IT IS SLOW WORK

Only 4500 Voters Are Now Registered

OUT OF A TOTAL OF 22,000

Lively Work Must Be Done If All Are to Be Ready to Vote at Primaries and General Election.

The total number of voters who have registered with the Clerk of the County Court is, in round figures, 4500. The total number of votes which, it is estimated, will be cast at the June election is 22,000. These figures show that there are yet more than 17,000 unregistered voters—about 15,000 in the city and 2500 outside of the municipal limits. Were all these voters to be registered for the primaries it would require a registration of 350 a day; for the general election, 215 a day.

The registration during the last few weeks has been at the rate of 150 a day. The work has necessarily been slow, for many foreign-born citizens who registered last year neglected to present their naturalization papers this year, and they had to be refused registration for the time being. Even with this obstacle, however, the clerks said that between 200 and 300 a day could have been registered had the voters presented themselves.

This backwardness of the voters to register has caused alarm among some county officials, who fear a late rush of registration. Such a rush would mean the employment of additional clerks and also the opening of the office at night. Two years ago the office was kept open Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and Clerk Swetland is understood to be in favor of the same arrangement this year. Under the rule of two years ago the office was kept open whenever any body of voters made the request. This year there will probably be more requests, for many of the labor unions will ask the privilege for the benefit of their members.

Yesterday General Registry Clerk Kerns and Clerks Dennison and Day spent several hours tabulating the rolls. By their figures the total registration was 4697 in the city and 364 in the county. The precinct vote which they have so far registered, was as follows:

City Precincts.

1	59	30	61		
2	25	31	65		
3	66	32	62		
4	100	33	43		
5	88	34	66		
6	75	35	20		
7	113	36	42		
8	102	37	88		
9	206	38	57		
10	126	39	79		
11	78	40	51		
12	60	41	62		
13	56	42	114		
14	45	43	86		
15	71	44	31		
16	90	45	80		
17	88	46	104		
18	67	47	77		
19	96	48	73		
20	44	49	49		
21	46	50	60		
22	86	51	84		
23	48	52	90		
24	98	53	66		
25	97	54	69		
26	89	55	58		
27	78	56	35		
28	101	57	22		
29	28				

County Precincts.

58	18	65	7
59	86	66	19
60	70	67	12
61	62	68	0
62	20	69	14
63	16	70	33
64	7		

Precinct 68, which has no registration so far, numbers about 14 voters. It lies between Portland and Linnton, and was established by the County Court, of which J. G. Mack is a member.

A GOOD FREE TRADER.

Mr. Davenport Resents the Imputation of Intellectual Green Goods.

SILVERTON, Or., Feb. 7.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian of December 29, under the heading, "Uncle Tim's Tale of Woe," refers rather sarcastically to the essay of Uncle Tim, sent out by the American Free Trade League. The article says: "But a careful perusal of the essay persuades us that the Free Trade League has been buncoed." This is a sorry compliment to the members of the league, for whom it professes a high esteem, although in this case it calls them "misguided." "Misguided?" Is it supposed that the selection of matter for their publication is left to some one who does not know a free trade article when he sees it? The editors of the league's publications are not only educated and talented gentlemen, but experts in everything pertaining to the protective system. Undoubtedly they gave the essay a "careful perusal," but with a different conclusion from The Oregonian. They didn't see that the arguments offered were "too confusedly general to be of much avail in forming the public mind in the Cobden mold," and so they asked permission to publish it in the Free Trade Almanac. The essay was published previously in The Public of Chicago, edited by Louis F. Post, an absolute free trader, and one of the ablest lawyers, profoundest thinkers and most critical writers in the United States. It was also commended by professors in two Eastern colleges, who asked me to write an article on one phase of the trust question. Under such circumstances I must conclude that The Oregonian is off in its judgment concerning Uncle Tim's essay. Let me suggest that it read that essay again and get its false impression corrected. Surely, there is nothing vague or too general in showing that farmers are at the mercy of the trusts and advising them to vote down the tariff, which is "the mother of trusts." Of course, that is not the way of The Oregonian, which theorizes a little occasionally in favor of free trade, but uniformly supports the protectionist party.

