LOST IN THE BLIZZARD

HUNTINGTON BOY PERISHED IN FRIDAY'S STORM.

Was on His Way Over the Mountains From the Town to His Father's Ranch.

HUNTINGTON, Or., Jan. 26.—Grover F. Locke, aged 13 years, son of S. Locke, stockman and broker of Huntington, was frozen to death in the blizzard which struck this vicinity last Friday evening. The young man left Huntington about 4 o'clock, Friday afternoon, when the weather was mild, for his father's ranch, 12 miles distant, walking four miles to Goodman's ranch, where he procured a horse and started to make the remaining distance over a range of mountains. The unfortunate lad encountered the blizzard just before reaching the summit, where his horse refused to face the storm. Here the boy turned the horse loose and continued on foot. Reaching the summit, he took his bearings and descended only a short distance, falling face downward in the snow, in which position his body was found by a searching party this afternoon.

DAMAGE AT PORT ANGELES.

Loss of Property on the Water Front Caused by the Storm.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 26.—The first boat down the Straits for two days arrived today and reports Friday's storm as doing much damage, both at small towns and to farms. At Port Angeles, the waterfront suffered some. The boathouse was carried away and one or two small wharves were wrecked. G. M. Lauridsen, whose store was on the waterfront, lost considerable property and in an effort to save the goods, both of his legs were broken. Port Angeles' water supply is cut off on account of the waterworks being frozen.

Chilly Weather in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The cold wave continues and the temperature in California tonight is about 10 degrees below the normal. Heavy to killing frosts occurred generally this morning and are predicted for tomorrow morning.

Reports from Los Angeles say the coldest weather of the Winter prevails in Southern California, the temperature this morning going as low as 32 degrees. A heavy frost covered the ground and ice formed in places. Citrus fruitgrowers had ample warning of the approaching cold snap and took the necessary steps to protect oranges and lemons. No reports of damage have come in as yet. Warnings have been sent out of still colders weather tonight, which it is stated will be accompanied by killing frosts.

Eight Below at Boise.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 26.—The storm that swept down on this section Friday night brought a cold wave which dropped the temperature this morning to a point lower than had been reported in several years, the record being 8 degrees below zero. The freeze paralyzed the electric light plant by blockading with ice the canal from which it derives its power. The city is, therefore, without light, and the newspapers and others relying upon the company for power are badly crippled.

At Oregon City.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 26.—Snow has been falling here since early this morning, and the streets and the hills about the city are covered. The weather is freezing, and is the coldest that Oregon City has experienced for a long time. There is no prospect of an early thaw.

Snowing at Chehalis.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Jan. 26.—The ground here is frozen on top and snow is falling from the southeast. Indications are that there will be several inches of snow on the ground before tomorrow morning.

At Astoria.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 26.—The thermometer went up several degrees today and this morning a snow storm commenced, continuing intermittently throughout the day. About 1½ inches of snow fell.

Moderating at Salem.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—The weather in Salem moderated today. The temperature tonight is 27 degrees above zero. A light snow is falling.

Snowfall at Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Or., Jan. 26.—Four inches of snow have fallen here and it is still snowing.

MAY BUY THE BAISLEY-ELKHORN.

Eastern Capitalists Willing to Purchase the Property.

BAKER CITY, Jan. 26.—It now transpires that the Eastern capitalist, who, it was reported last week, was prepared to purchase all claims against the Baisley-Elkhorn mine, is President Hayes, of the Bonanza mine. Mr. Hayes visited the Baisley-Elkhorn some time ago and it was noted at the time that he was very favorably impressed with the property. Well-informed mining men have always said that the Baisley-Elkhorn, if properly worked, would be a rich producer. The facilities for working the mine are not in keeping with the requirements. The hoist is not of sufficient capacity, the result being that the expense of working the mine almost equals the value of the ore produced, and there is no way to remedy this defect except by the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in the construction of a tunnel, which will tap the main ore body, at a point 1200 or 1500 feet below the surface, by means of which the cost per ton of extracting the ore will be reduced to a very low figure. It is understood that the major portion of the claimants have accepted the offer of 50 cents on the dollar for their claims rather than press their suits to a final hearing in the courts.

A mining deal was concluded in this city yesterday, by which the Oregon and Cracker quartz claims were transferred by George B. and M. J. Janny and Clark Taber, to Martin Hawkinson, of Minneapolis, who represents a syndicate of prominent capitalists in that city. The purchase price was $20,000 and the transaction closed the deal when the final payment of $3500 was made and the title of the property passed to the new owner.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

Supervisors Will Hold a Meeting at Walla Walla February 4.

