# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Cool local rains; high

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 51; minimum temperature, 30; pre-cipitation, 0.45 inch.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1902.

### THE STRENGTH OF THE WEST.

In the course of a talk before the Business Men's League at Chicago last week Secretary Shaw summed up with admirable brevity and force the material facts which go to illustrate the strength of the West. He pointed out that the states formed of the old Northwest Territory and the territory annexed after 1803 are pre-eminently the great wealth-producers of the Nation. The West, which had no commercial or political standing a hundred years ago, now produces 99 per cent of the gold, silver and copper output of the United States, 75 per cent of the iron, 75 per cent of the cereals, 65 per cent of the swine, 75 per cent of the sheep, 50 per cent of the milch cows, and 60 per cent of all other cattle. This is the raw material, but Minneapolie alone manufactures 16,000,000 barrels of flour per annum, and Elgin 3,000,000 pounds of butter. Chicago sends eastward over her railroads 150 tons of provisions every hour, and the West sends forward by lake 150,000,000 bushels of grain every The Detroit river floats four times as much tonnage as the Suez Canal, representing in number of vessels a commerce equal to that of London, Liverpool and New York combined. In a single year the states carved out of the Louisiana Purchase produce grain to the value of \$344,961,193, and the people who inhabit them hold real and personal property to the value of

\$3,500,000,000. This is a prodigious showing, truly but it does not show the whole story of the strength of the West, for its very highest element, the spirit of the Western people, is an asset which cannot be declared in figures. The material facts of the West are vastly imposing, and nothing could be plainer than the story they tell of courage, energy, the will to do and the skill to do. But the West has comething more than this, namely, the force which comes from the spirit of universal aspiration and hopefulness. All that is best and most hopeful in American life and character is in and of the West. Whoever will study those phases of the life of the West which lie apart from materialities will find much to please if not to surprise him. The vital strength of the people, their robust patriotism, their universal ambition for education in its liberal as well as its practical forms, the eagerness of the youth of both sexes for culture of the higher sort-these things to the mind of every careful observer are as significant of the strength of the West as the colossal figures which measure its industrial and productive achievements.

There is a school of criticism, mainly regardful of conventional forms, which affects to sneer at the West. It is a school which draws its mood and its standards from the life and forms of the older world. Its character is a product of imitation rather than of original or native development; and its spirit is that of conformity rather than that of a self-respecting independence. It has no sympathy with the hopefulness and the enthusiasm of the West. It has no experience by which it can understand and interpret the free and independent habit of thought in the West, no largeness of mind by which it may recognize force as distinct from mere formalism. It shrugs its shoulders at the earnestness of the West; it smiles at its patriotic optimism, and in a multitude of ways it manifests its contempt for the traits which rest upon these things and for the social wholesome forces of American life and have made the fortune of the country consideration-find the springs of their life in the West.

There is, indeed, a sort-and a very manifest and impressive sort-of greatness in the materialities so graphically presented in Secretary Shaw's address to the Chicago merchants, but if this were all that the West could boast it would be pitiful enough. Savagery, slavery and tyranny may have their material achievements and triumphs. It is not wholly by much corn, by many by tons-weight of iron or pounds-weight of gold that the strength of a country is manifest. For when all is told, what eignificance attaches to the expansion of industry, to the growth of towns, to the multiplication of com-

last test as by the first, the great West proves its strength.

### THE DEMAND FOR LAND.

In Oregon last year there were orignal homestead entries for 644,166 acres of public land. In but three other states of the Union were entries for more land made-in North Dakota 1,199,115 acres, in Washington 764,712 acres, and in Nebraska 656,906 acres. Oklahoma Territory beat every record with applications for 1,743,723 acres, but the reason for this is well known. The Oregon increase over the previous year was about 50 per cent, Washington about 80 per cent, Okiahoma about 3 per cent. Nebraska's increase was a little more than 50 per cent, but North Dakots actually fell off about 750,000 acres. In Idaho, 341,376 acres were entered, being an increase of nearly 18 per cent, and in California the entries were 278,514 acres, or less than 10 per cent more than those of the previous year. The homestead entries for the whole United States last year were for 9,437,275 acres, and the year before 8,478,406 In 1891 the area homesteaded acres. was 5,840,393 acres.

