## GOLD OF LELAND DISTRICT

OUARTZ MINES THAT PROMISE TO ADD TO OREGON'S FAME # NEW ACTIVITY

spondence.)-The Southern Pacific Comthe station here ever becoming such an important shipping point as it is at present, else they would have so improved the depot grounds, or located the depot somewhere else, as to afford more conveniences for their patrons. It is now on the side of a steep hill, and the stores and buildings in Leland are below the level of the railroad track, down the hill. level of the railroad track, down the hill.
Unless you were on the lookout you would not see the town, and yet the stocks of goods carried evidence a large trade here. This condition is not to exist for them a steam shovel will make quite extensive excavations on the hillside. Leland has an elevation of 1219 feet.

Looking to the four points of the com-pass you see only mountains covered with dense forests, and winding through the dacers; on Brimstone creek the Cracken & Hussey placer; above Grave postoffice the Blalock placer, and near the town of Placer the Columbia placer from two to twenty-five men each, is to 30 stamps, which employs one hundred men. These mines all use Leland as a shipping point. A part of the quartz mines

fice. Ellis & Wallace, the owners of the stage line to Grave, Placer and Greenback, will erect a livery stable there this year. A larger and better hotel yould pay at Leland, as the travel is in-Grave is a postoffice and store on the

Greenback quartz mine, about one mile directly north of Placer, or two miles and a half by wagon road. Having a payroll of nearly 100 men, it has a popula-tion of about three hundred, and is the second largest town in Josephine County.

visiting a newspaper office. You are wel-come to look around, but must keep out of places where is the sign "no admitand avoid asking too many questions, if you ask a newspaper publisher the circulation of his paper he is apt to say it is "none of your business," or else lie about it. If you ask a mincowner lie about it. If you ask a mincowner lie about it. If you ask a mincowner execution of the Oregon law, the residents of Oregon would themselves beground he is very likely to give you a come capitalists, instead of mere "hire-tion, against w. D. Deads, the first of the interior, against w. D. Deads, the country from paying an unjust share of the tax between the petitioner requests that a special agent of the Interior Department be sent at once to inquire into the statements agent of the Interior, against w. D. Deads, the country from paying an unjust share of the tax to the screen agent of the Interior, against w. D. Deads, the country from paying an unjust share of the tax to the screen agent of the Interior of the Interior, against w. D. Deads, the country from paying an unjust share of the tax to the screen agent of the Interior, against w. D. Deads, the country from paying an unjust share of the tax to the State of Oregon law, the residence of the country from paying an unjust share of the tax to the State of Oregon law, the residence of the country from paying an unjust share of the tax to the state of the paying and unjust share of the country from paying an unjust share of the tax to the state of the paying and unjust share of the country from paying an unjust share of the tax to the share of the tax to the state of the paying and unjust share of the country from paying an unjust sh how much gold he is getting out of the ground he is very likely to give you a similar answer, and a lie is sometimes better than the truth. And yet both newspaper offices and gold mines are well worth a visit. If it is really "any of your business" to know the private income of a mineowner, there are ways of finding out and get very near to the truth.

A Great Gold Producer,

dents of Oregon would taemserve become and are nonresidents. Instead of mere "hire-lings" of men who have invested their money here and are nonresidents. Instead of making an Assessor do his duty Volney T. Hoggatt, an attorney-at-law, qualified to practice before the Interior Department, in behalf of the afflant, George M. Esterly, a citizen of Valdez, Aleeka, a former resident of Washington, and who has been visiting relatives here fined beyond any question of uncertainty, after certain legislation for his district.

muchine drills, and development work has

36 stamps crush 70 tons each day, the value of gold taken annually out of this

pressors in Southern Oregon, and proba-bly in the whole State of Oregon.

elng required.

men, and nine and ten hours for the This plant came from Germany and was nearly \$1500. The owners of this

If a resident of Oregon owned the stock fair to the State of Oregon. Encourage ditch to supply this mine is 17 miles long. ment should be afforded to have the owners of property in Oregon become resployed. In one season, 570,000 is said to be afford to the open taken out of the upper mine.