PENDLETON, Or., Jan. 26.—Umatilla County Road Supervisors will attend a big meeting of road makers in Walla Walla, February 4, when will gather Supervisors from this, Walla Walla and other counties to discuss matters pertaining to their work. There is a general revival of interest in the building of good roads throughout the Inland Empire, due to agitation recently by newspapers, and the year 1902 will see many improvements made.

In this county, the court has appointed two superintendents, F. H. Beathe, of Weston, and Thomas Jacques, of Pendleton, to have charge of all road work, overlooking the Supervisors. The plan was tried once before, when J. B. McDill was Superintendent, and was regarded then by most people as excellent. Good results followed the work of Mr. McDill.

It has been noticed that the idea of preparing the country roads of Oregon and Washington for the reception of the thousands of visitors who will come to these states during the Lewis and Clark Centennial has attracted the attention of the people generally. It is likely that a good roads movement will grow out from the suggestion and that the coming three years will see vast improvements in the public highways.

There has been some talk of using crushed rock upon the roads, and quite a number of towns are already utilizing that method of making streets.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

Two Children and a Man Meet Death Near Alki.

SPRAGUE, Wash., Jan. 26.—The young son and daughter of Cleve Smith, Richard, aged 11, and Georgiana, aged 14, with Joseph Calvin, a hired man, were drowned while skating, near Alki yesterday afternoon. The three went skating and did not return in the evening. Mr. Smith, thinking they might have stopped at a neighbor's for the night, did not go to look further until this morning, when he called at the different neighbors' houses, but could not find them. He then went to the lake and found their caps frozen in the ice. He broke the ice, and with poles managed to get the bodies out. Mr. Smith has lived in the neighborhood of Alki for 15 years, and is well known. Joseph Calvin, the hired man, is lately from Carmi, Ill., coming from there this Summer and working in the harvest fields for Mr. Smith.

EXHIBIT OF PRODUCTS.

Ellensburg Will Place One in Its Local Depot.

ELLENSBURG, Jan. 26.—A movement is on foot to place a local exhibit at the Northern Pacific depot here, in order to familiarize the traveling public, especially home-seekers, with the resources and products of Kittitas Valley. It is proposed to place the exhibit in an attractive case at the depot and it is designed also, to have photographs of all the principal buildings of the town and contiguous scenery. Displays of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits will be a prominent feature and statistics printed in condensed and convenient form will be there for distribution.

The idea was brought about by the fact that the depot is so far from the town that passers-by see practically nothing of it and are unable to gain such information as it is desirable for them to have.

THOUGHT HIM A SORCERER.

Metlakatla Indians Murdered a Japanese.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 26.—The steamer Tees has arrived from the north with news of the arrest of two Indians charged with the recent murder of a Japanese in connection with the tribal war at Metlakatla between Indians of rival villages. From the statement of the prisoners, it appears that they had blamed the Japanese or a man living with him for practicing sorcery, to which they ascribed the death of several of their tribe. By way of revenge they killed Kamamura, the Japanese, in the belief that his death would save the rest of the tribe from the consequences of Kamamura's witchcraft.

BEET SUGAR BOUNTY.

Spokane Refinery Has Received $35,000 Up to Date.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 26.—State Auditor Atkinson yesterday drew a warrant for $19,207 60 in favor of the Washington State Sugar Refining Company, of Spokane County. The Legislature of 1899 passed a law creating a beet sugar bounty, the state to pay 1 cent a pound for all beet sugar grown and manufactured within the state. The refining company mentioned has, since that time, received approximately $35,000 in bounties from the state for the manufactured article.

La Grande-Cove Railroad.

LA GRANDE, Or., Jan. 26.—S. F. Shaw, one of the O. R. & N. Co.'s best engineers, has just completed the survey for the proposed electric road from La Grande to Cove. Mr. Shaw and his party have returned to Portland, leaving two men to complete some details of the work when the present cold wave moderates. Hon. J. M. Church, president of the company, states that two lines were surveyed—the distance from Island City, one point of leaving the main line, to Cove is 15 miles and from Conley Spur it is 13 miles. From Island City the route surveyed is on the south side of the Grand Ronde River till the Conley ranch, whereon the Mormon colony is located, is reached. At this point the river is crossed and the route is through this ranch, now cut up and owned by many individuals.

Woman Convicted of Perjury.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 26.—The jury, in the case of Mrs. Riley, charged with perjury, after being out 15 hours, at Port Angeles, returned a verdict of guilty. During the trial of a young man named Priest, charged with rape, Mrs. Riley swore on the witness stand that Priest was many miles from the scene of the crime when it was committed. Priest was convicted and Mrs. Riley's arrest and conviction followed. Mrs. Riley is a pioneer woman of this section.

Kittitas Valley Irrigation Project.

