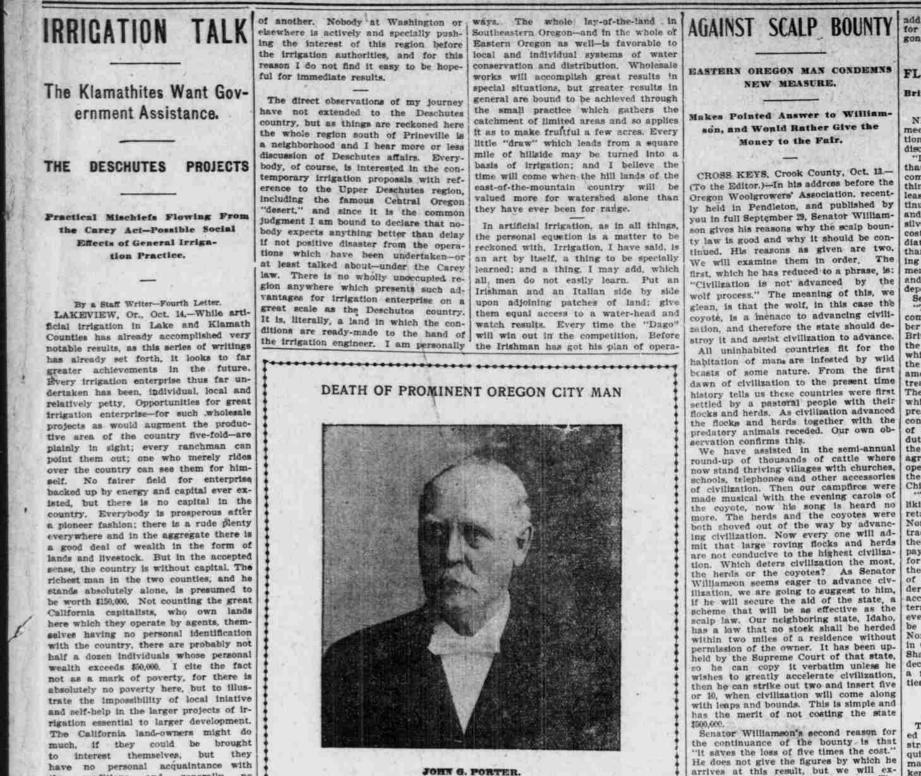
THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.



OREGON CITY, Oct. 17 .- (Special.)-John G. Porter, who died at his home

in this city yesterday, was born in North Yarmouth, Cumberland County, Me., March 7, 1835. He was educated at Westbrook Seminary, and went to Lowell,

Mass., where he learned the trade of wool grading and assorting. In 1852 he

went to the Australian gold fields, and returned to the United States in 1800.

He followed gold mining in California from 1860 to 1864, and came to Oregon

City in 1866, to enter the employ of the Oregon City Manufacturing Company. He

remained with this company for over 20 years in the capacity of wool buyer and

foreman of the wool department. For five years he was a member of the City Council, and was always prominent in municipal and county affairs. He was a

stanch Republican, and served one term as County Assessor. Since January 1,

would like to make a beginning there his tract. He has a sort of intuitive apt-

where every local circumstance is a spe- litude in this matter, an inheritance from

cial guaranty of success; and I am also a long line of irrigation-practicing fore-

assured that the operations of specula- fathers. The Irishman, on the other

tive adventurers under the Carey act. hand-and it is the same with other races

neering knowledge-in other words ex- such aptitude and he does not achieve

Mr. Porter had a wide circle of warm friends. He was an upright Christian Mr. Porter had a wide circle of warm friends. He was an upright Christian gentleman, revered and honored by his acquaintances and loved by his family and close friends. He is survived by a wife and two daughters, Famile G, and Kate I. Porter, who teach in the public schools of Portland. His funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning from St. John's Catholic Church.