The demand for Government land in creases as the available area diminshes, and the flood of homestend applications speaks of the eagerness of the people to acquire land suitable for homes. Oregon and Washington make a notable showing in this regard. In 1897 but 164,088 acres of Oregon land was entered for homesteads, and 212,084 acres in Washington. In no other state or territory has the advance been so great since that time. It means an increase of home-building by American citizens-for none other can take homesteads and the land office figures since the close of the last fiscal year show no sign of abatement in the demand for homesteads.

More land was taken for other purposes than homes-at least by other methods than homestead-than was entered for homesteads, but this does not bear immediately upon the occupation of the wild areas of the state. The Government disposed of 995,663 acres in Oregon, 989,239 acres in Washington, and \$85,422 acres in Idaho, not ounting withdrawals for railroad selections. By far the larger part of this was timber land, and was taken under the timber and stone act. This means lively lumber industry in the years

to come, and it is important to the state, These figures bring two facts prominently forward-the land hunger of the people is increasing, and the mo for new land is distinctly to the Pacific Northwest. Though abuses of the land laws sometimes occur, it may well be believed that the rush for homesteads is a powerful factor in opening the country, and that the general effect is good. The wilderness may be charming to the mountaineer or poet, but it is of small value to the state, and rational methods of opening the country to settlement and productivity will bring great benefit to the commonwealth. It s easy to sit by a city fireside and question the motives of land applicants, but he who settles on a backwoods claim and complies with the law to get title is not overpaid, no matter how valuable his claim may prove to be Homesteaders are of the stuff that gives character to a country they make self-reliant and independent

These states of the new Northwest are increasing rapidly in all the elements of commercial and social progress. We have so long been accust to doubting our own advancement that it is refreshing to run across these unimpeachable evidences of materia growth. The merits of this country are becoming known abroad, and people are and augment the glory of the commonwealth.

A RETURN TO FIRST PRINCIPLES Let those who think and sorrow over the thought that we, as a Nation and as individuals, have forsaken the straight and narrow path which our forefathers trod, take courage. Evidence to the contrary is accumulating. But now a magistrate in a New Jersey Police Court ordered six boys, who had committed a depredation upon property and who were too young to be sent to jail without scandal, to be soundly spanked in open court by two stalwart policemen, who performed the task thoroughly; and now comes the statement that a jury in Hopkinsville, Ky., recently held a season of prayer after retiring to deliberate upon the evidence adduced, before venturing to ballot upon the verdict. A life was in the balance, and, after solemn and prayerful deliberation, the criminal was sentenced to eighteen years' confinement in the penitentiary. Let us take heart of grace The old-fashioned ideas and practices upon which the fathers of the Republic were brought up are being revived. Perhaps the "ducking stool" will yet return to its mission of eliminating from the community the common scold, or mayhap the boy be brought to penance for spitting about the house sure precursors of the street-spitting habitwhich has become almost a National sin. With spanking as punishment for juvenile offenders, and prayerful jurors anxious to discharge a sacred duty with justice to all concerned, who shall doubt that the strong pap upon which the forefathers were brought up, and which they in turn provided for the moral sustenance of their children, is again being brewed?

POLITICAL ABSURDITY AFIELD. The socialistic element in the state is somewhat more noisy this Spring than it has been heretofore, having already come forward in several counties with conventions, nominations and resolutions in which its peculiar ideas on governmental matters are duly set forth. This does not necessarily imply frankness which grows out of them. that socialists are more numerous It has not the wit to see that the most | than in some former years, but rather that, emboldened by conditions that the American system—the forces which seem to favor an expression of their doctrines, they have spoken out and which command for it the world's through political channels that are open alike to the crank, the reformer, the political economist and a wide intermediary made up of place-seekers and

vote-getters. Combinations of wealth, exploited by financiers and dominated to a greater or less extent by greed, which is at once the incentive and outgrowth of unlimited power, have furnished this handful of malcontents calling themselves Socialists with a suitable text for a wild Sampson, son of Rear Admiral Sampsermon on Governmental ownership of son; Woodward Philip, son of the last it disposes of with a grand sweep and, son of Major-General Howard, U. of the platform pencil, saying: "The S. A., and Penley Morgan Taylor, son remedy is for the Government to take of Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor. peaceful possession of the trusts and first of these appointees is principal, run them in the interest of the people." the others alternates, in the order

no moral and mental progress? By the | which a proposition of this kind can be met. Its very absurdity puts it outside the pale of common consideration and leaves it there. The same may be said of the further declaration of the Marion County Socialistic platform that "as labor produces all the wealth, we are in favor of the laborer possessing all the wealth which he produces by his own labor." Labor, by this declaration, or in so far as this declaration reaches is shorn of all consistency, all dignity, all equity, and poses under it with barehanded arrogance and ludictous assumption of power. When men without experience in the larger affairs of life assume the role of directors of industry and dictators of Governmental policy, they may naturally be expected to make absurd statements of their views. But really, in this instance they have gone so far as to cause some ques tion as to how far political absurdity can go and still boldly appear before the public asking indorsement at the polls.