If Uncle Tim were as contradictory in his opinions as The Oregonian describes him he would be "a queer," sure enough. But that "careful perusal" of the essay led The Oregonian into a variety of erroneous conclusions not at all creditable to its Uncle. For, how could it otherwise explain the statement that "Davenport is poison on the competitive system" and a free trader at the same time. Free trade, as understood by the followers of Cobden, is impossible, except under the competitive system. Is it possible that The Oregonian considers our present system competitive when it is so mixed? Farmers, mechanics, professional men and wage men generally are held by the compulsory force of the competitive system, operating in a free market, when they have anything to sell, are under the monopolistic system, when they buy trust-governed products. It it the latter part of this ferocious inequality that Davenport desires to kill, but not by taking socialism instead. The American people are not ready for that. They don't understand it, as there has been no example of state socialism from which to judge what its effect upon society and the individual will be. Socialism, if it comes at all must come progressively, the way every improvement comes. But before the competitive system is given up it must have a fair trial, which it never has had. Ever since the organization of the Government of the United States the poison of privilege has been operating to complicate and obscure the competitive results and, within the last 50 years privilege has increased to such an extent that our industrial system is predominantly monopolistic. Indeed, it has the making up of the balance-sheets of all competitive industries, as may be seen from a "careful perusal" of the doings of the trusts the past year.

This year the farmers of the Pacific Coast have been favored with bountiful harvests, in general, an increase of 50 to 100 per cent over the average year, and while the price of their products has been no higher, the trust prices have kept pace with the bounties of Providence. The price of everything, of any note, which the farmer buys has been advanced in greater proportion than the increased yield of the earth. Not from any legitimate competitive demand, but from the instinct of pure robbery. Salt, a prime necessity, has been doubled; barbed wire, another article in constant demand, which was generally increasing, has gone up so much that many farmers have gone back to the cheaper split rails. There is no necessity of mentioning further, for the prices of all trust products, and that includes all manufactured articles, have been marked up to suit the growing need of the trusts, which are armed with this baneful power by a Government professing to have for its chief object the establishment of justice among men. Davenport asserted that the National banks are without equitable foundation, and that the Government should issue the money. The Oregonian responds by saying that this would retire Government paper and substitute bank notes. Certainly not. It didn't have that effect during the Civil War, and need not at any time. General Grant said, "Let us have peace," which was very wise at the time it was uttered. The exhortation now is, "Let us have justice," and we will have peace.

T. W. DAVENPORT.

Mr. Davenport's monetary recommendation which received notice was that the Government should get out of the banking business.

THE STREET PROBLEM.

Too Many Streets and the "Everlasting Tearing Up."

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Though the advice and suggestions given by the gentlemen in Sunday's Oregonian as to the ways and means to better our streets are worthy the attention of every well-wisher of our city, all seem to go around the subject as a cat does around a bowl of hot mush. None of them acknowledges that the city was laid out wrong. We have too many streets; very likely the platters wanted to give everybody a corner lot. The blocks ought to be at least twice as large, with an alley, say 15 feet wide, intersecting them. All wood, coal, etc., should be deposited in the alley, and every occupant of houses abutting it should be compelled by the police to keep his share of it clean and clear of any obstruction. Of course, it would be very hard on those parties who keep slabwood seven months in the year on the street, but you have to step on somebody's corns if you wish to make improvements.

All the sewer, water, gas and electric pipes should have been laid along the sidewalk, it being about eight feet broader for that purpose, such space to be separated from the regular walk by some light demarkation, yet be a part of the same and elevated above the street. It would also solve the cycle question, as it would be used by them. The wear and tear does not ruin our streets, but the everlasting tearing up of the same. Hardly is one improved when either the gas or some other company sends laborers to rip it up, in order to lay a pipe for some gas stove or for some other "picayune" purpose. Try as they may they never can get the street back in the same condition; there is always either a bump or a hole, which no stones seem long to keep filled.

Of course, my complaint does not improve the streets. I am afraid neither anybody else's will, but I maintain that the fault lies more with that "everlasting tearing up" than with the construction of the streets. HENRY SCHOLLHORN.

A $1000 Prize.

A prominent manufacturer has offered a prize of $1000 for the best essay on preventive medicine, "believing that a proper exercise of preventive medicine is of incalculable benefit to the human race." The tendency of medical science is toward preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza (grip), and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH K. CLARK IS HERE

BROTHER OF MONTANA'S SENATOR WILL LIVE IN PORTLAND.

