### ARID LANDS AND STATE CONTRACTS AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON ON IRRIGATION, FROM STATE ENGINEER SEARS

williamson and his stockraising partners on the public interests of the State of Oregon. I refer to his Jesuitical machinations to defraud the state by preventing the settlement of the arid region, especially in Crook County. tions to defraud the state by preventing the settlement of the arid region, especially in Crook County, where the sheep for the privilege.

The state has made contracts with men of responsible character, who stand ready their part of the bargain for pastures, for which they are not paying the state or Nation one single dollar in return, and his robbery of the people through the public treasury by taking lead all men into business transactio therefrom a bounty for coyote scalps to namely, to make money. But they can save himself and pals the cost of proper-

had lately passed four months in the re-gion referred to, between Princyille and the Upper Deschutes, and knew the statement to be incorrect, I had thought to let it pass, recognizing that the writer received his information from Williamson personally interested in preventing irrigation of all that vast territory, fertile beyond estimate, and closely tri-butary to the waters of the Deschutes ble exertion to settle the territory on River, and now occupied entirely as free which he has built works and for which cattle and sheep range by the men op-posed to drrigation. But the continued assault of those men on the interests of over a series of years will be assured by the state, from the opening of Williamson's campaign to his chrewd organization of the "Irrigation Association," which he hopes to handle in the interest of himself and stockraising partners, for stealing pasturage from the state, has the many the pasturage from the state, has the pasturage from the state, has the country of the pasturage from the state, has the country of the pasturage from the state, has the country of the pasturage from the state, has the country of the pasturage from the state, has the pasturage from led me to lay before the people a fair statement of all the facts as I know them

in the last campaign. He said, as reported in The Oregonian:

Against Leasing Public Domain.

The Republicans of Oregon, in convention as-sembled last month, adopted a plank in their sembled last month, adopted a plant in their state platform declaring against any system of leasing the public domain. It is only neces-sary for me to sinte that at this time, when the public lands are being settled upon under the bomestend laws, by the hundreds of theusands of acres each year, it seems to me that It is no proper time for us to begin purceiling out those lands in large tracts to large corout those lands in large tracts to large cor-porations. Any lease is a step toward owner-ship, and any lease law is a step toward a large part of our publi- lands falling into the hands of a few people. Leasing the public lands would militate against the homebuilder. retard the development of the West, and give the independent few a great advantage over the independent many. Likewise, in my opin-ion, is the proposed reclamation of the arid lands by irrigation in such a manner that large tracts of the public domain come pra-tically into the bands of a few incorporated companies, instead of into the hands of the of the National Government.

Census bulletin Ne. 196, Issued last June,

Some scheme must be devised along the lines Some scaleme must be accessed along the lines suggested by President Roosevelt in his last message to Congress, whereby the Federal Gov-ernment shall put the water of certain streams in reach of the adjacent lands in such quan-tities and at such cost as will enable the veloped heritage of all the people, than fall into the hands of large corporations.

If this be the gentleman's Republicism, It bears a remarkable character for promulgation as the active principle of a irrigated has been \$57 an acre, and the an-party with which I have trained a half nual average value of farm products has century in the belief that I was in the been \$13.20 per acre. ranks with men who believed in and I now revert to the original statement taught the doctrine of "government of the people, for the people, by the people," the people, the people of this letter, to the discover williamson has come into Congress with the purpose here conveyed of the purpose here conveyed or the purpose here conveyed o raisers, by sheep and cattle-raisers.

removine, on the edge of the vast plants, but the studer to secure the electron of the pasture, the property of the Nation.

They are naturally opposed to leasing the lands of Crook County, for the purpose of a whole-land to men who are willing to pay for the feed of their stock, since it would to the stockraisers. quartering on the Nation's treasure-ouse for the increase of their fortunes. It is the unblushing lie of men these vast arid regions had better remain so indefinitely, the undeveloped heritage of all the people, than fall into the hands of the construction of works.