ELLENSBURG, Jan. 26.—The committee on ways and means, having in hand the project of a large irrigation canal through Kittitas Valley, reports progress, and it transpires that one or more definite and feasible plans for a ditch will soon be formulated and presented, with all data as to cost, volume, grade, capacity, etc. The entire population of the valley is deeply interested now, and tangible results, it is believed, will soon be apparent.

Steamer Searched for Fugitives.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 26.—On the arrival of the steamer Columbia from San Francisco this afternoon she was thoroughly searched by the police officers for "Kid" Goucher and "Brownie," the two San Francisco criminals, who were thought to be on board. No trace of the men was found. Goucher is well known by the local police officers, as he lived here several years ago, and was a frequenter of the dives in the lower part of the city.

Woodmen Won the Piano.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 26.—Last night closed the contest for the $640 piano which has been waging for several months. Willamette Falls Camp, Woodmen of the World, won out by a vote of 1,000,471, and their nearest competitor was the Knights of the Maccabees, who polled 396,030.

NORTHWEST DEAD.

Mrs. James Hughes.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 26.—Mrs. James Hughes, a well known woman pioneer of Washington, is dead at Steilacoom. Deceased was the widow of James Hughes, who died five years ago. In 1852 the family came to this section and settled near Yelm, in this county. Two years later they removed to Steilacoom, and resided there the remainder of their lives.

Mrs. Martha Spencer.

HILLSBORO, Or., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Martha Spencer, the widow of the late James R. Spencer, of Cornelius, died in this city last night, at her residence on First street. The deceased lived alone, and when her son, O. R. Spencer, went over to the house to take her breakfast to her, he found that she had passed away some time during the night. Mrs. Spencer was 66 years of age, and had been troubled with rheumatism for some time. Last week she requested J. W. Morgan to prepare her will, which he did, but she was unable to get up to the Courthouse to sign it. She leaves seven children: John R. Spencer, California; Mrs. George L. Guild, Grant's Pass; Mrs. Lillie M. Bright and Mrs. Elvira Pangburn, California; Dora B. Hirsh, Portland; Mrs. Flora Lyon, Oswego, and O. R. Spencer, of this city.

In Ohio one person in each 400 has been adjudged insane.

AT JARVIS' DISPOSAL

PATRONAGE OF THE NEW COLLECTOR FOR ALASKA.

Time of the Unfaithful and Incompetent Employes of the Customs Service Is Drawing to Close.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Under the provisions of existing law, the Collector of Customs of Alaska has full authority to recommend such persons as he may deem proper for appointment as his deputies and assistants. This being the case, Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, when he takes up the duties of Collector, will have a large amount of patronage at his disposal and patronage, by the way, that will directly appeal to the people of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest.

In a general way, the force of Deputy Collectors in Alaska have rendered satisfactory service to the department, but a number of changes are expected to be made after Jarvis takes up the work. As a result of long service in the territory, he is familiar with the several ports and the several deputies, and knows now who should be retained and who should be dropped. The time of the unfaithful and incompetent employes in the Alaska customs service is drawing near a close. The department, of course, has authority to approve or disapprove of recommendations made by the Collector, but Secretary Gage, his assistants and the President have the utmost confidence in Lieutenant Jarvis, and his recommendations are almost sure to "go." The department will look to him to re-establish the customs service of the district on a clean, firm basis, and radical reforms and changes will be needed in certain localities to bring this about. It is not now known who will be recommended for dismissal, but the following list shows the deputies and other employes who are to pass into the hands of Lieutenant Jarvis in a short time, together with their salaries and the state from whence they were appointed:

W. P. McBride, Deputy Collector, Sitka, from Idaho	$1,800
Charles Smith, Deputy Collector, Circle City, from Oregon	2,200
E. T. Hatch, Deputy Collector, St. Michael, from Oregon	1,800
C. L. Andrews, Deputy Collector, Skagway, from Washington	1,500
John M. Tenney, Deputy Collecor, Juneau, from Washington	1,400
W. D. McNair, Deputy Collector, Sitka, from Alaska	1,400
William Gauntlet, Deputy Collector, Unalaska, from Oregon	1,400
L. K. Adams, Deputy Collector, Mary Island, from Oregon	1,400
J. A. Arment, Deputy Collector, Wrangel, from Oregon	1,400
Matthew Bridge, Inspector, Sitka, from Alaska	1,200
Della E. Butler, stenographer, Sitka, from Oregon	1,200
C. B. Cannon, Deputy Collector, Kadiak, from Oregon	1,200
J. Goodell, Deputy Collector, Orca, from Oregon, per day	3
T. H. Richardson, Deputy Collector, from Oregon, per day	3
A. C. Aldon, Deputy Collector, Wrangel, from Oregon, per day	3
E. L. Hunter, Deputy Collecor, Juneau, from Oregon, per day	3
E. A. Shaitzer, Deputy Collector, Skagway, from Alaska, per day	3
G. A. Waggoner, Deputy Collector, Skagway, from Alaska, per day	3
F. S. Williams, Deputy Collector, Skagway, from Oregon, per day	3
William Millmore, Deputy Collector, Fort Yukon, from Alaska	1,800
J. Chapman, Deputy Collector, Eagle City, from Oregon	1,800
W. B. Furman, Deputy Collector, Forty-Mile, from California	1,800
J. R. Beegle, Deputy Collector, Dyea, from Oregon	1,400
William Zimmer, Deputy Collector, Chilkoot Pass, from Illinois, per day	5
J. K. Laing, Deputy Collector, Circle City, from Oregon, per day	5