Has Bought the Knapp Residence—His Career as a Pioneer of Montana.

Joseph K. Clark, of Montana, who has purchased the magnificent Knapp residence, on Seventeenth and Davis streets, has arrived in Portland with his wife, and will soon occupy his new house. Mr. Clark, who is a brother of Senator W. A. Clark, is a native of Pennsylvania, but a pioneer of Montana. Of his early experiences in the Northwest the Butte Miner says:

In 1862 he crossed the plains from Pennsylvania to Colorado, an ox team being the mode of transportation employed. On that trip he was 42 days going from Nebraska City to Denver. At that time the only railroad in the district was the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the Des Moines road, which was built to the city whose name it bore. There were very few people west of the Missouri, and the trip was a long one and a weary one.

Mr. Clark left Denver in February, 1864, for Arizona. His destination was Gila, but owing to sickness he was compelled to stop at Santa Fe and could not continue with his party. The other members continued on their way, and that was the last Mr. Clark ever heard of them. He is under the impression that they fell victims to the Indians, as the red men were very bloodthirsty in those days. He was at Santa Fe when Kit Carson, the famous scout, brought in a band of Apaches and placed them on the reservation near the city. Mr. Clark had the pleasure of seeing Carson, who was at that time a Colonel. After a short stay in Santa Fe, Mr. Clark made the trip to Salt Lake, and in the Spring of 1865 went to Virginia City, Mont. From there he went to Western Montana to Blackfoot City, and later on went to Elk Creek, where he engaged in the merchandise business with his brother, Senator Clark. From that point he went to Beartown, where he engaged in the placer mining business, and in 1867 secured the mail contract between Missoula and Walla Walla.

Just before leaving Mr. Clark talked entertainingly to the Butte Miner. Speaking of old times in Montana he said:

"The distance between Missoula and Walla Walla is 400 miles, and I had the contract for seven years. At that time the country was almost a wilderness, and there were no white people on the route, excepting those who were employed by us. We had very little trouble with the Indians, however, as they had a great respect for the people carrying the mails, as they knew that the mails belonged to the Government. It was known as a horseback mail, and on an average the men made 50 miles a day. In Winter the schedule was 12 days, and in Summer six days, for the entire trip of 400 miles. In Summer we ran night and day. In Winter time we were compelled to snowshoe through the Bitter Root Range, a distance of 50 miles, and a man would make 25 miles a day from station to station. We had one man who could trot like a horse over this stretch, and could carry 50 pounds if there happened to be that amount of mail to carry. We only carried the letter mail as a rule, so that it did not weigh heavily. The point in the Bitter Root Mountains where we had to resort to snowshoes was north of Wallace, and I have known the snow to fall four feet in 24 hours there.

"For two years I attended to all of the business on the line, and at the same time made trips the same as the men whom I employed. The mail was carried three times a week. From Horse Plains to Pend d'Oreille during the Summer time, there was a complete forest, and the most beautiful country that one could well wish to see. Often in the Summer time, just as the grass began to show above ground, the men we had at the stations would get impatient, and unless they were relieved they would abandon the stations and leave our employ. The Indians seldom or never stole anything from us. When they wanted anything to eat they would go into the stations and help themselves, but would take nothing with them. We had more trouble with the white men.

"One Indian stole a blanket from us, and when I told the chief he had the Indian whipped and the blanket was returned to us. The Indians would gather about Christmas time for a week or two at St. Ignatius mission, 40 miles north of Missoula, and you would be pleased and surprised to hear their singing. The Flatheads, the Pend d'Oreilles and the Kootenays would all go to the mission every year and have a big time.

"There was a part of the way on the route where we carried the mail by water. We carried it in birch bark canoes a distance of 12 miles from Cabinet Landing to the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille Lake, and the Indians would pole these canoes up the rapids faster than a man could run. We would row or sail over the lake, but sometimes the lake would get very rough, and tie up the mail for three days at a time.

"I was postmaster at Horse Plains at the same time I was contractor and general manager for the mail route. There used to be a rule that the contractor would be fined $500 if the mail did not go through, but when it was tied up by the snow or bad weather on the lake we always had a few extra pouches and we would take them in. As the postmaster did not complain to the department, I was never fined. We would stick in a newspaper, and it was all right.