# THE PRIMARY ELECTION MOVE-

MENT. It is generally conceded today, after trial, that the Australian ballot system affords the best method yet devised of voting at popular elections. It has been adopted in modified forms by all states of our Union save two. On the original reform ballot used in Australia the names of the candidates are printed without any party designation whatever; nominations being made by petition without intervention of caucus o convention. Two states have refused to adopt the Australian ballot reform. namely, South Carolina and Texas, and only four states have adopted the Australian ballot system in its original nonpartisan form, namely, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Virginia. In Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, while the names of the candidates are printed on the ballots without party designation, the American method of nominating candidates by partisan caucuses, conventions and primaries is followed, but in Virginia we have the Australian method pure and simple.

The advanced primary election, secret ballot, is practically a recurrence to the original Australian ballot which is non-partisan. The subject of the primary election movement is discussed at length in the current number of the Forum by Albert Watking an old Democratic editor who left the Democratic party on the silver issue in 1896. Mr. Watkins welcomes the direct primary nominating system as a remedy for the evils of the caucus and convention sys-The Minnesota primary election law is the best that has been adopted by any of the states. It is compulsory; it is general, applying to the nomination of county, municipal and judicial officers, and to members of the lower house of Congress; the elections for all parties are held simultaneously. as in the case of general elections, and the primary election day is also the first day for the registration of voters for the regular election. The law originally provided that each voter should receive ballots of all parties represented at the election; but he was permitted to mark but one, while he returned all the ballots he had received. But the law has been amended so that the voter is now compelled to call for the party ticket he wishes to vote, thus doing away with secrecy. The elections are held on the same day for all parties, to prevent repeating; the registration feature of the law is convenient to voters, and increases attendance at the primaries. It is economical, because the registration officers act as primary election officers. The La Follette faction of Wisconsin Republicans were defeated last Winter in their attempt to enact

Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina have primary election laws, but they are not compulsory, mit the state and county party con tees to decide whether they shall be put in operation. Primary elections are not required in these states to be held by the different parties on the same day, and in some cases primaries elect delegates to nominating conventions in stead of choosing the candidates directly. Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, advocated a comprehensive primary law three years before his nomination, and the convention which nominated him declared for it, but its enactment was bitterly opposed and finally defeated. The professional politician and mossbacked, corroded and corro sive partisan of course fights primary reform, which he knows is intended to destroy the dominance of the party boss and obliterate the whole tribe of party parasites and papsuckers. The

Federal office-holders were all conspicnous for their perpicious activity in opposition to primary election measures in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states. They were sharp enough to see that the primary election law would destroy the party machine. In every state the engineers of the party machine have been combined against the primary reform. The free use of the secret ballot at the primaries makes the construction of a political machine impracticable, and too expensive.

The practical working value of the Minnesota primary law is attested by the fact that the work of making nominations for a general election in Hennepin County, virtually the City of Minneapolis, that had been done during two months by fourteen caucuse and thirty-seven conventions, was accomplished under the primary system in a single day; and the registry on primary day answered also for the general elections. The strongest argument in favor of the general adoption of trial of the primary election system is stated by Mr. Watkins to be the fact that it substitutes the political dominance of of the intelligent working or producing classes for the corrupting professional politicians and the corruptible class of voters. This highest class of electors can only be drawn to the primary polls by a secret and otherwise untrammeled

primary election system. The best proof that a compulsory primary law like that of Minnesota makes for political reform is the fact that the professional political boss opposes its enactment and is striving today in Minnesota insidiously to dismantle it.

To be "a gon of his father" counts for something in this democratic country of ours. Witness the recent Presidential appointment for cadetahip to the Naval Academy, Ralph Earle including "trusta" These late Rear-Admiral Philip; O. S. Howmodities, if with these things there be. There is, of course, no argument with named. There should be good fighting

stuff in these lads, and the country can only wish that this will be brought out, developed and stored for use, and, upon occasion, that they will be found as ready for action and as efficient in results as were their sires before them.

