CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS

DEVELOPMENT OF PHILIPPINES OFFERS INDUCEMENTS.

Hemp the Leading Product—Opportunity to Establish Railroad and Steamship Lines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A copy of the Shanghai Mercury, recently received in Washington, contains a very elaborate article by Frederick W. Eddy on commercial conditions in the Philippine Islands. Coming from a point so near the islands, and from which the writer has had exceptional opportunities for making observations, the article is worthy of more than passing consideration. "Perhaps no prediction can be too sanguine regarding the commercial development of the Philippines," says he in the outset. Yet this writer, like many others, expresses the fear that, unless care is taken, the Englishman, rather than the American, will reap the greatest advantages from Philippine trade.

The production of hemp, in his opinion, offers the greatest inducement to capitalists, while sugar refining, timber cutting, coal mining, iron working and the refinement of cocoanut and other oils are specified as channels for foreign capital scarcely less tempting than the production of hemp. Coffee and tobacco, on the contrary, are regarded as very doubtful investments. The fact, however, that Philippine weather does not agree with Americans, especially when taken in consideration with the long time consumed in going from the states to the archipelago, will probably operate seriously against a large immigration of Americans into the islands.

Investment in the islands, says Mr. Eddy, need not be experimental. They alone can successfully grow Manila hemp, and this industry in itself is small compared to what it might be. There is a growing demand for this commodity, and it can be grown at less risk than wheat. Money is also to be made out of sugar. Sugar lands are plentiful and cheap. Tobacco grown there will always sell well in the East, even though America and Europe let it alone. As to the timber supply, that is regarded as incalculable in extent. Mining, heretofore followed in a desultory way, promises well enough to have attracted and held for a year several hundred prospectors, who await authority to locate and work claims. There is no limit to tropical fruit production. Evidence is plentiful that factories of most any sort that will work the products of the islands, or work up crude imported material for the Philippine markets, will succeed.

Many of the mountain slopes afford fine shelter and grazing for stock. Agriculture on a large scale also has its inducements. But, perhaps, commerce offers as brilliant inducements as any one line. Transportation facilities are now almost unknown, and great fortunes await those capitalists who establish and maintain adequate railroads and steamship lines throughout the archipelago.

Referring more specifically to the hemp and sugar situation, Mr. Eddy says:

"All the experience in the islands awards to hemp-growing first place in agricultural enterprise. Starting on new soil, a hemp plantation will not become productive for three years, but from that time the product is the least precarious of growth, and it always commands a good market. A crop might parch in dry weather, but with a rainy season in the islands as regular as the seasons, risk on that account is small. Insects, the curse of many other crops, do not trouble it, and it seldom suffers seriously from storm.

"Land owners always ask much more than they expect to get for property, but for a cash investment in 2000 acres or more as many acres of fresh soil could doubtless be had as there are $10 gold pieces to pay per acre. Choice plantations already bearing would not be thought specially cheap at $15 gold per acre. Land suitable for hemp in some of the southern islands may be had for a dollar or two per acre.

Apart from the cost of land, which would vary according to convenience to market and suitability of soil, the cost of planting might be as high as $40 per acre. 200 plants to the acre, the money to be paid at full growth of the plants, or perhaps 20 per cent of that amount, the owner taking chances of honest labor and fertile sprouts and paying cash for the work. There must be storehouses on a plantation, sheds, a press and the usual farm outfit, worth in all perhaps $5000.

"The plantation at bearing time, starting with new soil, may thus have involved an outlay of $105,000. It is the custom for field labor to work on shares, accepting pay in store orders or in cash at $1 or upward per bale below the price quoted in Manila. Losses on advances to labor quite balance the gain on store orders. Work on such a plantation, counting labor at the press, waste, depreciation of fixtures, insurance, taxes, freight, warehousing and brokerage, will not be less than $5000. The plantation should yield 3000 piculs of hemp belonging wholly to the owner, worth safely an average for all grades of $4 per picul bales, and 3000 piculs obtained on shares, adding, when baled, $1 per picul to the planter's profit, or a return of $15,000 on an investment of $110,000.

"Sugar lands range in price quite as widely as do hemp lands. In Negros, regarded as the best island for sugar, good lands may be had for $15 gold per acre. It costs at least four times as much in provinces near Manila. There is not a plantation in the archipelago with a modern mill. The waste in extraction runs to a very high percentage.