LELAND, Or., Jan. 21.—(Special corre-pondence.)—The Southern Pacific Com-in a voluntary (not sheriff) sale, in the ordinary course of business." The law tem an Assessor has everything to gain and nothing to lose by assessing just as low as possible. If he pleases the large property-owner, who has a pay-roll of wage-carners, by a low assessment, he much longer, as a new depot, warehouse and other railroad buildings are to be stands a better chance for re-election; while if he should assess as the law disconstructed this year, and to make room while if he should assess as the law disconstructed this year, and to make room while if he should assess as the law disconstructed this year, and to make room. We does not suffer from n high tax levy; but the State of Oregon does. The people of Oregon should have a state pride. Each county should vie with every other county in securing the valley are the muddy waters of Graw very lowest possible tax levy. Raise the creek, made so by the numerous placer valuations and reduce the levy. Let the mines. From the mouth of Graw creek man of capital come and reside in our midst, as well as invest his capital in the state. Under the law passed at the

Oregon Legislature two years ago, the

channel, with fine gravel, the season lasting about five months. It is the property of Mr. Gray, of San Francisco. The King placer is a new property, and piping will commence in a short time, it having seven miles of ditch and one

giant under 100 feet head. On McNair flat, opposite the King placer on Graves Creek, is a high bar of about 900 acres, which is being prospected by tunneling. This is owned by Mr. Binis-dell and associates, neling

The Virdicator placer, near where Wolf Creek empties into Graves Creek, is now at work with one giant under 300 feet head, and is giving good results. The George Archer placer, opposite the Vindicator, is a high bar, working one giant under 125 feet pressure, with nine

miles of ditch. The Steam Beer placer, belonging to Mr. Van Brunt, is working one giant under 199 feet head, and has 15 miles of ditch. This mine has been a steady producer for The McCraken & Hussey placer, on Brimstone Creek, has a ditch, piping and

"PECULIAR PRACTICES." Charges Filed Against Surveyor

E. C. P.

but the season is short.

MT.

REUBEN

CALIFORN

DAJAX

Ξ

OLDCHANNEL PLACER

General of Alaska. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Jan. 22. -Charges have been filed

AGER

ARCHER! PLACE

## WHAT JONES SAW IN CUBA

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE TALKS OF ISLAND.

Havana a Clean and Prosperous City -People Happy and Contented-He Thinks Reciprocity Not Needed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 23.-Representative Jones has returned from a holiday trip to Cuba. "Yes," said he to a question as to whether he had a pleasant trip, "I did, and I also consider it to have been a very profitable trip. I did not have the time, however, that I desired nor that I expected. I had only four days in Cuba and these were spent in and around Havana.

"Havana to the eyes of those looking up-on it for the first time is a very beautiful glant, and is worked profitably every year, city and has a population of some 200,000 people. The city is laid out on compara-tively level land, although there is a gradual slope from the water's edge to the outskirts, where the land rises into small bills, on the summits of which are several very old-looking medieval castles of Spanich architecture. The city proper is dif-ferent in many ways from any city I have ever seen, as the great majority of the

management. They also had a regular game of baseball on New Year's day, at which the attendance, I was told, was

omething over 5000, "On New Year's afternoon there was a parade on the prade, the boulevard of the city, consisting of two lines of carriages on each side, going in opposite directions, the line being some two or three miles in ength. In the parade was the cream of Havana society, the ladies elegant-y dressed and sparkling with diamonds. I was told that such a parade is no uncom-mon thing, but took place almost every Sunday afternoon. In the evening Centrai Park, the promenade grounds of the city, was thronged with beautifully dressed men and women promenading beore admiring enlookers, I being one of the atter. There probably were 10,000 people in the park.

