the blossom ing of a flower. Its beauty and perfection depends entirely upon the care bestowed upon its parent. Expectant mothers should have the tenderest care. They should be spared all worry and anxiety. They should ear plenty of good nourishing food and take gentle exercises. This will go a long way toward preserv-ing their health and their beauty as well as that of the little one to come. But to be absolutely sure

of a short and painless labor they should use Mother's

Friend

regularly during the months of gesta-tion. This is a simple liniment, which is to be applied externally. It gives strength and vigor to the muscles and prevents all of the discomforts of preg-nancy, which women used to think were absolutely necessary. When were absolutely necessary. When Mother's Friend is used there is no danger whatever.

Get Mother's Priend at the drug store, \$1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA. Write for our free book, " Before Baby is Born."

mittee on revision of the bankruptcy act payment by the Canal Company of \$50,000 due to Henry Schuler, a United States citizen, says a Colon dispatch to the Herpursuant to a request made to a number ald. Mr. Schuler is the oldest United of its prominent members at a conference States citizen in Panama. He arrived in recently held with Assistant United States 1849 and has been a pioneer in many isthmian enterprises. The building which has been seized contains the offices of the director-general, treasurer, and other officers of the Canal Company, and originally cost \$100,000. It is in the hands of a receiver. Unless the amount due Mr. Schuler is paid in a short time, the building will be sold at auction by order of the court. In the interval the Ca-nal Company will be charged \$1000 a month for rent.

Some Advice From Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 18 .- "The Rossyn calls ipon the United States Government to sacrifice Secretary Gage or compel him to change his views concerning a tariff war," says the Standard's correspondent at Moscow, "It is inconceivable that political friendship can co-exist with economic war, and any leaning of President Roosevelt toward recon would be cordially met by Russia.

FOR THE CHILDREN

To Keep Their Digestion Perfect Nothing Is So Safe and Pleasant as Stunrt's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands of men and women have found Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the safest and most reliable preparation for any form of indigestion or stomach trou-



Stuart's Tablets after every meal to insure perfect digestion and avoid trouble. But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good and whole for little folks as for their elders.

Little children who are pale, thin and have no appetite, or do not grow or thrive.

should use the tablets after esting and will derive great benefit from them. Mrs. G. H. Crotsley, 338 Washington St., Hoboken, New Jersey, writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as for older folks. I've had the best of luck with them. My three-year-old girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets' and

drops everything else and runs for A Buffalo mother, a short time ago, who despaired of the life of her babe, was so delighted with the results from giving the child these tablets that she went before the notary public of Erie Co., N. Y., and made the following affi-

davit: Gentlemen:-Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me for my two-months-old buby, which was sick and puny and the doctors said was suffering from indigestion. I took the child to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned the Stuart's Tablets and I procured a box from my druggist and used only the large sweet lozenges in the box and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspep-

MRS. W. T. DETHLOPE.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this

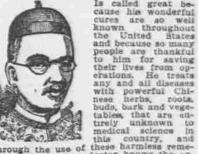
12th day of April, 1897. HENRY KARIS, Notary Public in and for Eric Co., N. Y. For babies, no matter how young or delicate, the tablets will accomplish won-ders in increasing flesh, appetite and growth. Use only the large sweet tab-lets in every box. Full sized boxes are sold by all druggists for 50 cents, and no parent should neglect the use of this safe remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles if the child is alling in any way regarding its food or assimilation. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been

known for years as the best preparation for all stomach troubles whether in adults

SCIENCE SETTLES IT. Dandruff Is Caused by a Germ That Saps the Hair's Vitality.

It is now a settled fact that dandruff is caused by a germ. Failing hair and baldness are the result of dandruff. Dr. E. J. Beardsley, of Champaign, Ill., got hold of the new hair preparation, N bro's Herpicide—the only one that kills the dandruff germ. He says: "I used Herpicide for my dandruff and falling hair, and I am well satisfied with the result." Dr. J. T. Fugate, of Urbana, Ill., "I have used Herpicide for dandruff with excellent results. I shall pre-scribe it in my practice." Herpicide kills the dandruff germ. Physicians as well as the general public say so.

C. GEE WO, The Great Chinese Doctor Is called great be-



medical science in this country, and through the use of these harmless remedies. This famous doctor knows the action of over 500 different remedies that he has successfully used in different diseases. He guarantees to curse catarrh, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, stomuch, liver, kidneys, temais trouble, and all private diseases. Hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate. Call and see him. CONSULTATION FREE. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Inclose stamp. Address THE C. GEE WC CHINESE MEDICINE CO., 1824 Third street, Portland, Or. Mention this paper.

Buy and Try a Box Tonight.

While you think of it, go buy and try a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, ideal laxative, tonight. You'll never regret it. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