1899, he has been Chief Deputy in the Assessor's office.

conditions and generally no the wish to increase their already large stakes in a country so far outside the lines of ordinary business operations. Under these conditions it is very natural that the people of these counties should keep an interested eye upon the new irrigation policy of the Government. Where, they ask, is there a possible better field for irrigation enterprise on the part of the Government than right here? And where could the Government put in its capital with better assurance that the benefits resulting therefrom would be distributed among a wide body of deserving people? Should, they continue, the bounty of the Government be devoted to some wholly new and unoccupied district, it could hardly fail that speculators assured that the authorities in charge tions complete in his mind the Italian of the Government's proposed work will have the fructifying waters all over

by one artifice or another would contrive to get possession of the lands benefited. and thus reap directly the advantage of the Government operations. Here the lands are already occupied mostly by persons who have carned them by legitimate and honest settlement; and any increase of their value through the Government's operations would, while augmenting the general productive power of the county, accrue to the direct benarrives at this result, but we will ex-amine it by what data we have. The Woolgrowers' Association, which prides itself on securing the passage of the scalp bounty law, consists of 119 members, repesenting approximately 230,000 sheep. Senator Williamson puts the lons of sheep before the passage of the scalp acts at 6 per cent. We suppose he will admit-his loss now by coyotes is half what it was then, or 3 per cent. The Woolgrow-ers' Association then has saved 3 per cent yearly of its entire flocks, or 6000

sheep. That number of sheep at \$2.50 per head equals \$17,250 yearly. For four years the life of the bounty acts the sum of \$53,000 has been saved to the members of the Woolgrowers' Association. We have not the figures at hand to determine the number of sheep in Eastern Oregon, but are willing to admit that the 230,000 sheep owned by the association are not much more than one-fourth of all the sheep, or in other words that the cost of the scalp bounty laws has been saved to the sheepmen. The cost of the scalp inws to the state and counties has been in round numbers \$250,000. Senator Williamson asserts that it has saved five times this amount, or \$1,250,000. After deducting the sheep osses he accounts for the remaining \$1,000,000 in saving to the farmers in chickens and pigs. A million dollars is a nice of men without either capital or engi-neering knowledge-in other words ex-such aptitude and he does not achieve as many chickens by owls and other varmint that have no bounty on their scalp,

add to it \$250,000 and appropriate it, not for Eastern Oregon nor for Western Ore-gon, but for the whole of Oregon. A. B. LYLE.

IN WAR TIMES

Helped Make History.

I was treated in Atlants, Ga., by the

regimental doctor, but did not get any

better. In 1865 I was mustered out, and

then I tried other doctors. At various

most of the time, and my case seemed

"But in 1890 I read in a newspaper

of how an Iowa man, suffering from the

them. I used three boxes of the pills

that my recovery was rapid. In two

months I felt like a new man in body

and mind. I took them for four months

"I have recommended Dr. Williams"

Pink Pills for Pale People many times.

I do so because I know from personal

experience that they have wonderful

The pills which cured Mr. Fisher have

accomplished hundreds of equally re-

drug stores or will be sent pospaid on

Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

and proceeded toward a Walnut-street

power to relieve and cure the sick."

after

before experiencing relief, but

and was perfectly cured.

long but interesting one.

lowing:

hopeless.

FLAW IN TRADE TREATY The Story of a Man Who British Plan to Abolish Likin Tax

in China Not Positive Enough. NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- At the annual

necting of the American Asiatic Associa tion, President Silas D. Webb said in discussing trade with the far East:

"It might be in order to acknowledge that the expansion of trade has hardly come up to our expectations, but we think that this can be considered as at least partially accounted for by the con-tinued unsettled political complications and the steady drop in the value of silver, which has materially enhanced the cost of all imports. The work immediately before the association is of a more than usually important character, relating as it does to a permanent readjustment of our trade relations with China, and to all the commercial development dependent upon them." Secretary Ford in his report said:

"The conclusion of the new treaty of commerce, signed at Shanghal, September 8, by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and China, brings to the front the question of what are the terms on finally went all to pieces. which our Government proposes to meet the Chinese Government in negotiating amendments deemed necessary to the treatles of commerce and navigation. The most important part of the bargain nothing which would bring me relief. which the British Government has expressed its willingness to conclude is contained in the terms for the payment conclude of a sur tax, in addition to the import duty of 5 per cent, and the abolition of the likin and other interior taxes. This times five different physicians treated me, and I took many kinds of medicine, agreement," he said, "does not become but nothing did me any good. From operative until all the powers entitled to the 'most favored nation treatment' in 1887 until 1890 1 was confined to my bed China enter the same agreement.