"The country where Spokane is today was a wilderness and only a few Indians lived there. White men were very scarce in any part of the country. In 1868 and 1869 nearly all of the Oriental goods for Montana were packed over the trail. They were shipped to Portland and then sent to Walla Walla and then over the trail to Montana. Over three pack animals went over the trail every year. They tried to work camels on that trail at one time, but it was not a success. The camels would stampede the mules every time they put in an appearance, and the result was that they had to take the camels off the road.

"They turned these camels out at Blackfoot City, and an Irishman who was making his residence in the vicinity saw them and though they were elk. He shot and killed one of them, and at that moment a man came alongside and asked him what he was doing. The Irishman was very much excited, and, motioning the newcomer back, exclaimed:

"'Wait a minute, and be jabers, I'll get some more of them.'

"At this time Blackfoot City was the liveliest town in the territory. The only places dignified by the names of towns were Blackfoot City, Missoula and Silver Bow. Butte was not regarded as much of a camp. I want to say a word about the horses we had at that time. From 1865 to 1870 we had the best horses I ever saw in all my life. A number of these horses could be ridden 100 miles in 10 or 12 hours, and the trip would not hurt them. They were stolen from the Missouri plains by the Mormons and run over here and sold. They came originally from Kentucky.

"I left the Missoula country in 1875 and came to Butte, and have been interested in mining in Montana and Idaho ever since. I took charge of the Dexter mill in 1876, and ran it until 1881, when I moved up the hill and and took charge of the Moulton mill. I remained in charge of the Moulton mill until five years ago, when it was shut down. I am making Portland my home for the reason that my mining interests in Idaho and other interests demand that I be located at some more central point than Butte."

GIFTS FOR THE ROOSEVELTS.

MILITIAMAN KIMBERLIN SENDS CUSHIONS TO THE PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE.

Elmer E. Kimberlin, Quartermaster-Sergeant of Company E, O. N. G., and for four years a member of the company, last night sent two beautiful cushions to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with both of whom he is well acquainted. Mr. Kimberlin has also sent a splendid picture of Mount Hood to the President, and another to his eldest daughter, Alice. Mr. Kimberlin deeply regrets that he was unable to join the Rough Riders, his application having been received after the regiment roster was full. He has made a fine record as a militiaman in the Oregon National Guard, never having missed a drill since the date of his connection with that organization.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. H. O'Dell, one of Salem's leading lawyers, is a guest at the Perkins.

S. French, one of the prominent capitalists of The Dalles, is at the Perkins.

J. E. Young, a prominent young attorney of Cottage Grove, is at the Imperial.

Dr. D. Y. K. Deering, Sheriff of Union County, is registered at the Imperial from Union.

Professor E. F. Pernot, of the Oregon Agricultural College, is registered at the Imperial from Corvallis.

Among the guests at the Perkins is W. Lair Thompson, a prominent young newspaper man from McMinnville.

L. E. Selig, of Astoria, manager of Fisher's Theater of that city, is in the city, arranging for attractions.

W. J. Reed, the well-known sawmill man of Oakland, Cal., is at the Imperial. Mr. Reed is interested in the new sawmill at Ranier, Or.

Henry Heppner, one of the leading pioneer merchants of Eastern Oregon, and founder of the town which bears his name, is at the Perkins.

Mrs. Edgar Felloes, wife of the well-known artist, is sick at her home, suffering from the results of a cold, but expects to be all right shortly.

Very Rev. Monseigneur Blanchet, of St. Vincent's Hospital, who is in Mexico for the benefit of his health, writes that he is much better and that he is enjoying the trip.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Northwestern people at New York hotels are:

Portland—Victoria: Dr. A. C. Panton and wife.

Spokane—Imperial: W. C. Kipp and wife. Manhattan: J. D. Sherwood and wife. Marlborough: W. W. Potter and wife. St. Denis: W. C. Kipp.

Tacoma—St. George: N. McAuley and wife.

Sumpter, Or.—Astor: E. F. Warner.