"Men claiming to be informed say that the quality of Negros cane is quite equal to that grown in Hawaii, on land held at $1000 per acre. Outlay for proper machinery must, of course, be large, and investors must reckon with beet sugar competition and with uncertain labor conditions. Unlike hemp, sugar must be made when the crop is ready, or there will be serious loss.

"The native works on shares, and as he insists on advances on his pay, his service is not always reliable. Hemp may be stripped at any season, since it matures all through the year.

"The impression prevails that a great deal of money may be made here in sugar. There certainly seems no doubt that vast tracts of land are well adapted to cane cultivation and may be bought cheaply. Crops sometimes pay finely in spite of wasteful methods. Fortunes are said to have rewarded many ventures in this line. On the other hand, several ambitious sugar enterprises turned out disastrously. The average planter is addicted to princely tastes. When he has money the earth contains nothing too good for him. In off years he is obliged to call on the usurers, the result being that most of the estates are hopelessly mortgaged."

RAILROAD NEWS.

Way for Gerlinger's Railroad.

DALLAS, Or., Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the City Council last night, an ordinance was read the first time granting the right of way in the streets of Dallas to the Salem & Pacific Coast Railway Company.

Sale of a Mobile Road.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 5.—President Merrill, of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City, confirms the reported purchase by that road of the Kingston & Mississippi Central Railroad.

Still After Goble Railroad.

ST. HELENS, Or., Nov. 5.—An execution for $27,000 was today issued out of the Circuit Court in favor of the Security Savings & Trust Company and against the Goble, Nehalem & Pacific Railway Company, in foreclosure of a mortgage. The property described includes the railroad bed, right of way, rolling stock, and all real estate owned by the Goble, Nehalem & Pacific Railway Company, as well as five donkey engines, five head of horses and a miscellaneous list of railroad graders' tools and machinery. The day set for the sale by the Sheriff is Monday, December 16, 1901.

Railroad Notes.

The Southern Pacific is raising its water tank at Salem 28 inches, to make it high enough to feed locomotives without excessive leakage.

Robert Kirkland, who has been assistant general freight agent of the Illinois Central, is now freight claim agent of that road. He is a brother of J. B. Kirkland, who, until recently, was district passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, in Portland.

B. H. Trumble, of the Illinois Central, left last evening for Los Angeles, to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Traveling Passenger Agents to be held there next Tuesday. He was accompanied by his wife. M. J. Roche, of the Rio Grande, will leave with his wife for Los Angeles Saturday. E. A. Cooper, of the Rock Island, will also attend the meeting. The Portlanders will join the Los Angeles committee and go as far as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado to meet the delegates from the East. The business session of the association will consume but one day.

MRS. TUTTLE AND THE WATER

Edward Henry's Trial for Turning Hose on Her.

The case in which Edward Henry, an assistant at the Favorite saloon, operated by Robert W. Patterson at Fourth and Couch streets, is accused of assault and battery in turning water from a hose on Mrs. Matilda Tuttle, a street evangelist, came up yesterday before Municipal Judge Cameron. Policeman Griffith Roberts testified that Henry also drenched him with water at the time of making the arrest.

Mrs. Tuttle is a woman of venerable appearance, with her snow-white hair and old fashioned bonnet. She says she has been a member of the Methodist church for about 50 years, and that she has been engaged in evangelistic work in the streets of this city for 49 years.

"I preach in the streets the message the Lord gives me," she testified. "I enter saloons and talk. Last Sunday I was preaching at Fourth and Couch streets, when some one placed the nozzle of a hose over the transom door of a saloon and the water squirted over me. Pieces of ice and paper were thrown at me. But I kept on preaching. I was on my Father's business. A young man came out of the saloon carrying a hose, and he squirted water over me, and my feet were wet. I went under a tree, and the man with the hose squirted water over the tree and I was wet where I stood. They may say that the young man was cleaning the sidewalk, but I am sure he squirted the water over me to make me go away from the saloon door."

"Did the policeman arrive then?" asked Deputy District Attorney Davis.

"Yes, sir," replied Mrs. Tuttle. "The Lord opens a way, you know. The policeman took hold of the young man, and they had a tussle. I know that the young man pointed the hose at me. I never said a word to him. I saw him attach the hose to the hydrant."

Policeman Griffith Roberts testified that he saw Henry trying to wash out Mrs. Tuttle from the sidewalk. Roberts walked up to Henry, who was carrying a hose, and Henry squirted water over him. "The water went down my neck and sleeves," went on Roberts. "When Henry came at me I gave him a little tap in the face."

