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Fourth and Morrison **NEW YORK DENTISTS**

Fatal Locomotive Botler Explosion. PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.-A trainman was led and seven others seriously injured none is expected to die.

Dusky Ex-Queen in Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. - Ex-Queer Lilluokalani, of Hawaii, arrived in Washby the explosion of a locomotive boiler at | ington tonight, to remain for some time Thompson, on the Monongahela division She was accompanied by her maid and by of the Pennsylvania Railroad today. Of the Injured all are railroad employes, and action by Congress on measures for her relief.

20 - 26 North First Street Secretary Hitchcock on the contrary, it is one of the purposes of that system to prevent." Public Lands.

POINTS TO OREGON CASES

Urges Early Repeal of the Timber and Stone Act.

AND PENALTY ON LAW VIOLATERS

Words on the Evil of Fencing the Public Domain by Private Interests-New Irrigation Law, Forest Reserves.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash! ington, D. C., Nov. 23 .- The recently discovered timber frauds in Oregon are rather widely exploited in the annual report of Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, and held up as a forceful argument for the immediate revision timber laws. Although the Secretary cites facts and figures heretofore published in The Oregonian, he is graclous enough to omit from his official report the name of the state in which these frauds were discovered. His comments, nevertheless, are so pointed and so explicit that they cannot be mistaken. After showing the phenomenal increase in entries in Oregon, under the Timber and Stone act, in the last quarter, over those of the preceding three months, the Sec-

retary says: "Should this rate of entry continue dur ing the entire year in that state, it would mean the acquisition in round numbers of \$00,000 acres of timber lands under the Timber and Stone act, and if the same activity in that class of entries were extended to the other public land states, then before the expiration of two years practically every acre of unappropriated ublic timbered lands would have been absorbed, and the successful operation of the Reclamation act of June 17 last rendered doubtful, if its failure be not absolutely assured, for the reservation of public timbered lands that must of necessity be made to assist in conserving the waters to be impounded by the irrigation systems to be established under that act will be defeated or made so expensive by the purchase of said lands from private owners as to greatly delay the completion of the irrigation systems

contemplated by that act. "The reports of the special agents of this department in the field show that at some of the local land offices, carloads of entrymen arrive at a time, every one of whom makes entry under the Timber and Stone act. The cost of 190 acres of land under that act, and the accompany ing commissions, is \$415. As many as five members of a family who, it can be read ily shown, never had \$2075 in their lives walk up cheerfully and pay the price of the land and the commissions. Under such circumstances there is only one con clusion to be drawn, and that is that where a whole carload of people make entry under that act, the unanimity of sentiment and the cash to exploit it must have originated in some other source than

Punishment for Violators of Law.

"In all such cases a rigid inquiry will se instituted, to determine the bona fides of the entry, and if it be ascertained that the entry was not made in good faith, but in the interest of some person or persons other than the entrymen, the entry will be promptly cancelled and proper criminal proceedings instituted against the en

After explaining the other form of frauc discovered in Oregon, the location of so called mining claims, under the placer mining laws, the Secretary says:

"If such an entry be made for speci lative purposes only, and for the purpose of acquiring the timber within the limits of the location, the only way by which the Government can reach the locator will be by a careful investigation of the character of the land upon which the location is made, and if, after such investigation it be determined that the land is not mineral in character, and that the location is made for speculative purposes, to arrest the locator as soon as he begins to cut the timber. The only defense he can make will be to show that the land is mineral in character, and that he is cutting the timber to develop his claim, as allowed by law. Should he fall in that,

he will have to pay the penalty. "From the foregoing it will be seen that he duty of protecting the public domain from the inroads of those who seek to despoil it is an onerous one, and is a matter that should receive the early and careful consideration of the Congress.'

Criticises Land Leasing Bill. The Secretary scathingly criticises the "Leasing bill" now pending in Congress which was made the subject of adverge departmental reports last Spring.

"Should that bill become a law," said Secretary Hitchcock, "the public domain in the sixteen states and territories mentioned therein, aggregating an area of 525,000,000 acres, practically all of the vacant public domain west of the Mississippi, would be subject to lease at 2 cents per acre for ten years, with a privilege of renewal for ten years more. During the last fiscal year there were made within that area 53,654 original homestead entries and 27,904 final homestead entries embracing over 12,000,000 acres, and affecting \$5,558 persons; and during the present fiscal year indications are that more entries will be made, affecting more people and embracing a greater acreage, It is needless to say that such a bill, if It is needless to say that such a bill, if criminately enter into contracts for the enacted into law, would place the last use of their lands, such a result was not acre of desirable public land out of the practicable."

purpose of the Government to preserve

"It would also defeat the operation of the Reclamation act approved June 17 last, and make possible the formation of a land monopoly never contemplated by the public land system, but which, on