Primitive Farming Methods. Finances in the island are in a good ealthy condition and the banks are carrying large deposits. The city also boasts several large clubs, one especially having a membership of about 15,000, and I was told that each member pays monthly dues of \$1.50. The clubrooms are very spacious in extent, and most elegantly and even inxuriantly furnished, and every evening. I was informed, they were filled with peode drinking and playing cards and having a good time generally.
"Their ordinary methods of farming are

very primitive. We can hardly realize that 90 miles from our shores men still till the soil with a wooden stick drawn with Secretary Hitchcock, of the Depart- houses are of one and two stories, al- by teams of oxen, and yet such is the large sums, have increased the amount

LEWIS PLACER

changed hands or was taken in by the Legislature is an enforcement of our present assessment laws, so as to make taxes more equal, the total valuations much greater, the tax levy much lower, and consequently larger amounts of money available for schools-particularly in country districts-and for roads and bridges. There is an economy which is really an extravagance. Parsimony in the expenditures in a county or state may be very disastrous in its effects. Secretary of State Dunbar has rec

mended in his biennial report that the revenues of the state be raised as much as possible in an indirect manner, and that the local affairs of counties be left more to local sentiment and public spirit. In his report he says: "The growing tendency to add additional burdens already carried by the state, without making any provision to carry them, is evidenced by each succeeding Legis-lature. Many of the objects for which appropriations are made might properly classed as county expenses and borne them, instead of shifting the burden the state. Laws enacted providing for payment of salaries of District At-torneys, providing codes for county officers, the care of orphans, and the sup-port of aid societies, etc., have relieved the counties, and added to the state's burdens; likewise the protection and de-velopment of various industries and re-sources of the state, such as Dairy and Food Commissioners, Game and Forestry Warden, agricultural societies, and for-eign exhibits, all of which, aggregating

O. TOBLER

GREENBACK

MINE

a

COLUMBIA PLACER

GLALOCH SLACER

OFF JOR CA

Will Doubtless Have Strong Influence in the Right Direction.

Of particular interest at this time is the publication of an interview with Mr. W. H. Clark, a brother of Secretary of State George A. Clark, of Topeka, Kan., in whose office he is employed. In the course of the interview Mr. Clark said;

"Along in 1890 I was living in Junction City, Kan, and working at my trade of printer on the Republican. I had a bad attack of rheumatism and could not seem to get over it. All sorts of medicines failed to do me any good, and my trouble kept getting worse. My feet were so swollen that I could not wear shoes, and I had to go on crutches. The pain was terrible. "One day I was setting the type of an

article for the paper telling what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had

done for a man afflicted as I was, and I

was so impressed with it that I deter-

mined to give the medicine a trial. For

a year my rheumatism had been growing worse, but after taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a short time I began to

improve. I bought four boxes in all.

but I did not need to finish the last one.

Before the last box was half taken the pain and the swelling had all disappeared. That was 10 years ago, and

rheumatism has never troubled me

since. I am 46 years old now. I weigh

191 pounds, and can truthfully say that

than I do right now."

never cured anybody.

I haven't felt better in the past 20 years

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-

ple go directly to the sent of the disor-

der, purifying and enriching the blood

by eliminating poisonous elements and

renewing health-giving forces. They

are a positive specific not only for rheumatism, but for such diseases as

Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip.

of fevers and of other acute diseases, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow

complexions and all forms of weakness

elther in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on

receipt of price, 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medi-

cine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure to get the genuine; substitutes

comotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St.

to its headwaters is almost a continuous succession of placer mines, among the bet-ter known ones being the Sneason & Rainey placer, near Mount Reuben; Clark's placer, on Reuben creek; Harris' placer and Johnson's placer, on Rock creek; and opposite the Smith & Wright placer, on McNair creek; the King placer, at mouth of Poor Man's creek, and Blais-dell's placer, opposite; the Vendwater placer, at junction of Wolf and Grave creeks, and the Archer placer, opposite to it; the Wilkie placer on Graves creek, where the Southern Pacific Rallroad crosses, and near it the Van Brunt placer; adjoining Leland, the two large Lewis mine of Allen & Lewis, In addition to these several placer mines, which employ the Greenback quartz mine, now drop-ping 15 stamps, but soon to be increased on Mount Reuben will also be connected with Leland station by a new wagon road, 16 miles long, down Grave creek. At Leland are two general merchandise stores, a saloon, hotel, blacksmith shop, postoffice and Wells, Fargo's Express of-

stage road up Grave Creek.