In defense, Henry testified that he did not squirt water on Mrs. Tuttle or Policeman Roberts. He went to clean the sidewalk, and the hose burst and the water may have soaked some of the persons near the leaky hose. The trouble took place last Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and no city water was used. Henry had no feeling against the complaining witness. "In going to the hydrant to turn off the water I met Roberts, and he hit me in the face," insisted Henry. The latter is a delicate-looking young man, and both of his eyes were discolored. The case will be decided today. The case of assault against Policeman Roberts, on Henry's complaint, is now pending before the Police Commissioners.

DISGRACE OF THE NAVY.

Demand for the Resignation of Secretary Long.

Philadelphia Times.

The largely increased appropriations for the Navy, which it is said to be the purpose of the Administration to ask of Congress, will meet with approval upon certain conditions. The first of these conditions is that the President shall select a new head for the Navy Department and remove the clique of bureau officers who have demoralized the service and brought the Navy into disgrace.

The shameful exhibition now before the country, of a brave and patriotic officer compelled to defend himself against a tissue of lying accusations and contemptible innuendo, is the result of John D. Long's weak and evasive administration. It has been shown clearly in this trial that the whole case against Schley was nothing but a contemptible intrigue, born of professional jealousy and encouraged by the Navy Department until it came to be considered necessary for an officer who expected official favor to assume a hostile attitude toward Schley. The Secretary could have stopped the scandal at the outset. Instead he fostered it, and allowed the bureau clique to grow more and more offensive, till Schley was compelled to demand that they make their charges good or withdraw them.

He asked a court of inquiry; the department proceeded as though he were to be tried by court-martial. The precept to the court assumed his culpability and only an outburst of public indignation defeated the detail for the court of an officer who had already made up his mind to an adverse judgment. The conduct of the "prosecution" has been vindictive and it has brought into the case preposterous imputations so evidently false that their mere conception is discreditable. It has been the obvious purpose of the department not to reach the truth, but to smirch one of its foremost officers.

In the face of all this Admiral Schley has come out triumphant. What abstract professional criticism may be passed upon some details of his campaign, in the light of subsequent knowledge unsuspected by anybody at the time, can matter little. The department's own witnesses have shown him always cool, careful, brave to a degree, alert to every opportunity and leading the fleet to final and conclusive victory. There can be little doubt of the judgment of the court; the judgment of the country need not be delayed.

It is not only the vindication of Admiral Schley; it is the utter condemnation of those who have malignantly pursued him from the hour of his victory and in doing so have brought unspeakable disgrace upon the Navy of the United States. For this Secretary Long is responsible. The substitution of a capable Secretary of War has redeemed the Army from the demoralization that threatened it under Alger; the salvation of the Navy requires a similar change, and it ought to be made at once. The retention of Secretary Long is one part of the policy of President McKinley that his successor should change without delay.

Another Suspected Train Robber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—A man supposed to be John Logan, who is wanted in Montana for the train robbery committed at Wagner, that state, when $68,000 was taken, was arrested here tonight. He had on his person $430 in bills issued by a Butte, Mont., bank. He had two revolvers, and attempted to use them, but was overpowered by detectives before he could do so.

The Ex-President's Vote.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland cast his ballot at 10:45 today.

BOXER LEADER HONORED

APPOINTED TO THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Na Tung Supported by Japan, Which Was Recently Turned Down in Its Manchurian Protest.

PEKIN, Nov. 5.—Na Tung, formerly a Boxer leader, has been appointed to the Chinese Foreign Office by an edict received today. He recently returned from Japan, where he went as special envoy to apologize and express condolences for the murder of Sugiyama Akira, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation at Pekin, shortly before the Legations were besieged. This appointment is considered a test of the attitude of the Chinese Minister towards the restoration of the Boxers to imperial favor.

Japanese influences supported Na Tung, a fact which contributed further evidence of Japan's recent policy of co-operation with China. Not long ago Japan sounded the powers regarding the propriety of another protest against the Manchurian convention between Russia and China, and was disappointed by a lack of interest in the question on the part of the United States and Great Britain.

Germany's Captured Guns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Regarding the disposition of the 175 ancient bronze guns just brought from China to Germany by the steamer Krefeld, guns which formerly stood on the walls of Pekin, the Berlin correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says:

"The most ornamental of the guns will be placed in the naval museum at Berlin. The others will be melted for the sake of the bronze in them."