But, leaving for a moment the gro-The State of Oregon is not in a condition to undertake so gigantic a work. It has, for purposes of pasture over which they therefore, through Legislative enactment, will exercise all the control. provided a way by which it may contract with skilled men, who have the capital, to build these works, and has agreed to offered it by Congress in the Carey act, protect them against loss by allowing them a lien on the income from the lands coming to the state, to be collected in small annual installments, with a fair margin for interest on the investment and results. Am I unjust to this man? Observe all and profit. Now, after the state has selected its 1,000,000 acres, there are, according to Mr. Newell, the Chief of the Hydroand profit. Now, after the state has segraphic Bureau, 2,000,000 acres left of arid, on scale tax. The men who claim this irrigable lands, on which the National Government may expend its money, leavest wealthlest and most prosperous citizens. ing to the state just that additional and should be forced to protect their amount of the lands given to the state, which, it is supposed, will profit by about ance in its care. Let them pay for coy-\$1.25 an acre, to be charged in addition to ote scalps. They are the only interested the amount paid the contractors for its parties in the job. Has any citizen irrigation. But of all the lands irrigated knowledge that these fellows have deby the National Government, not one manded less money from the citizens of acre, nor 1 cent of profit, comes into the Oregon for their mutton and wool by coffers of the state. The state will profit reason of the coyote bounty tax he has acre, nor 1 cent of prone, concern of the state will profit coffers of the state. The state will profit coffers of the state. The state will profit solely by the settlement of those lends, for the colonization of which it must go into a grand system of advertising. This town merchant must himself pay for the protection of a special police officer. Why should the state pay an insurance why should the state pay an insurance will be done by do the irrigating work. For only by the success of the state in selling the land can the contractor secure his pay. He is has so grown on them that no demand the party subject to risk, while under on the public treasury is reckoned by

tractors; and even then the cost of each system is so great, and the prospect of profit so uncertain and collection of returns so distant, that it has been found necessary to invite corporations of the system is now engaged in making an investigation of the smoothest of the whole list, and all the others are cheap and clumsy in comparison with the clever scheme that tractors; and even then the cost of each

to execute their part of the bargain for the purposes and with the motives that namely, to make money. But they cannot own one acre in that vast domain; the ly protecting their flocks and herds.

When a writer of The Oregonian returned from his trip to Prineville, made

Carry act protects the state and the people who settle on these lands. In the first place, not even the state can become the in the train of this man Williamson, some owner of the land until it has been irri-menths ago, he told us "the people here gated and so approved by the National Government. After that it cannot sell more than 160 acres to any single pur-chaser, who must be a bona fide homebuilder. Under no circumstances do the ant to be incorrect. I had thought contractors become owners of any part of the territory. The state concedes them a lien on the land for the collection of what the state has agreed to pay them for and his coterie of stockraisers; men who | work, with a margin for interest and profit on their outlay.

The contractor thus becomes an inter-

I me to lay before the people a fair quoted supposes that there are 60,000 idious attement of all the facts as I know them among the Republican voters of Oregon, exist and leave them to determine it will bear repeating: "In my opinion whether it is safe to intrust the irrigation thece vast arid regions had better remain work of Oregon to a man who has personal profit to serve in rebbing the state of a grand element of wealth, so long as he can keep us blind to his ulterior obtained in the man and in the people, than fall into the hands of large corporations." Which means, let he can keep us blind to his ulterior obtained and remain an unpeopled described in the man and the man ert rather than that a "corporation" tied down by a stringent contract with the state shall be permitted to make money by furnishing homes for a half million in dustrious farmers, because such capital-iets will be rinking their invested capital to the detriment of the interests of the great corporation of stockraisers, who now hold the territory against all comers and risk nothing in payment to the state or Nation, while they reap all the scant prod-unt the lands produce in pasture for their stock, keeping it thus, "the undeveloped heritage of all the people"!

Now in Gregon, according to Mr. New-ell, Chief of the Hydrographic Bureau of the Geological Survey, there are 2,000,000 acres of irrigable land. We are able to irrigate 1,000,000 acres of this at once by the aid of capital introduced by men forming these various dreadful "corporations," who interfere with the solid comfert of the stockraisers; the men who are taking the wild grass off all these acres without paying for it. In doing this 2,000,000 acres of similar land are left for the operations