The above list is made up from the official register for 1898, and is probably subject to a few changes. It at least gives the list of offices, with their salaries, and a general idea of the states that have heretofore been recognized. What changes will be made will not be evident for some months to come after Mr. Jarvis goes to Alaska.

OREGON UNIVERSITY NEWS.

W. Gifford Nash Resigns From the School of Music.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Jan. 26.—W. Gifford Nash, dean of the School of Music, yesterday tendered his resignation to Judge R. S. Bean, president of the Board of Regents, the same to take effect in June, 1902. At the recent meeting of the Board of Regents in Portland, Mr. Nash applied for a raise in salary of from $400 to $800 a year.

The January number of the University of Oregon Monthly is a very creditable issue. The leading article is by Professor Joseph Schafer, of the department of history, who writes on "Graduate Instruction at the University of Wisconsin." There are a number of excellent stories by students, and some good poems from college exchanges. The editorials present some significant thoughts, and the "Odd Sizes" show the proper significance of the short story. As an exponent of college literature the U. of O. Monthly would compare favorably with the publications of other Pacific Coast universities. The editorial staff of the Monthly consists of George O. Goodall, '02, editor-in-chief; Miss Grace Plummer, '02, and Miss Margaret Bannard, '03, associate editors; Marvin M. Scarbrough, '02, business manager, with Fred Stockton, '03, assistant.

The Lawrence Debating Society has elected the following new set of officers: M. M. Scarbrough, '02, president; Herbert C. Eastland, '05, vice-president; F. C. Dillard, '05, secretary; Ralph Bacon, '05, assistant secretary; W. H. Johnson, '02, treasurer; P. I. Wold, '01, censor; Fred Thayer, '03, sergeant-at-arms.

A local chapter of the Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association has been organized with the following list of officers: H. W. Kuhlman, '04, president; L. C. Dick, '05, vice-president; E. M. Patterson, secretary; E. R. Shepard, '05, treasurer. The local league will send a delegate to McMinnville to compete for the $100 prize for the best oration produced by a member of the Oregon State League.

The University Glee Club will leave Friday, February 17, for a tour of the Valley towns. Concerts will be given in Albany, Corvallis, Monmouth, McMinnville, Forest Grove and Portland. Professor Irving M. Glen, director of the club, is well pleased with the work of the members. The club will give a joint concert with the Fourth Regiment Band in Eugene, Friday night, January 31.

E. Hofer, editor of the Salem Evening Journal, will lecture before the students of the university some time next month, on the subject of "Municipal Taxation."

Early Closing at Baker City.

BAKER CITY, Jan. 26.—The merchants of this city have agreed to close their places of business at 6:30 o'clock every evening during the week except Saturday. This meets with general approval on the part of the citizens, who recognize the demand of the clerks and proprietors for a little more time to rest.

McKinley Service at Salem.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—Services in memory of the late President McKinley were held in a few of the Salem churches today. In most of the churches only a brief reference to the martyred President was made.

Still a Debtor Nation.

Chicago Tribune.

Senator Forsker said the other day that the United States is rapidly becoming "the great creditor nation of the earth, so that henceforth we shall hold the securities of other peoples and collect interest from them on their obligations, instead of paying them tribute on ours." The balance of trade in favor of the United States has been amazingly large for the last four years, but it will be several years yet before foreigners cease collecting interest on American obligations held by them. The estimated indebtedness of the United States to foreign countries a year ago was $2,000,000,000. At the beginning of this year it probably was $1,700,000,000, having been reduced 15 per cent in 1901. Therefore, if the prosperity which the United States now enjoys shall continue for five years, this great indebtedness will have been paid off. A conservative man will be more moderate in his expectations and will be quite satisfied if the United States shall in 10 years free itself from that mass of indebtedness, the payment of the interest on which has taken up so large a proportion of the favorable trade balances.