Seattle—St. Denis: T. A. Johnson. Herald-Square: E. H. Lewis. Murray Hill: G. Wright.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

DEED FOR MONUMENT SITE

SOLDIERS ORGANIZE TO ACCEPT OFFER AT LONE FIR.

School Board Must Locate Woodlawn Schoolhouse—Death of an Old Resident—East Side News.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' Monument Association held yesterday afternoon at 64 Grand avenue, provisions were made for forming a corporation so there would be a legal body to receive a deed to the site of the proposed monument to be erected in Lone Fir cemetery. It was necessary to reorganize for this purpose. M. L. Pratt, president of the association, called the meeting to order. A report was received from the committee appointed to ask for the deed of the site from the Lone Fir Cemetery Association.

Mr. Pratt, on behalf of the committee, made a verbal report. He said that the committee interviewed the cemetery association, and it was ascertained that the association objected to deeding the ground to the city, and preferred making it direct to the Soldiers' Association. It was then agreed that a deed to a site 50x50 be made to a corporation to be formed for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Civil, Indian, Mexican and Spanish-American Wars in Lone Fir cemetery. This, said Mr. Pratt, would necessitate the incorporation of the association.

The name of the corporation was fixed as the Soldiers' Monument Association of Lone Fir. The following officers were elected: President, M. L. Pratt; vice-president, Captain E. Martin; secretary, J. W. Ogilbee; treasurer, Captain J. H. McMillan. With the exception of Mr. Martin, these are the same officers who have been serving since the movement started.

The four officers were instructed to have articles of incorporation prepared by an attorney and submitted for adoption at the next meeting of the association.

The committee on canvassing for funds submitted the following report of assignments, subject to such changes and additions as may be found necessary:

Banks and capitalists—J. H. McMillan, E. M. Sargent.

Real estate—J. W. Ogilbee, J. S. Foss, T. A. Wood.

Politicians—Milton Weidler, H. H. Northup, T. B. McDevitt, William North.

Special business—Jacob Deckenback, E. Martin.

Dry goods—P. Newberg, H. Sutcliff, J. A. Sladen, G. B. Hartmus.

Churches—C. E. Cline, H. A. Barden, M. Bachan.

Schools—M. L. Pratt, George Williams, J. H. Williams.

Reporters and newspapers, and feed stores—L. H. Wells, C. J. Ward.

Government employes—General O. Summers.

Miscellaneous—F. R. Neale, DeWitt C. Miller.

The association adjourned to meet next Friday evening at 64 Grand avenue, to hear the report of the committee on incorporation.

BOARD MAY SELECT SITE.

Residents of Woodlawn and Piedmont Not Agreed on Location.

The Board of Education will no doubt have to settle the location of the new schoolhouse which will be built this year at Woodlawn. There has been some discussion as to the most convenient location for the new building, and some have suggested that the grounds should be secured near Ainsworth avenue, as it would be convenient to that entire neighborhood. At the last mass meeting at Woodlawn held to consider the new school proposition a good deal of feeling was shown when the location was discussed, and it was discreetly decided to leave the selection of the site to the Board of Education.

Death of T. J. Guerin.

T. J. Guerin, well known in East Portland, died yesterday afternoon at Revelstock, B. C., after a short illness of pneumonia. A telegram was received to that effect.

Mr. Guerin was a brick layer. He was a member of Hawthorne lodge No. 111, A. F. and A. M., and also of Martha Washington chapter No. 14, O. E. S., of which he was secretary. Besides his wife he leaves three sons, Frank, Harold and Frederick. It is expected that the body will be brought to Portland for interment.

Large Membership Wanted.

The Clinton Kelly Board of Trade has issued a circular letter to residents of the southeastern portion of the city, setting forth what has been accomplished through its instrumentality, and asking that residents become members and help the prospective work along. W. W. Bretherton is president of the board. Its objects are the opening of East Twenty-sixth street, between Division street and Hawthorne avenue, better car service, improving the grounds of the Clinton Kelly schoolhouse, and fire protection.

Tibbetts' Addition Plat.

The new plat of Tibbetts' Addition, recently completed, is being submitted to the heirs of the property for approval, and when their signatures have been obtained it will be filed. There is some delay in getting the approval of the heirs, as they are widely separated, but the work will be finished this month. The filing of the plat is important, as it will result in the opening of several streets and relieving the "bottled" condition of that portion of the city.