publishes the fact that 388,329 acres in Oregon have been reclaimed by irrigation. Some of this has been done by co-operative work of farmer neighbors, and some by titles and at such cost as a permanently upon the homebuilder to remain permanently upon the land. In my opinion, these vast arid regions gated farms of Oregon average 56 acres had better remain so indefinitely, the underland of the Hydrographic Bureau, says the irradiant forms of Oregon average 56 acres each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; that the first cost of water each in size; the land of the size of the land of in preparing the land for cultivation has averaged \$17.23 per acre; that the esti-mated cost by the irrigators has been \$13.48, while the average value of land

giving Oregon a government of sheep and cattle-raisers, for sheep and cattle-raisers, by sheep and cattle-raisers. know, and came in contact with just those people whom it suited Williamson to let him meet. There were two purposes to These poachers on the public domain are wealthy men, living at and about Prineville, on the edge of the vast plains, letter, and the other to secure the elec-

force them to cease their piratical system. The statement that the people of Crook They would be thereby forced to return are seeking the powerful influence of The to the people some part of the price of Oregonian to prevent that settlement of meats which they are now extorting from the public lands which will curtail the nungry men, without cost to themselves, sphere of their robberies and force them Williamson is opposed to the acquisition of this territory by lessees who are willing to pay the state and Nation a fair price for their cattle feed. So far is it from the thing now stands, quoted in, the last work in the Valley of the Deschutes has sentence of the reported speech, "while shown me with tremendous force that

of large corporations," he can enjoy the every intelligent citizen that the surrenuse of these hundreds of thousands of der of this work into the hands of the acres for the free pasturage of his flocks. National Government means the delay of many years in circumlocution, for the benefit of wealthy men, the stockraisers, But, leaving for a moment the gro-tesque personality of this blooming pat-riot, let us look at irrigation under and by the Carey law as a business for the state, which has received an offer from the National Government of 1,600,000 acres of the public lands lying within our bor-ders or condition of receiving is within our bor-ders or condition of receiving is within a condition of the works amson and his sheep and cattle-raising ders, on condition of providing it with partners, wish to prevent the settlement irrigation. This is the one condition of this beautiful state by homesteaders; Oregon's ownership under the Carey act.

premium for the protection of this man's property? The truth is, they are profes-sional grafters, and the habit of grafting the party subject to risk, while under that dreadful act the State of Oregon can only gain, having been placed in position to be safe from any danger of loss.

Now, to enter on this stupendous work, no one man has been found willing to risk the entire sum necessary to construct the system. It has been necessary to allow its division into several districts, according to the fancy or judgment of contractors; and even then the cost of each their case will be taken in hand in due

engineering ability employed on that work is a malicious lie. The work has been done by practical irrigation engin-eers, and has not been left to the theories of a lot of inexperienced Government "engineers," scarcely one of whom has even seen an irrigation work, except as he has visited them in the service of the Government to learn lessons. A part of these works was designed by California irrigation engineers, who had been en-gaged on the greatest works of the class in the United States; Albert J. Frye (M. Am. Soc. C. E.) was employed on one and his name is a sufficient guarantee in his profession for his work; also Mr. Wiest, an accomplished engineer, whose specialty for many years has been irri-gation work, of which he has done much in Wyoming. I made the surveys and designs for the Oregon Development Com-pany. I have no compunctions of modesty in declaring that there is no Amer-ican National engineer who possesses so extended an experience in length of time or breadth of field as mine, whether in designing and constructing such works, or in the subsequent cultivation of desert lands under Irrigation. When I began the study and practice of this branch of my profession in 1871 there was only one book on the subject in the English lan-guage, a little text-book, published in England, for the use of East India civil service students in the Thomason School of Engineering. At that time we were indebted to the work of French science for all we could command in this field-Rafael Pareto's contribution to the Roret Cyclopedia on the irrigation of French prairies; Buffon on works in the North of Italy; Aymard on those of Southern Spain, and Mangon, with a summary, on irrigation works in all climates. These the irrigation engineer had to import from Paris or work in the blindness of his unaided genius. It is this fact which has led to the construction of many disastrous experiments in the United States, by which the money of constructing companies has been lost in works financially

Before I came to Portland, 23 years ago I had designed irrigation works for 200 000 acres of desert land in the Zona Seca of Peru, some of which I built, while the grandest, that in the Valley of the River Firua, covering 750,000 acres, is now under construction by an English com pany, on plans of my advising. In con-nection with these enterprises, I have been four times from Portland to those deserts in the capacity of consulting en-gineer. In view of these facts, I resent the statement made to Mr. Holman touching the works proposed in the Deschutes.