Americans have already begun to "hold the securities of other peoples and collect interest from them." As yet, however, they are doing this on a comparatively small scale. It is estimated that during the last 2½ years Americans have made investments abroad as follows: In Canada, $75,000,000; England, $50,000,000, Mexico, $50,000,000; other continental America, $25,000,000; the West Indies, $35,000,000; and in Asia, Africa and the Philippines, $30,000,000. Many of these investments bid fair to be extremely profitable.

It will be seen, therefore, that Senator Foraker's exultant remarks about the United States becoming a creditor nation are not without justification. It is on the high road to be such a nation, but the vast indebtedness which this country contracted for railroad-building and so many other purposes cannot be wiped out in a few years. There have been times in the past when it was difficult to pay the interest on that indebtedness, and not until 1897 came, with its changed conditions, was it possible to begin paying off the principal.

GRANT COUNTY ASBESTOS.

Large Amount May Easily Be Mined There

MOUNT VERNON, Grant County, Or., Jan. 26.—(To the Editor.)—I have found asbestos here, and I do not know what it is worth—do not even know that it is worth anything, as the lint is very short, say from a sixteenth up to an inch in length. I have two mining claims of a total length of 3000 feet, and the asbestos vein runs through this and is 30 feet or more wide. I think it is a good article. It is within 300 yards of an abundance of water, and a good wagon road runs to the ground. It is easy to work. I can run a tunnel 100 feet and tap the vein at a depth of 75 feet. The nearest town is John Day, six miles, and the next nearest Canyon City, eight miles. I am an old quartz miner, but I do not understand this proposition. W. F. MURRAY.

According to a recent report on the mineral resources of the United States by the United States Geological Survey two distinct minerals are mined and put on the market as asbestos. They are very similar in their physical properties, but are distinct chemically. One is a silicate of calcium and magnesium, and is a variety of the mineral amphibole. There are a number of nonaluminous varieties of amphibole, which pass into fibrous varieties that are included under the name asbestos. The other mineral that is called asbestos is a variety of serpentine, a hydrous magnesium silicate known as chrysotile. While these minerals are equal in their heat-resisting properties, the chrysotile is superior in strength and elasticity of fiber to any variety of amphibole asbestos. The specimen sent from Grant County is undoubtedly the amphibole asbestos, and it appears to be of excellent quality.

All the asbestos produced in the United States is mined in California and Georgia. In the former state the production has decreased to a very small amount, on account of the distance from the principal manufactories that use it. In 1899 Georgia mined 681 tons of asbestos, valued at $11,740, and in 1900 1054 tons, valued at $16,310. In 1899 the United States imported from Canada 25,536 tons, valued at $485,849, and in 1900 30,641 tons, valued at $763,431. A part of this was known as asbestic. Thus it will be seen that the domestic demand far exceeds the domestic supply, but the price—$15 50 to $19 per ton—makes the matter of freight charges to market a very material one.

The uses of asbestos are very varied. The amphibole asbestos is used almost exclusively where strength of fiber is not essential, and where its nonconductivity of heat is the principal quality desired, such as an ingredient in fire-proof paints, for wall plasters, for boiler covering, for packing in the manufacture of fireproof safes, etc. The chrysotile variety is used for those purposes in which the strength of fiber as well as nonconductivity of heat is required, such as in the manufacture of cloth, rope, felt, boards, tubes, washers, etc.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

E D Godrich, N Y	H V Anderson, Salt Lk
Mrs G Nettleton, Spok	P Molter, Tacoma
E J Webster, do	A Trimble, Sumpter
D McGarrity, S F	J G English, Illinois
J A Haran, S F	W H Fisk, Chgo
W H Cole & wf, N Y	J S Forrest, N Y
M D Woodward, Pa	J C Ryan, Kaslo, B C
L L Board, Ind	Mrs Nina LaRowe, city
B K Coffman, do	Dr Ney Churchman, do
A Dallman, N Y	G W Dorman, St Paul
J Wentworth, Mich	W J Parker, Everett
G K Wentworth, Chgo	Mr & Mrs Ed Pool, Denver
S Willner, S F	A W Jerrems, Chgo
J C Sloss, Seattle	E L Shepherd, K C
H Brown, Chgo	

THE PERKINS.