## ANGTHER LINCOLN INCIDENT.

The "old Lincoln letter" printed by

The Oregonian yesterday is not a new

find; it has been repeatedly printed be-

fore, but The Oregonian has been placed in possession of a story of Lincoln that is not so well known. In 1861 five brothers of the name of Cummings enlisted in the ranks of Company D. Fifth Vermont Volunteers. At the battle of Savage Station, Va., fought June 29, 1862, four of the Cummings brothers were killed, the company losing that day forty-four killed and wounded out of a total of fifty-nine officers and men. President Lincoln learned that the mother of these soldiers was a widow, and by his direction Secretary Stanton discharged the surviving brother from the Army, saying: "The President of the United States thinks your mother has suffered enough for the country in the death of four sons; she is fairly entitled to the surviving boy; he sends you home, therefore, to your mother, whose need of you in her hour of extraordinary bereavement is greater than that of the country." The above is not the exact language used by Secretary Stanton, but it correctly expresses its substance and spirit. The striking thing in this letter is not so much its humanity as its sense of justice. It was because the surviving soldier was a widow's only son and her sole support that Lincoln thoughtfully insisted on March, 1863, Richard H. Dana, a famous Boston lawyer, wrote of Lincoln to Charles Francis Adams: "He likes rather to talk and tell stories than to give his mind to the noble and manly duties of his post. He has no admirers; he is an unutterable calamity where he is." As late as May, 1864, this Harvard-bred, blue-blooded Boston lawyer expressed the same opinion of Lincoln as a man who excited compassion when he did not provoke contempt. Poor Dana, who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast," held this opinion in May, 1864, of Lincoln, who was already known as the author of the emancipa tion proclamation, and of "the Gettysburg speech," and whose first inaugural had already become an American clas-

In Multnomah County the primary election, to be held March 15, will be the important political event of the year. This primary, to be held under direction and control of the law of the state, is a new feature in our politics. It makes it possible, for the first time, to hold a primary election in which all may cast their votes and have them counted. Now for the first time it will be worth while to attend a primary; and everybody should attend. It will be a primary election for each and every party, protected by law; and the voter may select his ticket and vote as he pleases, as at an ordinary or general election. As soon as the tickets are filed The Oregonian will obtain and publish them, showing exactly what each ticket stands for, and what the citizen who votes is casting his vote for. This explanation will be made fully. before the primary, in which every citizen ought to be prepared to participate. The way to prepare is to register. For this but one week remains. Don't walt, or you may be shut out.

Register Moores displays a commendable spirit in the matter of those Tiliamook timber land cases. It is silly to suppose that public officials must be of and blind to everything but formal documents before them. When circumstances make it appear clear that the public domain is being taken through illegal methods, it is the undoubted right and duty of land officials to direct an independent inquiry into the matter, not leaving it to applicant and contest ant to arrange terms by which then shall divide the results of their collusive operations. Enough has been developed largely through the uncontra dicted letters of the persons who are alleged to be most active in the transac tion, to taint the affair with strong suspicion. Now the move through th State Land Office comes as a circumstance in a measure confirmatory of the theory of fraudulent collusion. Such transactions should receive the discouragement of prompt and vigorous official action. No harm can come from this course if everybody has been honest.

It is known, of course, that the basis of Mr. Simon's support in Multnomah County is the "official push." All the active work in his behalf comes from that quarter. Yet of course the members of the "push" are as earnest in taking care of themselves as of him. Indeed, their support of him is mainly a method of securing for themselves continuation in the places they hold If the Simon effort should win in the primaries, the result would be simply another cut-and-dried affair, of the fa miliar kind, in the ticket presented for the general election. There are those who think that the public interests would not suffer by variation at this time from that old and familiar programme. Good citizens have been heard to say that they are tired of it. Yet of course the members of "the old push" think that any change in the control of the affairs of county and city would be disastrous to the public in-

terests. There is call for another \$200,000 for the Lewis and Clark celebration. This additional capital can be filled promptly and easily, for Portland and Oregon are in the mood for doing things these days They have passed the stage of merely benevolent contemplation for these important public movements. Ability and determination to do for ourselves, each a little more than his share, has already been displayed in Portland. This spirit will not permit the Lewis and Clark fund to lag. And it will not permit Portland to lag.

It is a happy idea of Commissioner Dosch to get a royal chinook salmon from the Columbia River and prunes from the Willamette Valley for the President's banquet at Charleston. It ought to be done. It will be a mark of good will to President Roosevelt and Charleston, and it will increase the fame of Oregon.