"The fact is not to be ignored that likin stations do not exist," said the secretary, "as a fully developed system in North China, and, therefore, American trade suffers comparatively little from their exactions, while it would have to pay its full share of the price demanded for their abolition. On the other hand, if the likin system is to continue, in spite of the provisions of existing treaties, under which a sur tax of 2½ per cent was accepted as a full equivalent for all in-ternational taxation whatever, there is every reason to assume that means might be found to make it operative in the North as elsewhere. American merchants in China and the affiliated associations in Shanghai do not believe," the secretary declared, "that the British treaty offers a full guarantee against such possibilities."

Vivid Quaker Costumes.

Philadelphia Post. Two quaintly dressed maidens attract-ed considerable attention on Chestnut street Saturday, of which they seemed quite unconscious. Each wore a gown made in plain Quaker fashion, with a kerchief of the same crossed over her bosom. A neat Shaker-bonnet of the ma-terial of the dress completed the costume, which was simple in the extreme. Its singularity consisted in its bright color-ing, for instead of the dull gray, brown or black usually made up in this manner, one girl wore bright red and the other vivid green. The girls were evidently





Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

AINSLIE, DR. GEORGE, Physician.... 413-414 ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law ...612 ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr. .800

BERNARD, G., Cashier Pacific Mercantile same illness in general as I had, was Co.... BINSWANGER, OTTO S., Physician and 407 211 cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I decided to see what they

would do for me and began taking

.718

markable cures. They are on sale at all receipt of price-50 cents a, box, six

CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager 415 COUNTY PHYSICIAN 403 COX, RALSTON, Manager American Guar-anty Co., of Chicago. 502 boxes for \$2.50-by the Dr. Williams hesitancy which way to go, until a couple of boys called out: "Look at the Kate Greenaways!" Then both flushed deeply

ETY; L. Samuel, Manager; G. S. Smith, Cashier

GEARY, DR. E. P., Phys. and Surgeon 400

504-505 NEW YORK; W. Goldman, Mgr.....200-21 MARSH, DR. R. J., Phys. and Surg....404-40 MARTIN, J. L. & CO., Timber Lands......00 200-210

car.

efit of a deserving people.

These arguments are not without force Since individuals somewhere must gain great advantage through National irrigation operations, why not apportion the work, or part of it, to the end that it may benefit a body of people whose labors have already accomplished something in the way of extending the cultivable area and increasing the productive power of the country? If it is in any event to be a case of "cultus potlatch," it is better, surely, to discriminate in favor of the worthy ploneer settler as against the enterprising but otherwise undeserving speculator.

It is important, too, for the succes of the irrigation policy that there shalf be on the part of these who are to occupy and work the newly irrigated areas, sufficient detailed skill in the application of Irrigation water to make its use practically effective. Farming under irrigation is something of a specialty; methods come by study and practice like the tricks of every other trade; education in it is not to be acquired in a day and in relation to it the maxims of ordinary farming practice are quite as like to prove misleading and mischievous as otherwise. And for these reasons. it is important especially in connection with the earlier enterprises of the Government that redeemed lands shall be in the hands of persons who know how to make the most of them; for the irrigation policy is in the end to be judged by its practical working effects. In a region wholly new, the chances are nine to one that the redeemed lands would fall into the hands of persons without experience in farming under irrigation and whose first efforts would almost certainly fail of success-at least of success in full and satisfactory measure.

In this country the work of the Gov. ernment would be supplemented by local experience and skill acquired by long practice in the application of irrigation water. Every acre of land added by the Government's operations to the cultivable area of the country would instantly be brought by the skilled energy of the people into productiveness and thus by practical results, that strongest of all arguments, be made to support the new ir rigation policy.