Greenback is the settlement around the

It has a general store and postoffice. Visiting a gold mine is somewhat like

fined beyond any question of uncertainty, and the Assessor would then have an ex-The Greenback quartz mine is located 10 miles from Leland on Browning Mouncuse to present to men who would try to force him to undervalue their property, from the fact that a penalty, tain, 2600 feet above sea level. It was discovered by Lew Browning and Ed erty, from the fact that a penalty, in Hammer, about five years ago, and four dollars and cents, would result from his Hammer, about five years ago, and four years ago sold to the Greenback Gold Mining Company, of New York, for \$30.

Mining Company, of New York, for \$30.

On C. W. Thompson has been the manager ever since its purchase, and its great area of land in a neighboring state, based ager ever since its purchase, and its great tract of land in a neighboring state, based ager ever since its purchase, and its great on its assessed value, and never saw the success as a mine is largely due to his land. Let the lands of Oregon be assessed in the same way. If the average tax levy of Oregon were 10 mills on the very efficient superintendence. For a year after its purchase 25 men were kept con-stantly at work on development and over dollar, it would be better for the state \$100,000 had been spent on the mine before than to assess the property at one-third it produced any gold. Three years ago its value and have the levy 30 mills. The distance mill was put in, and a year amount of money each owner of real estate would pay in taxes would be the later five more, and these have been constafitly dropping night and day, work-days and Sundays. The mine has been capital in our state would be vastly dif-ferent. The legislators of Oregon should equipped with air compressors, working study this question and provide a remedy. en kept far in advance of the capacity of the stamps. There are now over 6000 tunnels, drifts, up-raises and and the latest tunnel is in 1500 feet on the 900-foot level. This company now has in course of erec modern, up-to-date 20-stamp mill, located about one-quarter of a mile from their own lips that it is not "ignorance," the old plant, which will be in operation about the first of next month. In addition

to the new mill of 29 stamps, 16 stamps will be kept at work in the old mill, mak-ing a total of 30 stamps. Ore is in sight follow the law, and the simplest and best way is to make a money penalty for its to run all these stamps for five years, and development work is to keep the mine five years ahead or more of the stamp violation. A piece of property in Josephine County was assessed at \$250, and recently sold for \$200. Is it reasonable to suppose that the Assessor was so "ignorant" as not to know the value of that property was more than \$250. If he had assessed it at \$2000, or even \$1500, any court If the average value of the ore in the Greenback mine is \$18 to the ton, and the

of law would have given him the

of a lack of full knowledge and excused

him; but not when assessed at such a low figure. I know of a case where a

brick building which cost \$8000, and the

lot was worth \$1000, was assessed for \$1500.

Should an Assessor be excused in such

About the Placer Mines.

Mining along Graves's Creek has been

carried on successfully for years, and hun-

each year. The banks prospect well for 30 miles or so. This gold evidently comes

from ledges, but outside the Greenback

nine and in that vicinity, near Grave's

prospector has a most inviting field along this stream, not only for new finds of rich placers, but also quartz ledges.

J. C. Lewis and Allen Lewis, of Port-

land, have about 5000 acres of mining land along Grave Creek, and there are

three working placers. The lower mine, near Leiand, superintended by E. A. Par-

longing to H. G. Totler and associates. Development work is being done on each.