Body Drifts Ashore. VICTORIA, B. C., March &-Officers Boscowitz, which arrived from the North this afternoon says Indians reported that a body with a life preserver on it had drifted ashore near Tongas. It may be the body of one of those lost in the Bristol disaster.

### MOORES REPLIES TO HAYS.

#### Says Hays' Statement in All Essential Parts Is False.

OREGON CITY, Or., March 6 .- (To the Editor.)-Your issue of this morning con-tains a criticism of the local land office by one Charles E. Hays, who appears in suid office as a contestant in 88 cases, in-volving nearly 15,000 acres of timber land. It would be manifestly improper for me, as an official, to enter into a controversy in the newspapers over the merits of his contests. Such statements as have aplative to the Hays cases have come from your local correspondent, and have been aken from records and files that are in a general sense public property. For more than two years past Hays has been mous-ing about this office in his capacity as a litigant. During that time he has been extended every possible courtesy. The officials and clerks in this office have gone to such extremes in submittting to his performances that we have greatly inconenienced ourselves, and his dilatory ethods have resulted in so congesting our contest dockets that other litigants have been compelled to wait for months for a hearing. We stand ready now to extend to him, as a litigant, every right and every courtesy that the law will per-As an individual he is entitled to no con-

sideration, and he cannot as such claim the immunity of a litigant, His cowardly thrust in his letter at the contest clerk in this office does not bear in the remotest way upon the merits of his contests. It was the act of a sneak but it was an act thoroughly characteristic of the man. The appointment of the contest clerk referred o was not made at my suggestion. It is proper to say, however, that her work has always been thoroughly well done, and Hays himself has expressed his satisfaction with the way her that Lincoln thoughtfully insisted on For more than a year she has acted in his discharge. And yet, as late as that capacity, and during that time her ensation has averaged less than \$40 per month. In the Hays cases she has reported several hundred pages of testi mony, besides preparing numerous official papers relating to the cases. In the 12 cases in which she reported the testimony her compensation amounted to just \$20 in each case, and it simply is the truth to say that the work involved in the Hays cases during the past year has required more of the time and attention of this office than all the others combined.
In the whole statement made by Hays there is not a single essential statement that is not absolutely false. This office has agreed to permit the curtailing of testimeny in every way the law would allow, and the profit that would accrue to

> tests in case of a successful issue would robably pay every cent of his expense in prosecuting the whole 88 cases. His suggestion that there is a stipula-tion covering these cases is a hold pre-tense that shows the desperate effrontery of the man. Now, his statement or min n regard to all these matters is false. Any one who desires to do so can con suit all the records and files of this office

the contestant in a half dozen of his con-

to determine whose statement is true and whose is false, CHARLES B. MOORES.

#### FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT ALLEN Military Honors Paid Late Officer at Vancouver Barracks.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, March 6.—The funeral of the late Lieu-terant Ernest E. Allen took place today with military honors at his home at Vancouver Barracks at 12 o'clock. The service was read by Rev. Mr. Todd and the choir sang two hymns. The honorary pall. bearers were: Captain Hawthorne, Cap-tain Richardson, Captain Bethel, Lieu-tenant Cochran, Lieutenant Fenner and Lieutenant Andrews. During the funeral ceremony the Eighth Battery, to which Allen belonged, mounted, with guns and gun carriages, stood at attention. Beside the Eighth Battery was the Twenty-sixth Battery, and two companies of the Seventh Infantry. The Eighth Battery with the band led the procession, fol-lowed by the caisson with the casket, which was covered with an American flag, the pallbearers, the Twenty-sixth Battery and the Seventh Infantry, As the steamer Undine, bearing the remains salute slowly steamed from the dock, a of six guns was fired, followed by taps. Lieutenant H. E. Mitchell will accompany the casket to St. Louis, where it will be interred.

# DEATH OF PIONEER ASSAYER.

Helped to Coin First Authorized Money Made at San Francisco. ASHLAND, Or., March 6.—George W. Dorwin, for 50 years actively engaged in mining and assaying on the Pacific Coast, died in Ashland this morning, after a short illness, aged 70 years. Mr. Dorwin came to California in 1850, and helped to oin the first authorised money made San Francisco. He was employed for a time in Portland as assayer, and for two years had held the position of assayer for the Montreal & Oregon Gold Mines, in this city. He was prominent in mining affairs on the Comstock in the 50s.