Bulletin No. 196 of the last census, referred to above, places the "average" cost of irrigating the lands of Crook County at \$7 98 an acre, and in Klamath (the site of the O. D. Co.'s work) \$3 42. Now, the State-Land Board, in contracting with the two companies, has allowed one of them \$10 an acre and the other \$9 75 for building these works. leaves a small margin for interest and profit on the investment. Let it be distinctly understood that, while this am is a lien on the land for the security of its payment, like any mechanic's lien, it is work done under contract for the state, which becomes the owner of the land. while the corporation does not thereby become the owner of one single acre.
repeat this, that it may not be lost from view as the most important fact in this

Let the state irrigate and own the 1,000,-000 acres offered it by the National Government, and let the National Government spend its \$1,000,000 where it can best be used on the remaining 2,000,000 acres of arid land. It can irrigate not more than 100,000 acres at the most with \$1,000,000. But it will be just so much shead. Let us get all the good that is offered our beautiful state, although it may drive some cattle and sheep, with HOGS into other fields a little farther from home. Respectfully

ALFRED F. SEARS, C. E., M. Am. Soc. C. E.; M. Nat. Soc. C. E., of Peru; M. Geog. Soc., of Lima, Peru; State Engineer for Irrigation in Oregon,

## FROM SOUTHERN OREGON.

Approval There for an Appropriation of \$500,000.

The Medford Success is quite certain it of Jackson County when it states that Southern Oregon is heartily in favor of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and that the progressive taxpayers, who are the heavy taxpayers, of this county are willing that the Legislature should appropriate \$500,000 to aid this exposi-

As to the objection that Portland will reap all the benefit of the Fair, that is absolutely without foundation. Of course the greater portion of the money spent by those attending the Fair will go into Portland pockets, but then it must be borne in mind that Portland has put up nearly 90 per cent of the almost half-million-dollar bonus for the Fair, and of the two control of the two controls. the \$500,000 state appropriation, Portland's share as a taxpayer would be about 50 per cent of the amount. So Portland is entitled to the lion's share of the spoils. There is every reason to expect that the Fair will put Portland's growth full ten years ahead; that of itself will be an advantage to the rest of the state. If Portiand had a million inhabitants, every producer in Oregon would realize a gain in the better prices that the market of a great city would afford for his produce. So Portland's prosperity is the state's prosperity, and if Portland profits by the Lewis and Clack Fair, the state will also

profit by it.

But there is another gain coming from
the Lewie and Clark Centennial Exposition in which the state at large will share
the partiand and that is in quite as much as Portland, and that is in the immigration and the capital that it will draw to Oregon. The advertising that Oregon will get in the East as a result of the Fair will induce thousands to take ad-vantage of the special low rates and come to this const, more to see the country than to see the Fair, and it is reasonable to expect that a large per cent of them will settle in the state. It is fair to presume that no greater proportion of these immigrants will become residents of Portland than of the proportions. than of the newcomers now settling in Oregon. Each section of the state will get its chare, in proportion to the inducen it has to offer to both capital and labor, for the people attracted here by the Fair will be persons of means, who will sure to carefully investigate the advan-tages and resources of a place before they locate. Southern Oregon is willing to contribute its part to make the Lewis and Clark Centennial a success, having no fear but what it will reap its full chare of the gain to come from that great exposition.

## INGENIOUS FLIM.FLAM.

A Scheme That Has Puzzled Even the Up-to-Date Barkeeper.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. "The thing in the way of film-flam now, and the real thing," said an old detective, "is away shead of any of the old tricks I know anything about. It has been worked but once in New Orleans, as far as I know er place I do not know anything about it. The business of finding a pocket-book, 'springing the pigeon,' as it is called;