The Columbia mine is lighted by electric-

dreds of thousands of dollars taken

Creek, no ledges have been worked

a case on the ground of "ignorance"?

mine will be \$450,000. Steady employment will be given to 100 men, earning wages With completion of the new stamp mill will be an electric light plant and one of the largest and most powerful air com-

The Greenback has water power for about half the year, and steam power the balance of the year, 150 horse-power

The mines are worked by two shifts of men, of 12 hours each, for the machine others. Excavations are now in progress for a cyanide plant of 100 tons capacity. ed to be the very best of its kind. freight from New York to Leland mine have a bonanza, and its great sucis encouraging the investment of more capital in the mines of Southern

of the Greenback mine he would pay taxes on its value of about \$1,000,000, but the owners being nonresidents, pay taxes only on the assessed value of the land and improvements. This is not just and red value of the land is a high channel, and has also two No.

This is not just and it giants, with 240-foot pressure. The water ditch to supply this mine is 17 miles long.

Oregon is becoming known as a state rich in minerals, in agriculture, in timber, and other resources. We have been inviting capital to come into the country and develop those resources, and capital a coming by the hundreds and by the supply from ditches aggregating a length warsantable adverb "Illy," but against the use of the word "Illy," but against the use of t should become prosperous. We are, however, making a grave mistake in the operation of our laws. We are not getting the capitalists. The nonresident man of moneyed wealth soon learns, when he investigates, and such men do investigate, that it will pay him a great deal better infactures; and it would seem the state should become prosperous. We are, how-ever, making a grave mistake in the operto remain a non-resident. The low valuations on property have so raised the tax levy in every county in Oregon as to drive but the man with money. The assessment liv.

The Harris placer, near the mouth of plan. Act specially on the liver property shall be assessed at its true cash

The Harris placer, near the mouth of plan. Act specially on the liver placer, as five miles of ditch, one out the man with money. The assessment law of Oregon says in substance that "all

Assessor cannot now excuse his low val- ment of the Interior, Against W. L. Dietin,

The charges filed emanate from certain alleged "peculiar practices" of the Sur-veyor-General in directing applicants for land surveys to a law firm in which his

filed herewith, and that if the said charges are sustained that the said William L. Dietin be removed from office." tate would pay in taxes would be the same, but the effect on locating men with a miner and has lived in Alaska for the past five years and that he and his as-It may be argued that a penalty against the mactice of the Surveyor-General for the Assessor would be a handicap on such the past two years relative to the surveys an official. According to that, the Assessors of Oregon are acting through ignorance, but I have a better opinion of that the Surveyor-General "advised" perthem. In fact, I have talked with some sons having surveys to be approved to of them on this subject, and know from first take them to the law firm of Guerney & Distin, the last named member be but "intention." They know better, but ing a son of the Surveyor-General, and the pressure is so great they say they that the Surveyor-General says that by so cannot do any better. Then make them doing the approval of the surveys in quee tion will be "expedited," Mr. Exteriy that no law of Congress provides for consultation named, but that the firm de mands a fee of \$150 or more for securing

the "facilities" in question.

The affiant also charges that applicants are made to believe by the Surveyor-General that the advice of the law firm carries great weight with the Surveyor-General, and that this practice has been carried on ever since 1900. He cites a partner, Fred F. Keyes, applied for a survey of 34 acres in 1961, and that the Surveyor-General told Keyes that "In order to facilitate matters it would be wice to see Mr. Guerney, as he was so familiar with the land laws." Keyes did so, but Guerney charged him \$150 for his services. Keyes paid the money rejuctantly, as he considered the fee exorbitant. Another instance alleged of "peculiar ractice" is the application of Philip A. Blumaur, who acked for a survey of acres and was likewise referred to Mr. Guerney and compelled to pay a fee of Mr. Esterly swears he is in cor munication with numerous other residents of Alaska who have been likewise imsed upon by the Surveyor-General in lirecting them to see Mr. Guerney

In his statement he uses the word "fa-ilitate," which he charges the Surveyor-General uses invariably in directing applicants to Mr. Guerney. It has been his experience, he says, that the so-called advice from the firm is unimportant and lin, is well equipped, has good buildings for the men, and two giants with five-inch nozzles under 85-foot pressure are at work. The upper placer, a mile away.

Does "H!" Mean "Sick"?