The Krefeld also brought a number of Chinese gun carriages, with ammunition and wagons.

STILL FOG-BOUND.

Steamer and Railroad Traffic Impeded in England.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Although the streets of London were traversable today without the aid of lamps, the coasts are still fog-bound and railroad traffic is much impeded. The cross-channel steamers have the utmost difficulty in making their ports in spite of the fact that the fog guns are being continually fired. Traffic on the Clyde has been blocked for 20 hours, and steamers bound for Ireland have been unable to leave port. A number of foreign steamers bound for Glasgow have taken 20 hours to traverse the 24 miles of river. On the Humber all traffic is suspended. There have been railroad collisions at various points, and minor wrecks have been reported along the coasts. On the Thames traffic is almost at a standstill.

The hospitals of the metropolis report that there were about 100 accidents during the night.

Continental reports show that Calais, Ostend, Lyons and Munich are among the points fog-bound.

Boer Losses at Brakenlaagte.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Lord Kitchener, in a report to the War Office, under date of November 4, giving further details of the recent engagement near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal, between Colonel Benson's column and the Boers, says:

"The Boers were unable to remove the guns they captured until a British ambulance went out, when, under cover of the ambulance, the burghers carried them off. The Boer losses were undoubtedly heavy, but no correct estimate of them is obtainable. Commandant Opperman was killed and Chris Botha was wounded. The Boers are reported to have behaved badly to the British wounded."

Lord Kitchener further reports that Cape Colony, to the eastward of the Western Railway, is cleared of Boers, with the exception of the Fouche-Myburg-Wessels commando of 400 men, with which General French is dealing.

Fight at the Savior's Tomb.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 5.—The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, surmounting Christ's tomb, was the scene of a sanguinary affray Monday last between Franciscans and Greeks, during which there were a number of casualties on both sides. The dispute arose on the question as to which community had the right to sweep the church. Troops had been posted in the vicinity for several days previous to the outbreak in order to prevent the anticipated collision, but they were suddenly outnumbered and overpowered by the contending parties.

American Church in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The American church committee has decided to break ground this week for the new edifice. The building fund now amounts to $44,000. The lot, which cost $36,000, has been fully paid for.

GAVE AID TO REBELS.

Agent of Pacific Mail Arrested at Panama.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says:

General Alban, Governor of Panama, has arrested Caesar Fernandez Delrio, a native of Cuba, and acting agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

General Alban had learned, it is said, that compromising letters had been sent from points in Central America addressed to Von Lindeman, cashier of the company. He went to the office of the company and made a demand for the letters. It was found that they had not been delivered, but in a drawer in Delrio's desk, according to the government, two envelopes were discovered which when opened were found to contain other letters, one to Delrio from a noted insurgent, mentioning former correspondence, and another for Domingo Diaz, chief of the insurgents in the Department of Panama. Delrio was arrested by General Alban personally and placed with common criminals in an underground cell. He applied, through United States Consul Gudger, for release under guard until the steamship company could get a man here.

General Alban said he would consent, if a deposit of $4000 in cash was made, the sum to be forfeited if Delrio communicated with the Liberals. Delrio was later allowed to go to his office with a policeman. The deposit, however, was not made.

General Alban has invited Consul Gudger to be present at the company's office after the arrival of the next steamer, to see other mail from th same adresses opened. General Alban says he has assurance that important matter is on the way. He gave the Consul a copy of all proceedings in the case, including the testimony.

Iowa Will Touch at Tumaco.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—It is said at the Navy Department that the Iowa, which is under orders to go from Panama to Talcahuano, Chile, to dock at that place, probably will touch at Tumaco en route, to observe the situation there incident to the blockade of the Colombian rebels.

Rebels Gathering at Bocas.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 5.—Through the steamer John Wilson, from Bocas del Toro, it is learned that Colombian insurgents are assembling around Bocas to renew hostilities.

Colombia's Treaty With Chile.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—"It is rumored that Colombia has signed a secret treaty with Chile, undertaking to support Chile at the Pan-American Congress in Mexico," says the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Times. "Chile promising to supply Colombia with munitions of war against Venezuela. It is stated that Chile had previously offered warships to Ecuador."

MEMBER OF BIDWELL PARTY.

MRS. WINIFRED KELSAY.