Broke Through Bridge.

Before daylight yesterday morning a horse, belonging to James Lyon, while being driven over the Grand avenue bridge across Sullivan's Gulch, broke a plank near the center of the bridge. The horse's front foot plunged through the opening and he was thrown heavily forward, breaking the harness and wagon and severely wrenching himself. After struggling for half an hour the horse pulled his leg out of the hole.

East Side Notes.

Chauncey Ball, a well-known fruit-grower, living east of Ladd's field, is confined to his home with illness.

The directors of Mount Tabor district will hold a meeting this evening in the main building, when increase in teachers' salaries will be considered.

A petition for free mail delivery for Montavilla has been sent to Senator Mitchell. It contained 300 signatures. The district to be served has about 1500 people.

The Sunnyside W. C. T. U. is preparing to hold a rummage sale shortly for the purpose of placing a drinking fountain in Sunnyside. The women of the union are collecting articles for their sale, and are meeting with gratifying success.

The next meeting of the East Side Improvement Association will be held February 18. An interesting programme is being arranged for that evening. Civic improvements and beautifying home surroundings will be the subject of several short talks.

The funeral of C. W. Burnside, a veteran of the civil war, was held yesterday afternoon from the Sellwood Methodist Church. Rev. Harry Waltz, pastor, conducted the services. Mr. Burnside was 77 years of age, and had been a resident of Sellwood for 15 years. C. K. Burnside was an only son.

Sumner Post, No. 12, G. A. R., has arranged an interesting programme of short addresses and music for next Saturday evening in honor of the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, to be given in the hall in the Ross building, Union avenue. Members of other posts of the city have been invited to attend the affair.

An effort is being made to widen the 30-foot road east of Montavilla, between the Base Line and Barr roads, to 50 feet. It is the desire of the property-owners on both sides of this strip that the road should be widened, and nearly all have agreed to aid in paying the damages, which will amount to about $300. Land is held at $300 an acre in that neighborhood, and about two acres will be required to make the road the required width.

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A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford *not* to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

WORK NOW FOR GOOD STREETS

Charter Gives Abundant Power to Achieve Results.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9.—(To the Editor): The Sunday Oregonian publishes almost a page on Portland's wretched streets and how they may be improved and most of the writers criticise the present charter of the city on account of its provisions in regard to streets, their improvement and repair, and give as the remedy the proposed new charter—more law. I wish to suggest that the charter of the City of Portland gives considerable power to make and repair streets—that we do not need more charter law to make and repair streets. If the city (towit: the people and city officials combined) will use the law and the power that the city has now and use it now, in 1902, the streets can be made better and repaired. It is impossible to get a charter that will build streets without the combined aid of the people and city officials. Use the charter you have and when you get a new charter use that, and the city will get good streets. They can be obtained in no other way.

Mr. Miller states:

The proposed new charter in the matter of streets is drawn with this idea in view. The Council, without waiting for a petition, orders a street improved; the engineer first draws plans and specifications, stating the probable cost of the improvement; if the Council approves the plans it declares by resolution its purpose to improve the street and to create an assessment district. This resolution must be published 10 consecutive times in the city official newspaper, and if a remonstrance signed by two-thirds of the property-holders, is not presented within 20 days of the first publication the Council shall be deemed to have acquired jurisdiction to order the improvement made, and may thereafter, within three months, provide for making such improvement.

The present charter, sections 126, 127, 128, 129, gives similar power to the Council, except that power to remonstrate is in "the owners of more than one-half of property abutting," instead of two-thirds. The Engineer's duties as to plans, specifications, etc., are laid down in sections 53, 135, of the present charter. Why should this little difference—between 50 per cent and 66 2-3 per cent—in remonstrance be so important?

Mr. Reed states:

The city has never had the power to declare the kind and character of improvement and to enforce its construction. The property-owner has been able, by circulating a remonstrance, to defeat a proposed improvement, thus forcing the city to make such a street improvement as the property-owner should dictate.

I would refer Mr. Reed to the above sections of our much-talked-about city charter for the legal power. The difference in the right of remonstrance between the two charters—between 66 2-3 per cent proposed and more than 50 per cent that we now have, ought not to be vital.