Harper's Weekly. There are signs of an existing pro-pensity to constrain the partial with-drawal of the word "sick" from the Ameridents of the state. Under present systems of assessment a premium is offered to men investing in Oregon to remain nonresidents. The people in Oregon are prevented by the execution of our laws from owning dividend-paying stocks on Oregon is becoming known as a state. It is interesting to note the different forgations of "wash," and imbedded in dirt & feeth the surface are trunks and roots of trees, some standing upright. Near Placer, allen Lewis has a large mine called the Columbia, but better known as the Lewis-Hampton placer, on account of Mr. Hampton's long connection with it. Mr. Frank Pose in viting capital to come into the country ican language in favor of the word "Ill." of dollars and being invested in of 21 miles, the pressure on four No. 3 growing use of the word "ill" in place of the nomely word "sick." This Boston and it would seem the state been worked in the past very successfully, strained to figure as a feeble substitute

Are unlike all other pills. No purgin

though a very few are of three stories, The buildings are generally very massive and many of them have large columns or pillars in front, which give a very im-posing appearance along many of the streets. Surprisingly few of the buildings are unpainted; even on the outskirts of the city, in the poorer section of the town, the buildings and huts are painted. The color used on these houses is a combina-tion of white, blue, orange or pink, and all colors are most beautifully blended. Being accustomed to the peaked roofs, gabled roofs, Mansards and all the other high-crested roofs of America, it looks somewhat strange to view the roofs of Havana where nearly all houses were of the flat-roofed variety.
"Another striking characteristic

LELAND, SOUTHERN OREGON, AND THE GOLD MINES.

American cities, the rush and the buetle, is missing at Havana, where an almost Sabbath stillness in comparison reigns. General within and for the District of | ing on at the present time and some build-Alaska; and that a special agent of the lings are being put up after the American Interior Department be sent to the office style, and, while the style is all right in in question to examine into the charges America and the United States, it does that he with and that if the said charges look somewhat out of place in Cuba-American capital is erecting a large steel building for a gas company and it stated as a fact that a firm in New intends to erect a large modern hotel

"I was very favorably impressed with the people. They seemed to be quiet, orderly and generally cheerful. During sociates have had much business before the people. They seemed to be quiet, the Surveyor-General. He charges that orderly and generally cheerful. During the practice of the Surveyor-General for my stay I covered the city quite thoroughboth day and night, and I saw but two ntoxicated men and one of these was an American, the other being a Cuban, This Cuban seemed to be affected about the same as one of the men seen occasionally in our cities in this country. He covered the street and hugged the telephone regulation style. I saw no rowdyism of any kind.

Havana Is Kept Clean.

"I had noticed in the press statements to the effect that the sanitary conditions were relapsing into the state they occu-pled before the American occupation, but was agreeably surprised at the general cleanliness of the streets and alleys in Havana. These are kept cleaner gen-erally than even the City of Washington. which has the reputation of being one of the cleanest cities in the United States. How the sanitary conditions were inside the houses I cannot say, as I did not enter any of them. One thing I noticed was the prevelance of the policeman. He was ubiquitous, you saw him everywhere and did not have to take out a search warrant to find him when wanted. They do not understand American and were not of much use to me

'I only managed to get out in the coun try once, and had only time to go about 15 miles, but even this short distance showed me as pretty a stretch of country as I ever looked upon and it was not only fair to the eye but looked most fertile and productive. From what I saw and from what I could learn, Cuba ought to be the garden spot of the world. They can raise crops in succession all the year around. Where the land is cultivated there is a most layer around. most luxuriant growth of grass, but little of the land in the immediate vicinity of Havana is cultivated. There are but very few garden and truck patches to be around the city. No Suffering Now.