Geo F Welsh, Heppner	Mrs J M Bowes, Aberdeen
Wm Wolfe, city	
J J Mulvey, Corvallis	G L Hawkins, Indp
F A Sandresault, Winlock	G H Oliver, Catlin
W E Stowe, Vancouv	L L Lawson, Seattle
E H Hardie, Bridal Vl	L M Holuchek, N Y
F J Wilson, S F	Mrs Holuchek, do
E D Stringer, S F	J J Miller, N Yakima
F J Renna, Seattle	Joe Miller, Oregon Cty
Frank Steunenberg, Caldwell, Idaho	W E Lewis, S F
Wm L LaFollette, Wawawai, Wash	Jacob Stiet, So Bend
G P Steel, Farmington	Frank Menefee, Dalles
Mrs Steele, do	C G Copeland, Siletz
Wm M Colvig, Jacksonville	F H Easley, San Jose
E F Ingles, Sacto	H McKill, Clatskanie
R C Atwood, Wasco	J S Stewart, Fossil
Roy S Garlick, S F	Jas Riddell, do
A MacCorquodale, city	R D Kennedy, do
Mrs McCorquodale, city	D F Campbell, do
Geo G Mowat, S F	Edwin Sharpe, Taco
L W Wright, Spokane	C W Rollins, St Louis
Henry Erwin, Idaho	Jesse H Read, Tacoma
B S Hutchinson, Quincy, Or	Mrs Read, do
Mrs Adair, Salem	C C Crowley, S F
W B Wootton, city	J H Fox, Los Angeles
	J P Dodge, Ashland
	Warren Wiley, S F
	W J Applegate, Mo
	A Johnson, city
	Mrs Johnson, do

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

O P Meghan, Columbus, O	H M Peyser, S F
Mrs C A Boyd, Juneau	C D Gabrielson, Salem
F C Boyd, do	Geo H Kelly, Eugene
D C Burnett, Helena	E T Wighman, Salem
Mrs Burnett, do	Geo Miller, Arlington
J G Olson, Minn	Henry Crass, do
B M Richardson, Winlock	O Osterman, Chgo
G E Fowler, Milton	Geo W Voagt, S F
C N Jagenett, Rowena	Nora Wilson, S F
C W Deming, Troutdal	H Jeffery, Astoria
Capt Ritchie, Loch Garve	A Jeffery, do
Mrs Ritchie, do	Frank Bates, Missoula
W J Cook, Astoria	Mrs Bates, do
M Morgan, do	F W Sheffield, Ashland
D D Lawton, do	H Warshauer, Baker
L B Geer, Salem	J Warshauer, do
Mr Downing, do	A MacCorquodale, city
C C Josselen, Tacoma	Mrs MacCorquodale, do
Mrs Josselen, do	H J Harris, S F
John Laws, ship Tuly	O B Rogers, St Paul
E Chalcraft, Seattle	C V Brown, Astoria
H L Phillips, do	J A Finck, Albany
J W Herron, Everett	C H Fisher, Boise
Mrs Herron, do	J Otten, Salem
	D P Fullerton, Seattle
	G A Sheppard, do
	G T Kelly, Gervais

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.
European, first-class. Rates, 50c to $1.50. One block from depot. Restaurants near by.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.
American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.
European plan. Rates 50c and up.

A CITIZEN'S FIRST DUTY

GOOD GOVERNMENT BEGINS AT HOME WITH CITY AFFAIRS.

A Noteworthy Address by Lord Rosebery, Which Is Applicable at All Times and Places.

At this time, when the thoughts of all good citizens are turned toward the solution of the problem how best to secure good Councilmen and city officials and better administration of city affairs, if possible, for Portland, it will be worth while to read the views of a foreigner as to the duty of the citizen to the city. Speaking at Swansea, Wales, a short time ago, after he had been presented with the freedom of that historic Welch borough, Lord Rosebery made the following remarks, which will apply with equal force and pertinence to the condition of affairs in Portland at the present time:

I am always ready on such an occasion as this to say something on a subject which has a great fascination for me, and as to which, I think, no one can preach too often or too loudly—I mean the subject of municipal work. I know something of municipal work. I was on the County Council of London, and now I am on the Urban Council of Epsom. So I know both rungs of the ladder. But I do not laugh as you do at the Urban Council of Epsom, because I think all these municipal elective institutions are of the greatest value if they are properly appreciated.

A City's Finances.

Well, I think all that is natural enough, but I am also one of those who think that it ought to be possible for our municipal bodies to lay very clearly before the community how they stand with regard to their accounts and with regard to their pockets. When a community shouts for some new toy or some new object of utility it ought to be possible for the town Council or the municipal body to lay before it exactly how the town stands financially and how far it is able to afford it. I think very often, with regard to large questions, it would be a good thing if in affording that information they took the public vote of the community as to whether they wished to proceed with the expenditure or not. At any rate, I am sure of this, that the governing body, the elected body of a community, is bound to make it clear to their electors exactly what they are spending, how they are spending it, and what they are going to spend, because otherwise it is extremely obvious that at the end of its term of office the elective body finds itself in a position which it did not anticipate and which it extremely regrets. Well, there is another point to which I wish to call attention with regard to municipal expenditure. I read very often in the towns with which I am connected the electoral meetings of Councillors who are seeking to be chosen again, and I read more especially the questions which are addressed to them by the independent electorate. What I find invariably in those questions is this—that they relate to maters of details and not to matters of large expenditure. If a Councillor is found to have lunched at the public expense (laughter), or if—I hope I have not said anything that treads on any corns (renewed laughter)—or if the Councillors have had a banquet, or if they have spent five-and-twenty shillings in a way which is open to question, the whole community fastens on that five-and-twenty shillings, and perhaps in the meantime the Councillors may be spending a quarter of a million of money in an extremely wasteful manner without anybody paying the slightest attention to it. I think the municipal ratepayer is always straining at gnats and swallowing camels. I confess I think that though we may be improving all our towns very greatly, although we may be all the better for the very large municipal debt we have heaped up of late years, it does