The unlawful fencing of the public do main by stockmen is handled with equal severity. After showing that last year 150 cases of unlawful fencing of public lands, embracing nearly 4,000,000 acres, were re

Fencing of Public Domnin.

ported to his department, he said: "Pressure of all sorts has been brought to bear on this department to cause a cessation of the vigorous policy it has pursued against these unlawful occupants of the public domain. It has been frequently alleged by them that the depart ment has been making war upon the cat tle industry of the West, and they have written letters to different breeders of cattle in the Eastern and Middle Western states, and presented to them the argument that their occupation would suffer if the zeal of the Government was no abated; and these breeders have, in some instances, written to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, who have, in turn, written to this department.

"It is the duty of this department to enforce the laws relative to the public

He adds that these laws which "forbid and prohibit" the unlawful occupancy or fencing of the public domain are being continuously and persistently violated. Under such circumstances a conscientious executive officer with a proper conception of the nature of his oath can pursue but one coured.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK'S REPORT. Deals With Public Land Problem In

Vigorous Style. WASHINGTON, Nov. 34 .- The report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 36, 1902, has just been made public. It refers to the passage of the law for the reclamation of arid lands at the last session of Congress, and says:

"On the day following the passage of the act plans were submitted by the Di-rector of the Geological Survey for putting it into effect, and these being approved by me, survey parties were at once put in the field to obtain all of the facts concerning the feasibility of various projects. Great care is being exercised in selecting projects which will be the greatest benefit to the country, which will settle upon the land the greatest number of people, and which will return to the Treasury the cost of the undertaking, keeping intact the fund for new works. No considerations of expediency or senti-ment can be tolerated, but only those of making the work a success from a business standpoint."

The report shows that there were disposed of during the fiscal year lands aggregating 12,483,535,530 acres, an increase of 2,225,736 acres and compared when the aggregate disposals for the preceding fis-

total cash receipts during the fiscal year from various sources (including disposal of public lands, \$5,880,088 65) aggregate \$6,261,927 18, an increase of \$1,289,766 39. The total area of the public lands is approximately 1,800,539,840 acres, of which 833,950,476 acres are undisposed of. Continuing, the report says:

"The avowed policy of the Government preserve the public domain for homes for actual settlers has no more implac-able and relentless foe than the class that seeks to occupy the public lands for grazing purposes, by maintaining unlawful

fences thereon.
"The fight between this class and the Government has been going on for years, and resulted in the passage of the act of February 25, 1885, which provides for the institution of civil proceedings for the re-moval of such fences, and criminal prosecution of the trespassers, and authorizes the civil and military authorities to remove such unlawful inclosures; but, not withstanding the passage of said act, and the efforts of this department to enforce it, the abuse has continued, and the hen eficiaries thereof have grown so bold and arrogant that they practically defy the efforts of the department and the Gov

ernment to execute the law. "There is now pending before Congress bill entitled a bill to provide for the leasing, for grazing purposes, of the vacant public domain, and reserving all rights of homestead and mineral entry, the rentals to be a special fund for irrigation.' Should that bill become a law, the domain in the 16 states and territories mentioned therein, aggregating an area of 525,000,000 acres, practically all of the vacant public domain west of the Mississippi, would be subject to lease at 2 cents per acre for 10 years, with a priv-flege of renewal for 10 years more. It is needless to say that such a bill, if enacted into law, would place the last acre of desirable land out of the reach of the homeseker, and defeat the purpose of the Government to preserve the public domain for homes for actual settlers. It would defeat the operations of the reclamation act, and make possible the formation of land monopoly never contemplated by the public land system, but which, on the con trary, it is one of the purposes of that

system to prevent." The Secretary intimates that there are numerous other objectionable features to the bill. Discussing other work of the dertment, the Secretary's report says:
"New forest reservations have been es tablished during the year, the forestry service extended, a better and more thor ough system of patrolling the reserva tions has been perfected, and the work of reforestation on the various reservations has been entered upon with satisfactory There are now 54 forest reserves embracing 60,175,765 acres. During the last fiscal year four existing reserves have been enlarged, four have been reduced, and 15 additional have been established. The adequate protection of the forest reserves and the extension thereof to other public timbered lands as occa-sion arises must of necessity go hand in hand with the operations looking toward the reclamation of the arid lands of the

"Timber on the unreserved public lands cannot now be properly protected; exist-ing laws relating thereto, and especially the act of June 3, 1878, known as 'The Timber and Stone Act,' if not repealed or radically amended, will result ultimately in the complete destruction of the timbe public lands. The situation demands the passage of remedial legislation.

passage of remedial legislation.
"In the Indian service regulations have been adopted providing for the consideration of sealed bids for leases of India grazing lands and awards made to the highest responsible bidder, thereby secur ing to the Indians a just return for the use of the leased lands. Under the old method of permitting the tribes to indis-

Western Oregon Pre-eminently a Dairy Country.