HILLSBORO, Or., Nov. 5.—A recent issue of The Oregonian named Colonel Nye, of Prineville, as the only surviving member of the Bidwell party in Oregon. Mrs. Winifred Kelsay, one mile southeast of this city, was a member, and, even at her advanced age, remembers well the details of that trip across the plains in 1841. Mrs. Kelsay was born in Barren County, Kentucky, October 4, 1825, and May 13, 1841, started from Independence, Mo., with the party above named. At Soda Springs the company separated, and Bidwell went to California, Mrs. Kelsay coming through on the Oregon emigrant road with her husband, Isaiah Kelsay, to whom she was married on the Platte, June 1, 1841, while en route. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsay arrived October 16, 1841, where Hillsboro now stands, and took up a donation land claim. She was a daughter of Richard Williams, who crossed with the same party, and who also settled here at the same time. Eight boys and two girls were born to her. She now lives with a son, Frank, one of Washington County's prominent citizens. A sister, Mrs. Sarah McCutcheon, resides at La Fayette. Her husband died in 1888.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Richard Williams has gone to San Francisco on legal business.

Hon. A. Bush, the well-known Salem banker, was in Portland yesterday.

E. W. Ross, Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Washington, is registered at the Perkins.

C. W. Billings, ex-Sheriff of Thurston County, Washington, is registered at the Perkins, from Olympia.

Rev. R. M. Hayes, formerly associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in this city, but now of Olympia, Wash., is visiting Portland friends.

Deputy District Attorney Spencer received a telegram yesterday that his father, George F. Spencer, is seriously ill at the family home, at Hartford, Conn.

General O. O. Howard and wife will return today from their California trip, and will remain here two weeks, stopping at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. Captain James T Gray, 715 Thompson street, Irvington.

A. Hacheney, Mayor of John Day City, is in the city on a flying business trip, accompanied by his wife. He says there is general prosperity in Grant County, and business is so lively that no one has time to talk politics. This may be considered one of the disagreeable features of prosperity.

Colonel Orlando Robbins, of Idaho, is in Portland nursing back to health a broken arm. He rode horseback through Portland 40 years ago, on his way from Yreka, and has pioneered in Idaho ever since. He served with distinction as General Howard's chief of scouts during the Nez Perces and Bannock campaigns.

The many friends of Mrs. George T. Myers, who is ill at Ashland, Or., will be glad to know that she is improving. A telegram yesterday from Dr. S. A. Robinson, who is with her; also her daughter, Mrs. Stevens, announces that her condition is better than for many months, and she is partaking of solid food with relish.

Under date of October 22, Dr. Byron E. Miller writes to Grand Secretary Sharon, of the Oregon Odd Fellows, that he is enjoying the sights of Paris, visiting the world-famed boulevards, art galleries, grand operas, and especially the hospitals. He will leave in a few days for Vienna. His letter was postmarked October 23, and reached here November 4.

C. H. Hunt, who has been in the Ketchican country, Southeast Alaska, arrived here Monday evening. He waited nine days in hope of securing a berth on the steamer, but so many were coming out from Dawson that at last he had to content himself with sleeping space on the dining-room floor. He says the Ketchican district is looking up, and some splendid new property is being opened up. He will return before long.

City Attorney Long, who left for Washington about three weeks ago to argue the Sixth-street improvement case for the city in the United States Supreme Court, has been heard from. Mayor Rowe received a note from him yesterday, in which he stated that the indications were that the case would not come up before the end of this week. He has nothing to do but attend court every day and wait till it comes up. He states that he will leave for home as soon as the case has been argued.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

From Portland—J. G. McCullum, at the Normandie.

From Joseph, Or.—J. D. McCully and wife, and Miss McCully, at the Normandie.

From Spokane—H. D. Rickard, at the Holland; J. Breen, at the Imperial.

From Seattle—C. W. Smith, at the St. Denis; H. Emerson, at the Manhattan.

Prizes for Dewey's Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Justice Bradley, sitting as a United States District Court Judge, today signed a decree of condemnation and distribution in connection with the libel in the prize case instituted by Admiral Dewey on behalf of himself and the crew of the United States naval force taking part in the battle of Manila Bay. It sets forth the prize property and directs that upon ascertainment of the value of the property condemned as prizes, the Secretary of the Navy shall deposit an amount equal thereto with the United States Treasurer, subject to the court's order.

The Hearst Contempt Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Judge Haney formally denied a motion for a change of venue today in the contempt proceedings against Hearst's Chicago American, and on joint agreement adjourned the further hearing of the case until Thursday.