Need a Word of Caution.

I suppose the most beautiful capital of pleasure in Europe is the City of Paris. I suppose that everybody who seeks a fair knowledge of Paradise goes to Paris. (Laughter.) In fact, it is said that when good Americans die they all go to Paris. (Renewed laughter.) But Paris does not obtain these advantages for nothing. If you want to make Swansea or any other town like Paris, you must study the financial position of Paris. Its debt is £80,000,000; it is now facing a deficit of £400,000 for the current year and an additional estimate for necessary expenditure of £320,000—that is, besides its ordinary expenditure, there is a deficit of £800,000 on the current expenditure and there is a debt of £80,000,000. So when you seek to make your town a paradise you must remember the goal you may have to reach and which may not be one of so unmixedly an agreeable character that it seems at first sight. But you may ask me, and fairly enough ask me, "What is your remedy for such a state of things? How are you to prevent the municipal ratepayer from always straining at the gnat and swallowing the camel?" Well, I have a very clear opinion on that point. I think every town ought to have a ratepayers' association on the most efficient lines. Every town in the United Kingdom, every community that has an elected body to govern it, should have a ratepayers' association. Of course, in London you have to have one for each of the new boroughs; because the County Council is so big a body that it would overshadow any association you may make. But in all other towns it seems to me that it would be easier, and certainly advisable, for ratepayers' associations to be founded everywhere. But the ratepayers' association must not be simply an idle, vacuous body, in which the members pay 5s a year subscription, or something like that, and think they are relieved of all responsibility for that. It ought to be a body full of activity, full of inquisitiveness, with an elective committee of vigilance at the head of it; and I believe if you had such a perfectly organized association as that I have in my mind, you would do something to check unnecessary expenditure, and you would do more to get 20s for your sovereign when you have spent it. Now, that is my first remedy, a practical one.

Importance of Municipal Work.

My second remedy is of a different character. I suppose in great towns, in great manufacturing industrial towns like this, you have many merchant princes, leaders of business, and the like, and I suppose when their rate papers come round they all shrug their shoulders and curse somebody volubly. Now, I have no sympathy with men in that position, who complain of their rates and who do not take their share of the municipal burden. I think there are two plain, obvious duties which are inherent in every British citizen and subject. The first is to take place, if necessary, in the defense of the country, and in the second place not to avoid any public or municipal duty which may fall upon them. Now, I believe it to be the plain and obvious duty of every man of capacity, education and of public spirit to try to take part in the government of the place in which he lives. If he cannot frame any clear and obvious excuse for not taking that course, if it be merely want of time—and everybody wants time for what he does not want to do—if it be merely want of time, I think he should stand self-condemned in the hall of his own conscience. I wish my voice could reach far beyond Swansea. I wish it could extend to every municipality in the kingdom and impress upon every man, however high his position, however great his wealth, however consummate his talents may be, the importance and the nobility of municipal work. (Loud cheers.) . . . There is one remark I should like to make, before I sit down, about this question of municipal government. It is a remark which always makes every one extremely angry, particularly if they are connected with Parliament, and therefore I venture to make it again. (Laughter.) I hold most deliberately and most conscientiously that, except in regard to one or two people in Parliament—and they are chiefly Ministers in high positions—a man gets much more satisfaction out of municipal than out of Parliamentary work. (Laughter.)