FAMOUS STOCK IMPORTATIONS

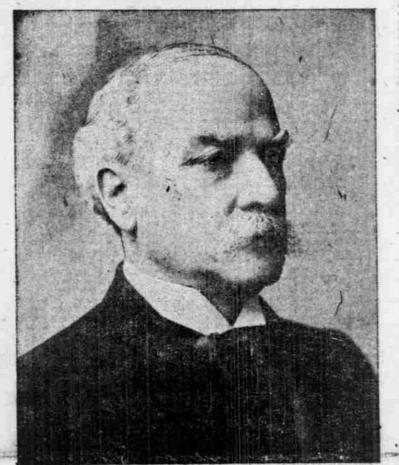
Remarks on the Feeds and the Breeds of the Willamette Valley-Animal Health and Its

By a Staff Writer.-Sixth Letter. McMINNVILLE, Or., Nov. 22 .- From the ery beginning of the stock industry in

at the same time it should be added that there never was a time since the Ladd & Reed importation when there have, not been many intelligent and careful breed ers in the country, who have never per mitted their herds to fall off in quality This has been particularly true in regard to cattle; so true that there has always been, during the past thirty years, steady demand for young, pure-blood sires for export. California has more or les recruited her cattle breeds from our thoroughbred herds, and in considerable num bers the same class of stock has been ex ported to the Hawaiian Islands and to the upland districts of Central America. In the matter of cattle, the Cascad

Mountain Range forms a natural dividing line. Western Oregon is primarily a dairy country; Eastern Oregon is primarily a beef country. Nature has given to each extraordinary advantages in the line of its' peculiar adaptations. Western Oregon is perhaps not excelled anywhere in the world in the advantages which it affords for dairying either on a small or great scale. Its basis of feed supply both in relation to the production of animals and their maintenance in dairy service is Oregon-a beginning coincident with the everything that could be desired. One

URGES REFORM OF PUBLIC LAND LAWS.



E. A HITCHCOCK, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

settlement of the country-there has been | acre of Western Oregon land under culan emphatic disposition on the part of our tivation to forage crops will suffice for farmers to have the best attainable in the maintenance of a dairy cow; and with the way of breeds and blood. The animals a little aid from the feed mill it will go selected for the trip across the plains were of the best breeds in the West, and ditions as under the present practice in the proportion of high individual merit Tillamook, where the wet season is alamong them was very great. It was uni- most the whole year round, two acres in versally appreciated that the animals thus brought into the country were to form its foundation stock, and the disposition was universal to make it a good stock. average return from the milk product of The only really inferior farge body of stock ever brought into the state was a calf thrown into the bargain, drove or two of Spanish cattle brought over the mountains from California, and this was excusable under the necessities

of the time. But while our people have always been enterprising in the matter of introducing good breeds, there has been much less the rule of using only the dual-purpose concern about maintaining them in their original purity and merit. Somehow, there has been a general fallure to comprehend the truth that keeping up the quality of a herd is a matter quite as important and calling for quite as much enterprise and attention as to get it in the first place. Carelessness in feeding, with occasional seasons of famine-the latter very common in the earlier Winter eeasonswill very quickly run down the best herd that ever existed; while in-breeding or the incongruous mingling of unassimilable breeds is equally productive of degeneracy. The crossing of strictly beef stock with strictly milk stock is simply monstrous, necessarily fatal to any purpose, and ruinous in its effects, Everybody ought to know this, and does know it; and yet, as one moves about the Valley, nothing is more common than to see the deer-like eyes of the Jersey looking out from the head of a beef-type animal. There has always been an unaccountable indifference and carelessness in the practice of the country. In these respects, wholly out of character with the enterprise which at all times has sought and secured good blood,

The importations of the improved breeds of cattle began with the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad. C. Myers, of Ashland, was one of the very early adventurers in this line, and W. S. Ladd was another. A speculative importer named Saxe-a brother of the poet, John G. Saxe-at different times in the early "seventies" brought several shipments of fine bulls and sold them out singly; and other importations were made in different parts of the country. But the great importation which really fixed the standards and established he character of the Oregon herds was that of Ladd & Reed, in 1871 and 1872, Nothing like this wholesale enterprise was ever made before or since, nor possibly ever will be again. It included the very best that was to be had, regardless of cost, and the numbers of animale and the variety of breeds, with the excellence of the individuals, made their coming a very extraordinary, in truth, a regolutionary event. From that day until now Oregon has been inferior to no country in the quality of her breeds, though the popular practice in breeding has not at all times held to the high standards which have been so easily attainable, Carelessness, as above noted, gives us many incongruous crosses and tends lower the general level of our stock; but

much further. Even under natural conmany situations take care of a cow without other contribution for her support; and in passing, it may be said that the a cow le reckoned at \$50, with the annual