I find the people of Lake and Klamath Counties very much in earnest in their wish for Government aid in this matter, but without very effective methods of impressing their wishes upon the Government. Isolation and the long years of neglect which they have suffered through it has made them timid. They have not learned how to go about matters of this kind with the assurance which of itself is half the battle. The weakness of their appeal is that in their own hearts they do not expect it to succeed. They have unquestionably the general good will of representation at Washington; and Mr. Tongue, in whose district Lake and Klamath Counties lie, is especially vigilant in their interest. But other localities are appealing for precisely the same advantage, and in the nature of things Congressional representatives must be impartial and give to the demand from one locality the same emphasis as that

ploiters pure and simple-stand in the equal results. way of Government enterprise. We are One consequence is that irrigated disin a situation to lose a great advantage tricts almost always attract immigrathrough the free operations of the Gov. tion from localities where irrigation is ernment, as an effect of a confidence already practiced. Coming up by stage game set up against the state and ac- through the Klamath River Canyon in cepted by a careless and complaisant Northern California a few days back I Legislature. I am convinced that of all could but notice that the children by the the blunders of our state land policy, roadside bore the "Dago" cast of counbeginning with the wagon-road and tenance; and the reason was not far to swamp-land swindles of early times, this seek. Farming in this dry region is Carey law scheme is the worst. On its wholly by the aid of irrigation; and very face it is a land grab; its immediate three settlers out of five are from the effect is almost certain to cheat Oregon south of Europe, where irrigation is out of a great National work; it is cer- the universal practice. When irrigation tain to the up and postpone enterprises shall come to be the rule in the regions related vitally to the progress of the of Southeastern and Eastern Oregon, as state. The Legislature, which meets next in time it is bound to be, we are likely

acquired under it.

Winter could, in my judgment, do noth- to witness some interesting effects of a ing of greater importance for the inter- social kind; for it is inevitable that with ests of the state than to repeal this mis- practical and universal irrigation we chievous law and as far as possible to shall have in large numbers the heredlforfeit the privileges which illegitimately, tary irrigationist-the man from the though with technical legality, have been south of Europe.

Trains Collide in Heavy Fog.

A. H.

In connection with the general sub-IRONTON, O., Oct. 17 .- The westbound express on the Norfolk & Western Rallject of irrigation there is this to be added, namely, that while certain very large road collided with an castbound freight near Portsmouth today in a heavy fog. enterprises must of necessity be carried out on the wholesale plan, the largest reout on the wholesale plan, the largest re-sults in the aggregate must come through individual and private interive in parsindividual and private iniative in small cut and bruised.

IN HONOR OF MOTHER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

VANCTHANKS

HAR AR & BORNER ST.

MONUMENT ERECTED OVER THE GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS.

been marked by a monument. The grave reposes in the little town of Lincoln City, Ind., where are only a few houses and the railroad station, but consider-

shie travel centers there. To every traveler is pointed out the spot on which stood the old log cabin where the Lincolns lived. The shaft is simple, and the

base of the monument was formerly used for a similar purpose under the first

Until 1880, when the first monument was placed over the grave of Nancy Hanks, the spot had been unmarked and the nurroundings were choked by under-brush. Then a plain marble slab was reared, on which was inscribed "To the

None knew whence it came or who sent it. It is generally believed that the

simple slab was reared by Clem Studebaker, of South Bend. Later the Nancy Hanks Memorial Association was formed, and the Commissioners of Spencer

County bought 17 acres of land surrounding the old-Lincoln homestead and deed-

monument to Abraham Lincoln erected in Springfield.

Mother of Our Martyred President; Erected by a Friend."

ed it to the association.

The grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, has just

we will not bother about it. In fact, so numerous have become the rabbits, squir-rels and gophers by the operation of the scalp bounty law that in order to raise anything to feed these chickens the farmers have been driven to make their ranches a health resort for the coyote. Thanks to the trespass law, they strictly forbid the shooting or trapping of the

covote on their farms. Conceding that the full amount of bounty paid out by the state and county has been saved to the woolgrowers, did he need it to bolster up a tottering industry? Senator Williamson in his address before the woolgrowers' convention says: 'Practically all present are taxpayers most every one present is what is termed a heavy taxpayer." Again, he says: "While we have paid out during that period \$170,000 or \$150,000 of state money for the maintenance of the bounty law, there are not a half dozen taxpayers in this audience who can tell where the money came from and how it was raised." Rather a strange argument for an Oregon State Senator, but it shows a high degree of prosperity in the ranks of the