# Oregon Pioneer of 1852.

THE DALLES, March 6 .- Mrs. Julia A Walker, relict of the late R. H. Walker, an old resident of this city, died last night at the residence of her son-in-law, S. S. Johns, after a four days' illness from pneumonia. She was a native of Michiran. She crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852, and had resided at The Dalles for the past 20 years. Mrs. Walker was 72 years of age, and left five children-Mra. Minnie Bennett, of McMinnville; Clar-ence Garrison, of Warren; Orville Garriof Scappoose; Mrs. Maud Irvine, of Antelope, and Zephtha Walker, of Houl-

### SOCIALISTS IN ERROR. County Judge Says Substitute Will Not Get Expert's Pay.

SALEM, March 6.-At the Socialist cor ention, held here yesterday, it was stated that the experts who are investigating the county books hired a substitute at \$2.59 per day, but will collect \$5 per day for his services. County Judge Scott said today that the statement is incorrect. He says the experts will receive not to exceed \$5 per day each for their own time, and for the substitute only such aum as is paid to the substitute. The compensation of the experts is to be fixed by three citizens of the county, but cannot exceed \$5 per day

Messrs. Clark and Buchanan, the perts, are now in Eastern Oregon, and are expected to return in about 10 days, to take up the work of investigating the County Clerk's books.

Notable Down-Town Improvement. The two-story brick building on the cortheast corner of State and Commercial northeast corner of State and Commercial streets is to be remodeled, and work has just been commenced. The building has been known for years as the Western Sa-loon corner. It is an old-fashioned structure, but occupies a very advantageous position. It is owned by Banker Hirshhers, of Independence. It is understood that the south wall, on State street, will be removed, and a glass front buift This improvement, with the new brick building to be erected two doors east, by George Bayne, will give the north side of State street a much more businesslike ap pearance.

# OLYMPIA, March 6.-Governor McBride

yesterday afternoon issued his first pardon, when he ordered the release of Allen James from Thurston County jai James was sentenced last fall to nine months in jail for disposing of a horse which was the property of another, and he had four months yet to serve. The pardon was issued because of the fact that James' health is breaking down, and for the further reason that the Thurston County jail is in bad sanitary condition. between the two countries.

# PACIFICATION OF LUZON.

### Acting Governor Wright Reports as to Recent "Reverses."

Taft has received the following cable dis patch from Acting Governor Wright, of the Philippines, in response to inquiries as to recent reported military reverses: "The facts are: Bell's operations in Laguna drove a band of insurgents into Morong, about 25 miles from Mantia; in an air line. Small bands of ladrones, driven from Cavite by the constabulary, joined them. Twenty-five constabularies under a native Sergeant, attacked them but on account of having only 15 rounds of ammunition each, soon exhausted it and were forced to retire without loss Assistant Chief Atkinson, of the constabulary, with reinforcements, immediately took charge and drove the band, with oss to the latter, into Laguna, the inhabitants of Risal Province giving informa tion and assisting us as much as possible Flories (Governor of the Province), with the municipal police, joining in pursuit, There are not 300 members in the bands of insurgents and ladrones in the entire Luzon Island today. This number was re-duced early by surrenders, captures or casualties. The constabulary, with the ald of Trias (Governor of Cavite), and the native police, during the last two weeks have routed indrone bands existing in Cavite for many years, capturing and recelving by surrender over 100 arms. The most important feature is the sentiment among the inhabitants hostile to the ladrones and insurgents. All other organized provinces are quiet. The situation has not een so good since American occupati and is very encouraging, notwithstanding ersistent attempts to create a contrary

impression. Governor Taft presented the dispatch to he House insular committee today, when questioned on the reported reverses. Governor Taft was questioned as to the 'social evil" in the islands, and in reply gave in detail the efforts made to check morality. He declared that none of the health measures adopted had given official scognition to disorderly business. A fair avestigation, he said, would show that Manila was as moral as any city in the

United States.

Governor Taft was asked as to the desirability of a Pacific cable. He said such a cable would prove a strong bond between the islands and the United States and would serve a great business need. though he had not examined the merits of the various plans, he was inclined to favor a Government cable, but he said above all was the need of a cable of some kind, without reference to the manner of its establishment. The hearing today closed Governor Taft's extended statemen

Governor Taft, having concluded his testimony before the Congressional committee, left here this afternoon for a visit to his home in Cincinnati. While there he will undergo an operation for the allment which compelled his return home from the Philippines. His health has very much improved since his return to this