"No. I did not see any evidence of suf-fering, and the slogan of 'suffering and starving Cuba' can no longer be applied to this country. I can show you far more

suffering right here in Washington City than can be found in Havana. No one can suffer there from the cold, and they cannot even starve if they exert themselves at all. Under such conditions there can not be much suffering aside from the natural ailments to which all flesh is helr om what I saw Havana is as healthy now as any place in the United States They have not had a case of yellow fever

"I attended their national game, called jai-lais, a sort of basket-ball, which is known, however, as the Spanish game of baseball. It is played indoors. were 4000 or 5000 people witnessing the game each time I attended. They were of all classes, although the majority appeared of the average well-to-do class, The tickets of admission were from \$2 to \$2 apiece. I was told that this was the only place where gambling was allowed. Four games are played at each event, and It seems that a record is kept of the bets made on each game, and the record on each of the games I witnessed was from 5000 to 7000, besides the individual bets. This betting seems to be the mainspring of interest in the game itself, as the spectator seems bored if his money is not up on the outcome. It was estimated by one gentleman who was familiar with their system that at one game over \$100,000

case. What the soft would produce under American methods of farming can be imagined. I visited one farm that was near Havana, and here I saw the typical Cuban hut, with its thatched roof running to a point and the walls made of the leaves of the royal pine, and the ground for a floor. Of course, we would not like to live in such a house as this, but in Cuba it is no doubt very comfortable on account of the climate. The owner of the house was an old man, apparently about 60 years of age, while his wife was a comely ma-tron of about 40. Their family consisted of six children, all girls, ranging from 5 to 16 years of age, and each one a really handsome child. Their features were regular and their teeth perfect, while their eyes were as black as night and sparkled sugar plantations, but was informed that the sugar crop for this year would be very large, probably amounting to 1,000,000 tons."

No Need of Reciprocity.

"No," replied Mr. Jones to a question as to whether he had seen anything to cause him to change his views on reciprocity, "I did not. From what I saw and from what I heard, my personal views in the matter were strengthened. There is no question but that with modern methods of manu-facturing sugar can be produced in Cuba at 1 cent a pound, and probably less. I was told by one man who visits the Island every week that the producers of sugar want reciprocity, not because they are not making money, but because they are not making as much as they would like to have. There is no reason in the world why this people should not be the most prosperous in the world, as all they have to do is to work and exert themselves. The cry of reciprocity for Cuba for hu-manity's sake is all buncombe, and is urged by capital simply because it knows the American heart can be touched in this way. The real American trade with the island does not depend upon reciprocity, but it depends solely upon our own mer-chants and manufacturers. If they will eater to the trade and offer what the people want, and offer it in the way they desire it, we can get the trade. We do not get it now simply because we do not cater to their wants and desires, while the merchants and manufacturers of other nations do. Of course, if the matter comes up for action in the House, I shall feel disposed to follow the instructions of the Republican State Convention rather than my own personal opinions."

THE OREGON LEGISLATURE Tendency is Toward Legislation for the Benefit of the Whole State.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26 .- (Special corre-

rush in a large number of bills, but to carefully discuss the situation, and having arrived at conclusions, based on such harm. The work of an assessor is very discussions and exchange of views, to introduce such bills as will cover the ground. The result of this is a very quiet session thus far, and an apparent lethargy, but this is on the surface only. There is a friendly feeling among the friction. An exception may possibly be made in the case of Senator Kuykendall and his coterie, who are feeling sore over the action of the Senate regarding clerks. I have made some inquiries among the members of the House and Senate, and from views expressed I am of the opinion that giving each Senator a separate clerk is not nearly such an extravagance as would seem at first, as I notice the individual cierks are all being kept busy, which is not the case with the committee clerks. An individual member will not be as likely to hire an incompetent clerk as when the services are to be rendered for a committee. I saw Representative Galloway, of Yamhili, toiling away on some routine work during the adjournment, Friday and Saturday, which could have been done by a clerk as well, but the members in the House have no clerks. The greatest extravagance really comes the hiring of clerks for commit-who in some cases never do any work, as no business is sent to such committee. The salary paid legislators of only \$3 a day for a session of 49 days is really not adequate, and the State of Oregon should not be niggardly about providing such members with proper facilities for doing the work during the short session. I approve the action of the Senate, and think it is a real economy for the people, over the hiring of so many committee cierks. What Oregon needs from the present

secessary to be raised each succeeding blennial term." To the above list might be added the State Reform (or "Training") School.