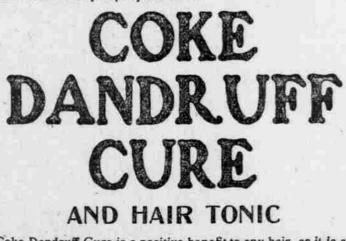
tax recipient. Quite a contrast to the host of taxpayers with whom it makes a difference whether they have to pay 22 or 25 cents for their children's school Did the people ask for this law? Listen

to Senator Williamson again: "Some of us. in our Legislative capacities, have labored, threatened and swallowed all manner of vile stuff that comes to a legislator by virtue of what is known as log-rolling to bring about the condition of freedom we now enjoy from this pest." This acknowledgment alone by the father of this bill of how its passage was effected demands its repeal. The pros-perous State of Washington, whose sheep interests are large, has no bounty. The sheepmen of California secured the pas-sage of a similar law, probably in a similar meanner, by the last Legislature, but the Governor vetoed it, giving as his reason that the cost was too great.

Senator Williamson lays great stress on this bill being an Eastern Oregon measure. We wish it could be impressed upon the mind of every member of the Legis-lature that among the plain people, the common people, Lincoin's "common peo-ple," politically there is no Eastern, no Western Oregon. After years of traveling among these people, listening to them, talking to them. I can say with absolute certainty that there is not one lota of certainty that there is not one lota or ecctional feeling; that they would as soon the asylum and the penitentiary were at Salem as at Pendleton, the University at Salem as at Paker City. Distance is the Eugene as at Baker City. Distance is the only thing that counts. And any one that only thing that counts. And any one that uses the appropriations for these insti-tutions to log-roll some nefarious scheme for Eastern Oregon does the people of this section a foul injustice. With the exception of one class, the woolgrowers, few in number, but prosperous, wealthy and influential, nine-tenths of the tax-payers view the scalp bounty bill with the same eyes that nine-tents of the same eyes that nine-tenths of the Williamote Valley taxpayers do. But it is just such laws as this that will cre-ate sectional feeling. If, for instance, some legislators of the Willamette Val-ley, who had stomachs that would retain "all manner of vile stuff." should secure the passage of a tile and drainage law appropriating \$500,000 from the State Treasury, the farmers of the arid land of Eastern Oregon would feel resentment. Yet it would be as fair a law as the scalp law, and many times more meri-torious. Schator Williamson says they will not ask more than \$109,000 next session, and he thinks it will grow less each session. The sum of \$250,000 more will not bankrupt the state, as he says, but can-not it be pinced to a better purpose? There is the Lewis and Clark Fair. Repeat this law. Take the \$250,000 it would have cost,

dust and looks greasy. If washed often enough to be kept "fluffy," it

is dry, uncontrollable and will not "make up." The "just right" hair, long, vigorous strands, rich in color, of good texture, fluffy enough to show well, yet will not fly "all over," is readily obtained and easily kept by the use of



Coke Dandruff Cure is a positive benefit to any hair, as it is a per-fect tonic and hair dressing. It is GUARANTEED TO CURE Dandruff and all hair ailments or money refunded. For sale by all dealers. Applied and recommended by all Barbors.

10.3

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE INS. CO.; Murt T. Rady, Supervisor of Agents. 604-805 NICHOLAS, HORACE B., Attorney-at-Law.116 NILES, M. L., Cashler, Manhattan Life In-NUMBERS, JAMES R., Physician and Sur-

OREGON INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY

400-419 OREGONIAN BARBER SHOP; Marsch & George, Proprietors 200

J. F. Strauhal, Manager PACIFIC MERCANTILE CO.; J. F. Olse

QUIMBY, L. P. W., Game and Forestry

701-702

SAMUEL, L., Manager Equitable Life.306

THRALL, S. A., President Oregon Camera

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS; Captain W.

Offices may be had by applying to the superintendent of the building, room 201, second floor.



THE MODERN APPLIANCE. - A positive way to perfect manhood. The VACUUM TREATMENT cures you without medicine of all nervous or diseases of the generative or gans, such as lost manhood, exhaustive drains, varioocole, impotency, etc. Men are quickly re-various of the second sec variooceia, impotency, etc. Men are quickly re-stored to perfect health and strength. Write for circular. Correspondence confidential. THE HEALTH APPLIANCE CO. room 47-49 Eare Deposit building. Restlie. Wash.

INYROYAL PILLS