#### ATTITUDE OF THE FILIPINOS. General Hughes Continues His Testi-

mony Before Senate Committee. WASHINGTON, March 6. - General Hughes gave further testimony before the enate Philippine committee today. Patterson resumed his questioning, which yesterday led to a sharp colloquy in the ommittee-room between the witness and simself. In an endeavor to establish the fact that the Filipino army had effectively held the Spanish army within its lines in Manila previous to the arrival of the American forces, Mr. Patterson referred o the surrender of 2000 Spanish troops to the insurrectory force in July, 1898. Gen eral Hughes said the incident would only make him believe that the Filipinos had cut off the supplies from the interior. Senator Patterson quoted from a magazine article written by General Merritt, published in July, 1899, in which he spoke of the army under Aguinaldo, which, he seld, had been an important factor in the situation which confronted the United States Army, and which had waged a desultory warfare against the Spanish, re-sulting in the capture of 4000 prisoners.

that magnify your opinion?" asked Mr. Patterson. "Not at all," said General Hughes, who "Does he state that these prisoners were soldlers?"

"I presume he means soldiers," was Senator Patterson's response. It was brought out that most of the prisoners taken by the Filipinos were not

Spanish troops. Senator Patterson again inquired as to the motive of General Otis in requiring the withdrawal of Aguinaldo's troops from

Manila to the line designated by General Merritt. Senator Beveridge objected, saying it was not fair to ask Geenral Hughes what General Otls meant. Senator Carmack and Senator Culberso

claimed the right to ask the question. In answer to a further question by Sen ator Patterson as to whether the Filipinos would accept independence unless accom-panied by a protectorate by the United States, General Hughes said that at a conference held between him and representatives of the insurgent army in Manila they would not commit themselves to a proposition of a protectorate by the United States. They first wanted independence, he said, and after that they would arrange for the protectorate, America being considered along with the other powers. The peace and good-will General Hughes declared, which existed in the Philippines, outside of Manila, from July, 1898 to February, 1899, were not due to the Filipinos, but to the Spanish padres. Reverting to his conference in Manila, General Hughes said he was unable to get Aguinaldo's representatives to define him what concessions they desired short of absolute independence, although they insisted that they must have some definite to take back to the 30,000 men who were virtually investing the city, be-cause, unless they did, they would be un-

able to hold them in check, "You knew at the time," inquired Sen-ator Patterson, "that you could not grant what they were asking?"
"I was unable to get them to decide

what they wished, except absolute independence, which of course, we were not authorized to give," responded General Hughes. Sentaor Patterson-Do you want this committee to understand that these com-missioners, representing the Philippine army, did not want independence if it

accompanied by the withdrawal of the neral Hughes-I want you to understand that they wished protection. This answer was apparently unsatisfac tory to Senator Patterson, and a sharp colloquy between him and General Hughes ensued, which was abruptly ended by Sen-

### adjournment. Majority Rule Party.

CHICAGO, March 6.-The Referendum League of Chicago announces the forma-tion of a National party for the promotion of initiative and referendum in all the cities of the United States. The new party will be known as the National Non-Partisan Federation for Majority Rule. George H. Shibley, the organizer, will travel from city to city organizing Referendum Leagues. His aim will be to secure the passage in each state of a bill compelling municipalities to recognize petitions signed by 5 per cent of the volers, in order that the question may be voted upon by the people. The launchers of the new party are all officers of the local league.

# Examination of Boundary Waters.

WASHINGTON, March 6 -- A favorable report today was authorized by the ate committee on commerce, on the bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission to co-operate with Canada an examination of the boundary waters

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

There seems to be some little talk of politics around town,

What a case of day-after-itis the Prince WASHINGTON, March 6. - Governor will have when he gets home.

> It is understood that the tack trust will not affect next year's cup races,

As yet no member has challenged Tillman for the championship belt,

Do you care anything about Portland's

welfare? Yes? Then register. The good ship Subsidy must have sailed on Friday, and with a man named Jonah

for skipper. It is said that women cannot master the Chinese language. And yet it is noth-

ing but words, The Senate chaplain certainly cannot complain that there is not enough work

for him to do. A boy has already been rescued from drowning. The swimming season seems to

be on early this year. It has been discovered that Andree is dead. An impression to that effect gained

currency some time ago. The Marion County Socialists declare they will not fuse. They are not as hot as

the New Jersey brethren. King Edward seems determined to make the coronation almost as brilliant an af-

fair as the reception of Prince Henry, A Filipino General has not been captured for several days. Isn't some one

of our officers liable to court-martial? Miss Stone will not write for the magazines. The newspapars have already told three or four times as much as there is