Mr. Miller further states:

In order to provide the city with funds to maintain the streets, authority is given by the proposed charter to levy a tax for street repairs for three-fourths of a mill. (It is now one-fourth of a mill, estimated to produce on this year's assessment about $10,000, with which to keep in repair 200 miles of streets, elevated roadways and bridges.) In addition to the three-fourths of a mill, the Council may levy a tax on all classes of vehicles, the proceeds of which are to go to the street repair fund.

Here is a difference in power of one-half mill in direct tax. The last Legislature gave the City Council power to transfer money from the general fund to special funds. The City Council can now levy a tax on vehicles, the proceeds of which are to go into the general fund; and the Common Council can transfer funds from the general fund to the street repair fund, if it wants to do so. It seems to me that the difference in power to raise funds for the repair of streets between the present charter and the new charter is just one-half mill. Until the city (towit: the people and the city officials combined) use the charter power we now have, what is the need of more power? The decision o fthe Supreme Court, mentioned by Mr. Hogue, that the street repair fund could not be augmented from any source whatever, was remedied by the last Legislature, as pointed out above. The larger repair fund mentioned by the writer as so desirable, can be obtained now in 1902 if vehicles are to be licensed. Will the people uphold a Common Council that passes and vigorously enforces a vehicle license? Wide tires on vehicles would tend to preserve streets and cause them to last. Would the people uphold a Common Council that would enact and vigorously enforce an ordinance regulating vehicles using the city streets by requiring wide tires for all vehicles that are heavily loaded? The Common Council now has power to pass such an ordinance.

My purpose, in this letter, is not to oppose the proposed charter or better streets, but to urge that we have better streets, have them in 1902 and also to urge that the people have in the present charter a great deal more power on the subject of street improvements and street repairs than they are using or understand they can use. Let the people along a street, or parallel streets, who want the same improved or repaired, and who are willing to pay for streets, circulate a petition for street improvements among the abutting owners, as that is the only way to get an accurate estimate of what abutting owners are in favor of street improvements, and the Common Council will aid you to get good streets. During this year the people can have streets built, several parallel streets improved at the same time, ready to be maintained by the city under the new charter. Work now for good streets and a repair fund under the present charter. Work this Summer, Fall and Winter for a new charter. Under the new charter the people will still have to work for good streets, or the charter will not build them. We live under a democratic form of government and very little is done in opposition to the will of the people.

RALPH R. DUNIWAY.

Jacob Spaur.

ROSEBURG, Or., Feb. 9.—Jacob Spaur, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, died yesterday at his home six miles south of this city, after an illness of three days. The deceased was born in West Virginia January 9, 1825, and married Miss Sarah Thompson at Corvallis, in 1853. They came to this county the same year and were among the first settlers. His wife and five children survive. The latter are: Mrs. Frances Story, of Early, Polk County; Mrs. Dora White, of Brownsville; Mrs. Temple Campbell, of Roseburg; Frank Spaur, of Winston; Mrs. B. D. Smith, of Medford.

Douglas County Socialists.

ROSEBURG, Or., Feb. 9.—A number of Douglas County Socialists met in this city yesterday and organized for the coming campaign by electing B. F. Ramp chairman, M. E. Crookham, secretary, Carl Hoffman, financial secretary, D. P. Fisher, organizer. Their purpose is to form clubs and precinct organizations, and the sentiment is favorable to placing a county ticket in the field. A regular county convention for this purpose will be held March 5.

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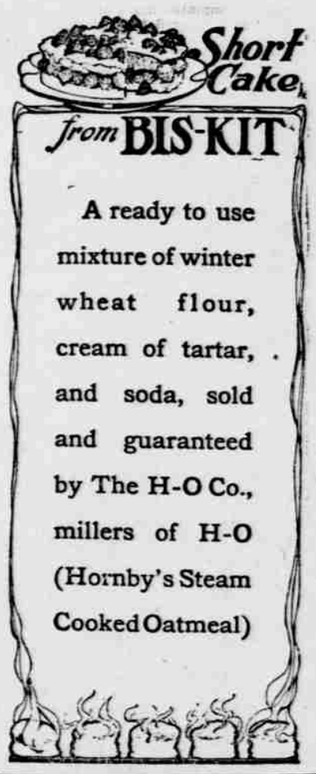

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