Western Oregon, being pre-eminently a dairy country, it goes without saying that the milk breeds of cattle are more val. ued here than the beef breeds although both are common; and there is a very good and popular practice which follows breeds-like the Red-Polled and the milk type of the Shorthorn-excellent milkers and good beef makers. But where dairy ing to carried on as a specialty on the basis of high-priced land, where the intensified system is employed, the best results are attained by using the strictly milk breeds, though there is naturally a good deal of loss connected with the product of males, which, when not wanted for sires, are almost worthless. They come to nothing in size, are hard to prepare for the block, and even when fat make poor beef. But for dairy purposes the exclusive milk breeds Jersey being pre-eminent among them. will bring results which cannot be attained by any other stock. This has long been understood in Western Oregon, and with the revival of the creamery here there has been an enormous increase in Jersey blood. In truth, the Jersey grade is now almost universal in the Willamette Valley, and three out of every five animals seen by the readside betray by form or mark ings some relationship to the Jersey family. The Jersey, while the standard dairy ow, is far from being the greatest mill producer in point of quantity, being excelled in this respect by other breeds, very notably the Guerhesys, which are strong on quantity and short on buttercontent. But there are conditions under which this is a very positive advantage. The condensed milk factory, for example prefers much milk to very rich milk, and If the business of condensing, just now being introduced here, should attain a great development, it would surely make a demand for the product of the so-called inferior milk breeds, inferiority being

reckoned upon the point of quantity. No other Oregon industry, all things considered, has ever made such rapid strides as has that of the dairy during the past three or four years. Before the beginning of the movement there were perhaps not more than 20 creameries in opration, and only a few of these worked the year round. There are today 151 creameries in the state, almost all of them in Western Oregon, and their number and capacity are being increased as rapidly as animals can be gathered together for their supply. The value of the dairy productions of the state during the pest year has been upwards of \$4,000,000. and it is hardly necessary to add that every department of industry or trade

No Doubt That Coal Miners Will Get That.

OTHER MATTERS NOT SO CLEAR

Railronds Led to Direct Negotiations Between the Parties to the Great Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.-The Public Ledger tomorrow will publish a statement by Wayne MacVeagh covering the efforts that have been made to bring about an amicable adjustment of the dispute between the anthracite coal companies and their mineworkers. Mr Mac-Vengh says:

"The parties on both sides were contesting every inch of ground when the great railway corporations volunteered an advance of 10 per cent of the wages of

their employes. "As soon as such an advance was announced, it seemed to be taken for granted that notwithstanding the advance made two years ago, a like increase would now be granted the miners, and, the question of wages being out of the way. there was a general feeling in favor of trying to adjust the other differences

"While I was still cross-examining Mr. Mitchell I was asked to meet him and his counsel in conference to make an effort to reach some adjustment of an amicable nature. We discussed the matters in dispute on different occasions and at great length, and, at last, by the invaluable assistance of E. B. Thomas, the president of the two companies I represent, the basis, as he thought, of a possible adjustment was reached, and when it was submitted to the other gentlemen, who, with Mr. Thomas, had signed the letter requesting the appointment of the commission, they all concurred with Mr. Thomas in approving it as a basis of negotiations."

POSITION OF INDEPENDENTS.

They Demand Recognition in the Final Settlement.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 23 .- The position to be taken by the independent coal operators, with regard to the tentative agreement between the large coal companies and the mineworkers to settle their dif-ferences outside the anthracite coal strike ferences outside the anthracate coal strike commission, but with the conciliatory assistance of the arbitrators, has not yet been definitely decided upon. The independents held a meeting last night, at which were present the representatives of about 25 companies and a committee of nine was appointed to go to New York on Tuesday for the purpose of meeting the presidents of the coal-carrying railroads and learn from them what the indepenand learn from them what the indepencompanies are to expect, providing they agree to go along and adjust the la-bor dispute without arbitration. This decision was not reached until the independent operators' attorney, Ira H. Burns, of Scranton, had made a report of the inference he attended, at which were present all the attorneys for the large companies and the miners and the "conciliator." or sub-committee of the commission. Until they learn what the large companies intend to do the independents will make no positive stand, beyond that which they took in the hearing before the commission on Saturday. That was to the effect that they object to the commission approving any agreement in which the in-dependent operators are not included. The committee of the independents, is omposed of the following mineowners: W. W. Watson, of the Hoosic Mountain Coal Company and the Mount Jessup Coal Company, of Scranton; F. B.

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