In his report the Secretary of State further says: "The question of raising revenue from other sources than the general property tax has not been considered It seems therefore that the mos important question for you (the legisla-tors') attention and earnest consideration is that of ways and means.

An examination of the statutes and reports of the different states shows that in nearly all of them, and chiefly those

having wealth and population, a large and increasing percentage of their reve ues is raised by taxation imposed upon domestic and foreign corporations, the taxation of corporation franchises, the payment to the state of a portion of the excise licenses, the taxation of foreign car companies doing business within the state, the taxation of inheritances, lega-

"Articles of incorporation of 866 corporastate for the purpose of engaging in various commercial enterprises were filed in this office since January 1, 1991, 450 each year. An average fee of \$50 each would have produced \$22,300 annually while an average license tax of \$20 on 40 domestic and foreign corporations would have produced \$80,070. . . The assessment and valuation of the property of express, telephone, telegraph, sleeping or Pullman car, and transportation car com-panies should receive your careful investigation and attention. . . Many of the states require express, telephone, tele-graph and sleeping car companies to pay license for transacting business and a tax upon their gross earnings in lieu of other taxes, the same as insurance companies are now required to do under our

I have given the above brief extracts from the report of the Secretary of State to show that the cry of the people of the state for lessened tax burdens and lower tax levys, and increased revenues for the public use is not being neglected by our very efficient state officer, F. 1. Dunbar, in his recommendations Senator B. F. Mulkey and Representa-

tive B. L. Eddy each have introduced bills providing for withdrawal of state lands from sale for two years, and the cruising of the same; and a bill for cruising all the timber lands of the state for assessment purposes is also along the line of making more just valuations and increased revenues. It is also suggested, and I think is a good idea, to give the state board advisory and controlling powers over the assessors of the state, providing for uniform blanks and to compe issessors to comply with the law in as sessing property at its true cash value spondence.)—As a whole, the Oregon Legislature is composed of an earnest and very capable body of men, and the tendency seems to be not to other for four years instead of two land the tendency seems to be not to other for four years instead of two lands the tendency seems to be not to other for four years instead of two lands and if the term were The effect of such a law would be o office for four years instead of two is important to the state, and that official should have experience as well as ability, and a term of only two years is too short It is my opinion that Oregon is on the eve of one of the greatest eras of busi-ness activity and investment of capital members of both Senate and House, and ever known in its history, dependent action has been harmonious and without friction. An exception may possibly be present Legislature in enacting beneficial laws and providing for enforcing the pres-ent laws. There is probably no state in the Union with greater undeveloped resources than Oregon, and although this statement has been made many times before its real truth is just beginning to be realized by nonresidents, and the people ble for possession and management of these res ources.

> Tom Ochiltree Did Not Owe a Dollar New York World.

A few days before his death the late Colonel "Tom" Ochiltree drew up his will, in the presence of his two esteen friends, ex-Congressman John S. Wise and ex-Commissioner of Accounts Edward Owens.

It provided for the distribution of all of Colonel Ochiltree's diamonds and Jewelry among his family and personal friends. The estate is valued at \$25,000, against which, it was the Colonel's proud boast, there was not \$1 of indebtedness "I don't owe \$1 in the world," the Colonel said, when he affixed his signature to

Messrs. Wise and Owens are named as executors.

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the will.

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of skin thrown off, through a feverish condition of the scalp, Professor Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin disease, says dandruff is a germ disease. The germ burrows under the scalp, throwing up little scales of cuticle, and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root. The only hair preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Herpicide, Destroy the cause, you remove the ef-Not only cures dandruff, but stops hair and causes a luxuriant h. Delightful hair dressing. For growth. sale by all druggists. Send 10 cents in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Michigan.

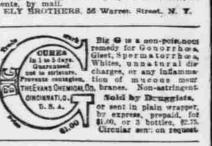
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