FOREST RESERVE SYSTEM

WHAT HERMANN HAS TO SAY OF THEM IN HIS REPORT.

Against the Creation of Any More Until Congress Shall Change the Present Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The most important topic discussed in the annual report of Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land Office, is the forest reserve system of the United States. Many of his more important views have heretofore been presented in The Oregonian, but the report conveys Mr. Hermann's ideas in his own language, and fully sets forth his attitude on the several vital points that may be said to be very much at issue at this time. The following liberal extracts are made from that part of the report dealing with this topic:

Future Reservations.

"As to the policy to be pursued regarding future forest reservations, I have indicated my position in my recommendation to you, that no more reserves be created until Congress shall repeal or modify the law which allows lieu land selections for holdings within the reserves. It is to be assumed that Congress could not anticipate the many abuses which have since been shown to exist, and to be possible, under existing provisions of the law, nor, indeed, was the department capable of foreseeing the defects which have since been disclosed. The purpose of the law was evidently based on the theory that to make a reservation suitable for answering the ends desired, all ownership or settlement claims to lands within such reserve should be relinquished to the Government, and thereby allow an undisputed and absolute control over all parts of such reserve to the General Government. The right then to enter upon or drive livestock over the soma could no longer be demanded as a right in the face of regulations to the contrary.

Forest Lieu Land Selections.

"As an inducement to such relinquishment, lieu land selections elsewhere on the public domain were allowed in cases of ownership, and the privilege of settlement on other tracts was allowed settlers whose claims were not perfected to lands settled upon within the reserve. It was not seen in conceding this privilege that in reservations there are large quantities of land of no value to the owners, much having been granted to corporations in their original grants and in other cases where millowners may have denuded the land of its valuable timber, leaving but an infant growth of shrub and tree in place of the valuable commercial timber cut and removed years before. While such worthless or denuded lands may eventually prove of great value in conserving the purposes of forest reservation, and even at the present time contribute to some extent in protecting the water supply, so as to justify the inclusion of such lands within a reserve, yet it is submitted as a proper question of administration and of abstract justice as between the Government and such class of landowners, whether lands worthless to such owners should be exchanged for the most valuable lands remaining of the public domain, whether one who has availed himself of the commercial or marketable value of one tract, such as timber, should again have the privilege, with no additional cost to himself, to acquire another body of timber land equal in area to that surrendered.

"Viewing it as a question of value, it means practically the timber on 320 acres of timber land for a price paid for 160 acres. Applications have been made for reserves wherein there are grants of lands aggregating nearly 1,000,000 acres in a single reserve, a large portion of which could not be marketed in large or small quantities for 50 cents an acre, yet if permitted the right of exchange would readily realize the owner from $3 to $5 and even more in some cases per acre. This exchange privilege, commonly known as scrip, is often sold on the market through dealers at the prices mentioned per acre. It possesses a special value, since the law permits its location on the choicest lands yet subject to settlement without settlement and without price and regardless of quantity, or whether in compact form or in separate bodies far remote. Prior to October 1 last this license extended even to the unsurveyed domain, where the homesteader himself was without authority to make entry or filing in the local office. Following the urgent representations and recommendations of the department and of this office to Congress, this privilege was fortunately repealed to take effect October 1 last. If it shall be deemed necessary to induce all base holders in reserves to relinquish such holdings and that they may do so to offer them a consideration, let it be on the basis of an exchange for lands approximately of the value of those surrendered. This would be regarded as fair dealing among private individuals in ordinary transactions. Why should it not be equally applicable to Government exchange?

Reserves Come High.