I do not think people understand how much larger and nobler and more useful this municipal life is going to become. Year by year it grows and grows out of proportion to the growth of the importance of the Imperial Parliament. Each year men are more and more engrossed in the work of their locality, in developing their own locality, in making that locality more useful, more beautiful, a better place for all men and women to live in. Well, I hold that is an object worthy of any man's ambition. There is no man too great to serve in this capacity, and if I could leave one grain of seed by the roadside when I go away this afternoon it would be the precept that no man in Swansea, however eminent or great he may be, should neglect the burden of responsibility and the happiness which it brings. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Of course, the first great subject in regard to all municipal government is one which appeals to everybody—the rates. I don't know whether you have high rates or low rates. I have carefully avoided making myself acquainted with any local circumstances, so that if I tread on any toe in the course of my speech it will be with complete innocence and inadvertence. I do not know what your rates are, but I am quite sure that every ratepayer thinks they are more than they ought to be. (Laughter.) At least I have never heard of a community that does not. But this subject of rates has got to be considered from more aspects than from that of the ratepayer alone. People are apt to forget how very largely

The Wants of the Community

have developed. Everybody wants his town to be the most beautiful, the best lit, the most convenient, with every piece of land near it an open space given to the public for ever, with every facility of communication, possibly, soon, with public-houses administered in the interests of the community, with tramways administered in the interests of the community, with everything administered in the interests of the community. All that the ratepayers thing you can have for nothing. (Laughter.) I do not know if you have ever observed, gentlemen, that there is one characteristic which is common to all of us. We are all in favor of economy except in regard to our own particular hobby. (Laughter.) That is the case with regard to imperial expenditure. Somebody says, "The taxation of this country is terrible, the amount we are raising by annual taxation is alarming, but surely a great rich nation like this can afford to buy a picture that we want so much for the National Gallery"; and in the same way somebody else makes the same complaint and says: "If a great nation cannot afford to fit out an expedition to the South Pole, it is unworthy of being a nation at all," and so forth. There are 40,000,000 of people in this country, and about 40,000,000 of hobbies; and you will observe that everybody, when he has a hobby, writes to a local paper to ventilate it and to demand an immediate and large expenditure on it, and in the same breath, or shortly afterwards, complains bitterly of the public expenditure. (Loud laughter.)

MAINE'S LUMBER HARVEST

Not Enough Men Found to Swing Axes and Eat Beans.

New York Sun.

Maine's annual log harvest is now in progress, and an army of 12,000 or 15,000 men is engaged in felling spruce, pine, hemlock and cedar for the supply of the sawmills and the pulp mills in 1902. In the olden time lumbermen used to wait for snow to cover the ground before attempting to haul any logs, but now the crews are sent in months before snow falls, and millions of feet of logs are yarded on bare ground. At this time, or a little later in January, yarding is supposed to be finished and hauling begins. On the Penobscot alone this Winter about 6000 men and 1500 horses are employed and more men would have been sent in had it been possible to hire them. Years ago there was always a good supply of regular woodsmen, but latterly the natives have been seeking other employment.

The young men of this day do not care to go into logging camps, with all sorts of associates, to eat beans and swing axes all Winter for $25 to $30 a month. Therefore great difficulty is often experienced in getting crews. A woods crew is composed of several classes of workers. There are choppers, who fell the trees; swampers, who make the roads, clear away the small growth and trim the fallen trees; teamsters, who drive the log sleds; sledtenders, who load the sleds; markers, who cut with axes various distinctive symbols upon the logs; cooks, who are the chefs of the camps, and cookees, who do the scullery work and wait upon the men. The wages vary from $15 to $30 a month with board, and the season is usually from four to five months. The camps are scattered over a vast stretch of territory, extending for 200 miles or more along the Penobscot and its branches, away back to the Quebec boundary lines. Woods work is laborious and monotonous, beginning with daylight and lasting until dark, with three halts for hearty meals, consisting for the most part of baked beans, although in some camps nowadays a considerable variety of food is provided. The day's work concludes with a big supper, for which the men have ravenous appetites, and then follows a smoke talk, when some of the men play cards, some sing rollicking songs of the woods and the drive, others discuss the latest prizefight, and a few mend their torn clothing. The majority are so tired that they roll into their bunks as soon as supper is over, and drop off to sleep when they have smoked their pipes out.

It is at the landings that the most interesting operation of logging is performed—the marking of the logs. The great sticks are here branded with various symbols to denote ownership, just as in the case of cattle on the plains. The marks must be indelible, or they would be worn off by the bumping and grinding of the logs against the rocks and shoals on the long drive to the booms, and in all the 84 years of lumbering on the Penobscot no one has ever been able to devise a better method of marking than with sharp ax in the hands of a skillful woodsman. The marker is deft and rather artistic, and makes very few slips or errors. There is a head marker and several assistants, and they stand upon the great log piles swinging their axes with confidence and precision, as proud of their skill as any chiseler of marble. The marks cut upon the logs are of wonderful variety. There can be no two alike, and each must be distinctly cut, else there would be confusion at the sorting booms, and loud complaint, if not lawsuits, among the owners. To the common eye log marks mean no more than the hieroglyphics on the Central Park obelisk, but to the markers they are as plain as A, B, C. There are crosses, stars, daggers, crowfect, fishes, various letters and combinations of letters, links, notches—a long and complicated list, and for every new logowner a new and distinctive mark must be invented.

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