but the two men who worked the trick here used the bills of the first denomination—a \$1 and a \$5 bill. It is worked in thin lettering on the back of the \$5 bill. what is supposed to be a list of his lundary. For instance, in this way: One shirt, two collars, two pairs of cuffs. He will go into a saloon when there is a rush be has a \$5 bill with "one shirt, two collars, two pairs of cuffs. He will go into a saloon when there is a rush be has a \$5 bill with "one shirt, two collars, two pairs of cuffs. He will go into a saloon when there is a rush be has a \$5 bill with "one shirt, two collars, two pairs of cuffs. He has a \$5 bill with "one shirt, two collars, two pairs of cuffs. He dispute, and calls nim to see if the dispute, they collars that was started among their turns so distant, that it has been found necessary to invite corporations of capital to undertake the work. Such companies have come among us and gone so far as to make surveys and designs and estimates which have been shomitted to the State Land Board, with whom, in some cases, there has been an agreement, a contract signed and the documents forwarded to Washington for confirmation. And so, in reference to the arid lands, \$6,000,000 wait, ready for investment in contracts with the state for the construction of the state's irrigation works in the Deschutes Valley. This money invested.

trouble was caused by poison that was in their feed, but a careful analysis will be necessary to ascertain what it was,

night the dead list numbered 35, and there are still others that seem to be in dan-ger of dying. Dr. William McLean was summoned, and will make an investigation today of the cause of the epidemic.

RECREATION. If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the C. R. & N. train from Union depot at 9 A. M. for a short trip up the Columbia, returning, if desired, by boat from Cascade Locks. Tickets and particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

tana to work on the Gresham line. When their carload of horses prived yesterday at Troutdale it was found that 23 of them Little Liver Pills.



# HOW MANY CIGARS will the United States collect Taxes on during the Month of December, 1902?

\$142,500.00 will be given in January, 1903, to the persons whose estimates are nearest to the number of cigars on which \$3.00 tax per thousand is paid during the month of December, 1902, as shown by the total sales of stamps made by the United States Internal Revenue Department during December, 1902.

## Distribution will be made as follows?

Distribution will be made as loneway	
To the2 persons whose estimates are next closest	00 "
To the10 persons whose estimates are next closest(\$500.00 cach)	
To the20 persons whose estimates are next closest(\$250.00 each)	
To the25 persons whose estimates are next closest	
To the 50 persons whose estimates are next closest(\$50.00 each)	00 "
To the100 persons whose estimates are next closest(\$25.00 ench)	00 "
To the, 2,000 persons whose estimates are next closest(\$10.00 each)	00 "
To the .3,000 persons whose estimates are next closest	
35.213 to each one box of 50 "Cremo" Cigars (value \$2.50 per box)	.00
35.213 persons \$142.500.	00

## Every 100 bands from above named cigars will entitle you to four estimates.

(One "Florodora" band counting as two bands from the 5 cent eigars mentioned; and no less than 100 bands will be received at any one time for estimates.)

Information which may be of value in making estimates:-the number of Cigars now bearing \$3.00 Tax per thousand, for which Stamps

were purchased, appears below : In December, 1900, 467,092,208 Cigara. ın March, 1902, 516,599,027 Cigars. " April, 1902, 516,835,163 " " December, 1901, 479,312,170 " " January, 1902, 496,983,717 " " May, 1902, 523,035,907 ". " February, 1902, 445,495,483 "

In case of a tie in estimates, the amount offered will be divided equally among those cutilied to it. Distribution of the awards will be made as soon after January 1st, 1903 as the figures are obtainable from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for December.

Write your full name and Post Office Address plainly on packages containing bands. The Postage, or Express charges on your package must be fully prepaid, in order for your estimate to participate. All estimates under this offer must be forwarded before December 1st, 1902, to the . . FLORODORA TAG COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

You do not lose the value of your bands. Receipts will be sent you for your bands, and these receipts will be just as good as the bands themselves in securing Presents. One band from "Florodora," or two bands from any of the other Cigars mentioned above, will count in securing Presents the same as one tag from "Star," "Horse Shoe," "Spear Head," "Standard Navy," "Old Peach and Honey," "J. T." "Master Workman," "Piper Heidsleck," "Jolly Tar," "Boot Jack," "Old Honesty," "Razor," or "Planet" Tobacco; or one "Sweet Caporal" Cigarette Box Front.

Send each estimate on a separate piece of paper, with your name and address plainly written on each. Blank forms for estimates will be mailed upon application Illustrated Catalogue of Presents for 1903 and 1904 will be ready for distribution about December 1st, 1902, and will be mailed on script of ten cents, or ten tobacco tags, or twenty cigar bands.