"Why should the Government be required to part title to millions of acres of the public domain valued in the market at $5 per acre and sold by the Government itself under the timber and stone act only in limited quantities, not exceeding 160 acres, at not less than $2 50 per acre, and then only upon certain proof and publication, and to accept in exchange lands held in private or corporate ownership in reserves not worth anywhere or at any time 50 cents an acre? Are we not paying an unnecessarily high price for our reserves? Admitting, however, all that can be argued for the most liberal and broad-gauge forestry policy, yet is there not a more rational and just principle which can be made applicable and which by legislative enactment can become the rule by which values may be determined, either by land exchange or the payment of a fixed appraised price? Unless the remedy which shall be provided embraces within its scope the practicability and guarantee of a relinquishment of all the holdings within any reserve, it should not be permitted to rest upon such voluntary offerings as self-interest may suggest. To accept relinquishment of a few holdings in a reserve is only to create a special monopoly for the owners of those which remain. This applies more especially to the reserves which contain pasturage for livestock, and every reserve has more or less pasture herbage. To confine the stock of the few inside owners within their holdings, so as to prevent the use of the open reserve, would entail great expense upon the Government. It follows, then, that to own land within a reserve is to have the use of such reserve. A case in point is the instance of a sheep firm in Arizona who asked to graze 50,000 sheep within the San Francisco Mountains forest reserve. Upon attempting to enforce the department regulations, which require that only a fixed number of sheep shall graze in said reserve and requiring that applications be submitted upon which permits may be granted, the department is met with the assertion of this firm as to their right to enter said reserve and to graze their sheep without a permit by right of private land ownership of odd-numbered sections within the exterior reserve boundaries, and proof was submitted as to their ownership of 140,000 acres within said boundaries. Their lands are not enclosed, and it is impossible wholly to protect the reserve proper from incursion of these flocks. A compromise was deemed advisable by which these sheep owners, in addition to their aforesaid private holdings, are allowed practically the exclusive use of 88,320 acres of the reserve domain contiguous to their own holdings, and they accept a permit to cover 18,000 sheep. Such a concession is shown to be unsatisfactory, because it confers on certain individuals by sanction of the department privileges withheld from those not so fortunate as to own lands within the reserve boundaries. It is further unsatisfactory because even with this extended license there is no guaranty that the same flocks may not still encroach upon and use the reserve grass which is apportioned to the many more unfortunate grazers who own no lands in the reserve.

"It is the practice in some reserves for sheep and cattle owners to agree on an equitable pro rata distribution of the reserve, based on the maximum number of stock fixed by the department, but this is not under any official recognition of the department. Care is taken in the language of all permits not to recognize or authorize any such partition or distribution of the reserves. Persons who apply are given permit "to pasture ——— head of ——— within the ——— forest reserve from ———, 1901, to ———, 1902, provided," etc., and "provided, that this privilege is extended with no obligation or agreement to maintain an exclusive possession upon any part of said reserve to any one person or firm, nor as to adjustment of any conflict as to possession." It is believed that all grazers should submit to the general rule regardless as to their ownership or non-ownership of lands in the reserve. The department will see that no unjust discrimination shall be exercised against them by any practices or regulation of other stockowners in the reserve.

Only Vacant Land to Form Reserves.

"If, therefore, in view of the experience now had, there can be no satisfactory solution of this lieu land problem, and it shall continue to be the policy to preserve such other portions of the public domain as may be shown to be necessary for timber preservation and water conservation, without including the mineral and agricultural lands, then I should recommend that in all cases only the vacant unappropriated public timber lands constitute a reserve, retaining the present liberal regulations as to mining and as to appraisal and sale of such matured timber as can be cut and removed at appropriate times and places without impairment of the growing forest. The success of this alternative in creating a forest reserve is already in evidence in the San Francisco Mountains forest reserve in Arizona, which was created by proclamation of the President August 17, 1898, and contains within its bounds 1,975,360 acres. There it was shown that every alternate section was within a railroad grant. That the timber on large tracts had been cut and removed for milling purposes, leaving extensive areas denuded of their once valuable timber. That other portions contained but a covering of bushes and small tree growth, the land itself, by reason of the aridity of that particular region, being of little if any value except for limited grazing. While extensive bodies of this reserve owned by the railroad corporation and mill companies are exceedingly valuable to the owners for the magnificent timber the land contains, yet it was found that to allow lieu land selections elsewhere for so large a grant, with so much that has been denuded of the timber and with other portions in their natural condition of practically little value, would prove an indefensible transaction. The urgent, earnest and just demand of the agriculturists of the great Salt River Valley in Southern Arizona, that the sources of the streams which sustain life and prosperity to the country below should be reserved from further disposal and should be protected against fire, timber depredation and excessive grazing, made it the imperative duty of the department to act in behalf of these public interests, and, accordingly, the San Francisco reserve was created upon the recommendation of this office, but the precaution was taken to designate the vacant public lands within the even-numbered sections only as those which should embrace the reserve.