to tell about her adventures. Two hundred more teachers are bound for the Philippines. At this rate the Filipinos will be educated to death before

we get time to pacify them. Never put off till temorrow what you can do tust as well today. The foregoing

maxim was written by a man who forgot to register until it was too late. Marconi, it may not be generally known, is only half an Italian. His mother was

an Irish girl, Annie Jamison, the daughter of John Jamison, a liquor manufacturer of Dublin. There is said to have been for generations a legend in the family to the effect that one of her great-great-grandmothers prophesied that one of her descendents would become famous. Prince Henry shows his English ancestry

by his quickness in adopting American slang. It has long been a pet tradition, not to say practice, with the English that the way to the heart of the United States citizen is to make use of the latter's alleged slang terms. "If we make the trip to Grant's tomb," remarked His Highness Sunday afternoon, "I think we shall have to hustle." Again, "Isn't that what you call a cinch?" No Teuton pure and simple would have indulged in just this sort of persifiage. As a New York writer suggests, it was the English in the Prince exhibiting itself in a characteristic way.

Postmaster-General Payne has decided on a new stamp, particularly designed for the foreign mail service. It is to be of a denomination new to the postal service-13 cents. At present it is impossible to send a registered letter through the mails without using two stamps, one of 5 cents, to pay the postage, and one of 8 cents, to pay the cost of registration. When the 13-cent stamp is on sale this will, of course, be obviated by the use of one stamp. The design of the stamp provides for a portrait of President Harrison, which is an excellent likeness. Mr. Harrison is shown seated at his desk in the executive man-

# CATTLEGROWERS ELECT OFFICERS Closing Day of the Convention at

DENVER, March 6.—The American Cattlegrowers' Convention today adopted solutions advocating the with some amendments, of the bill now before Congress which provides for the leasing of public lands for grazing pur-

poses. B. C. Buffum, professor of agriculture at the Colorado Agricultural College, read a paper on "Home Feeds and Cattledink in the Arid Region.

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, F. C. Lusk, Chico, Cal.: first vice-president, Bartiett Richards, Elisworth, Neb.; second vice-president, M. K. Parsons, Salt Lake; treasurer, S. G. Gill, Denver; secretary, H. W. Robinson, Denver.
The following executive committee was

also named: Colorado, George P. Smith and Conrad Schaefer; Montana, Paul Mc-Cormick and W. N. Holden; Nebraska. Bartlett Richards and Hugh Chivios; Oregon, John Gilchrist and William Hereford; South Dakota, F. M. Stewart G. E. Lemen; Wyoming, Alfred Boyd and A. A. Spaugh; Utah, M. K. Parsons and M. T. Baumgard; California, A. J. Harold and J. G. Bradley; New Mexico, W. H. Jack and J. H. Howard; Nevada, A. C.

Resolutions were adopted asking President Roosevelt to suspend the work of removing fences from the public range until action on the leasing question is taken. Cleveland and John Sparks. until action on the leasing question is taken. The convention declined to adopt resolutions regarding the oleomargarine and the Grosvenor anti-shoddy bills. The convention adjourned sine die.

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, March 6 .- Senator Hale,

from the committee on appropriations, to-day reported the diplomatic appropriation bul with amendments, making a net increase of \$29,456 in the total appropriation made by the bill as it passed the House, bringing the entire sum to \$1,559,285. The increase is due largely to the allowance of better salaries to Consuls and Secretaries of Legation.

Iron Molders Want Scale Fixed. CLEVELAND, O., March 6.-A confer-ence was held here today between the officers of the National Foundrymen's As sociation and representatives of the Iron Molders' Union of America relative to the demands of the union molders of this ator Lodge, who announced the hour of city for a minimum wage scale of \$3 per The molders threaten to strike, and declare they are well prepared for a long struggle.

> Will Investigate Indian Scandals. WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Indian committee of the House today selected a subcommittee, consisting of Sherman of New York, Lacey of Iowa, Burke of South Dakota, Fitzgerald of New York and Little of Arkansas, to investigate charges made against certain Indian officials during the recent debate upon the Indian appropria-

Pittsburg Painters' Strike Ended. PITTSBURG, March 6. - Thirty firms, employing 400 painters, acceded to the nen's demands and signed the scale today. Work was at once resumed at the new Union Station, and a number of large outldings in course of erection.

Agreement Favorably Reported. WASHINGTON, March 6.- The House Indian committee today favorably reported the agreement made with the Klamath Indians for cessions of portions of their reservations.