"Still later, in the State of Washington, a reserve was demanded by the municipal authorities of the City of Seattle which should include the area containing Cedar Lake—a pure, extensive and constant supply of mountain water necessary for the use of the city. Though there were but 62,000 acres, approximately, within the proposed boundaries, yet it was found that much of this was covered by a railroad grant and other holdings, and to guard against any speculative motives in this reservation and prevent relinquishment of any worthless lands and the selection therefor of valuable lieu lands elsewhere, it was deemed advisable in preparing the draft of the proposed proclamation in this case, which was submitted to you by this office on July 25, 1899, and which is now before you for consideration, to follow the precedent in the case of the San Francisco Mountains forest reserve in Arizona; and, accordingly, the draft of the proposed proclamation was worded to reserve only the public lands which should be, at the date thereof, 'vacant and unappropriated, and all which may hereafter revert to the public domain.'

"The extent of future lieu land transactions may be realized when it is known that there are now on file in this office petitions and recommendations from various sources seeking the creation of numerous reserves and aggregating 54,000,000 acres. These are in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. It is impossible to estimate the proportion of this vast area which would be used as a basis for selections, but it is proper to say that a very large proportion consists of railroad and private land grants. In one proposed reserve alone there are 250,000 acres of the Maxwell land grant. As much of these lands are in the arid sections, where the acreage, especially of unimproved lands under Spanish and other land grants, is rated at a low market value, the inducement to take lieu selections from the valuable timber or agricultural lands of the more favored West will be supreme, and with such a quantity of so-called forest scrip seeking investment it can be seen that most, if not all, of the available agricultural and timber domain of the Republic will be absorbed by this unequal, unjust and mistaken privilege.

Forest Reserve Lieu Selections.

"Ever since the imperfection of the provisions of the law as to lieu selections became manifest, as stated, I have not only steadfastly urged, in my annual reports and in special reports for the information of the department and of Congress, the imperative need of amendment to this law; but I have, with the exceptions cited, continued to oppose the further creation of forest reserves until the defects in the law are cured. The few reserves which were created in 1898 and 1899 were almost exclusively in California, Arizona and New Mexico, where the crying need of water conservation is so well known and urgently demanded. They were created upon the most conclusive showing of the absolute importance of early action in those cases, and the question of forest lieu selection was so carefully examined into in each instance that very little forest lieu base was made available by the establishment of those reserves."

Fire at Fargo.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 5.—The Fargo Packing Company's plant and the Great Northern freight sheds were today destroyed by fire. Loss, $90,000; fully insured.

A Sour Stomach

Is Often the Real Cause of a Sour Temper.

That the condition of the digestive organs has a marked effect upon the character or disposition is a truism as old as the hills. Old Ben Jonson wisely said, "The pleasure of living depends upon the liver,"

and it is a fact which none may dispute that a sunny disposition more often results from a healthy digestion than from any other cause.

Acid dyspepsia, commonly called sour stomach or heartburn, is caused by slow digestion of food; instead of being promptly digested and converted into blood, bone and muscle, it lies in the stomach for hours, fermenting and decaying, creating gases which cause pressure on the lungs and heart, short breath and general discomfort and irritation.

Such half-digested food is indeed poor nourishment for the body, brain and nerves, and the result is shown in irritable tempers, unaccountable headaches and that depressing condition usually called "blues." But how quickly all these disappear when appetite and digestion are restored!

Laxative medicines only irritate the already irritated stomach and bowels, and have no effect upon actual digestion of food.

The sensible course to follow is to make use of simple natural digestives like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals until the stomach has a chance to recuperate.

The natural digestives which every healthy stomach contains are peptones, diastase and hydrochloric and lactic acids, and when any of them are lacking the trouble begins. The reason Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are so valuable and successful in curing stomach troubles is because they contain in a pleasant, concentrated tablet form all these absolutely necessary essentials for perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

Henry Kirkpatrick, of Lawrence, Mass., says: "Men and women whose occupation precludes an active outdoor life should make it a daily practice to use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals. I have done so myself, and I know positively that I owe my present health and vigor to their daily use.

"From the time I was 22, when I graduated from school with broken health from overwork, until I was 34, I scarcely knew what it was to be free from stomach weakness. I had no appetite whatever for breakfast, and very little for any other meal.

"I had acidity and heartburn nearly every day, and sometimes was alarmed by irregularity and palpitation of the heart, but all this gradually disappeared after I began using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I can eat my meals with relish and satisfaction which I had not known since I was a growing boy."

The success and popularity of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is enormous, but it is deserved, and every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain has a good word for this meritorious preparation.

HENRY C. POTTER *Bishop of New York*

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