

ANKENY TO THE FORE

How He Got What He Wanted at Washington.

FOSTER AND HIS METHODS

Hal Cole's Fight for a Land Office Appointment—Will Colonel Blithen Be a Senatorial Candidate?

SEATTLE, April 26.—(Special.)—Since the return of the two Washington Senators, politicians generally have been canvassing the situation, and there is a unanimity of opinion that Ankeny will be the stronger force in Washington. Ankeny's is a more forceful and self-assertive character. Foster is inclined too much to be "diplomatic," and while he is playing the game of diplomacy some one else has walked off with the prize.

This is the reason that the politicians are awaiting an opportunity to see Ankeny rather than rushing to Foster's home at Tacoma. Foster is regarded as a man who will support the Ankeny program anyway, and the politicians want to be certain that they have the support of the man from Walla Walla.

They are telling a good story of the way in which Ankeny first made himself known at Washington, and this affords a contrast between the methods of the two Senators. It appears Ankeny went to one of the appointing powers and made certain requests. He was not given the attention that he felt his position entitled him to, and he promptly declared that the next time he was wanted the appointing power could send for him. Like a flash came the response:

"Senator, you may consider yourself sent for right now."

So far as that particular party was concerned, Senator Ankeny's position was made firm immediately, and this affords a contrast between the methods of the two Senators. It appears Ankeny went to one of the appointing powers and made certain requests.

This is not the Foster programme. When Foster was first turned down by the President, he refused to listen to the advice of Washington friends and withdrew, leaving the President to seek him out if he wanted advice regarding state matters. Foster took his rebuff without displaying any anger, or even vexation, but went back the next day. Ultimately he secured a portion of those things he sought.

It may be the Foster method is the better, but Washington politicians like the man who demands things, and so do the people. This, by the way, is the secret of Cushman's success. And it is likely to make Ankeny just as popular.

It is because Ankeny not only demands but obtains the recognition that is his from his position that the Washington politicians are depending upon him rather than Foster to secure the favors they seek. They believe that if their interests are entrusted to Ankeny he will pull them out in some manner, while Foster would accept a defeat easier.

There is too much disposition shown to disapprove the Foster methods. Had he stood upon his dignity upon a number of occasions, there is little doubt but that Foster would have been a badly discounted political figure in the National Capital, and as a result, the triple alliance formed between Jones, Foster and Ankeny might never have been suggested.

The case of Hal Cole, applicant for appointment as Receiver of the Spokane Land Office, is in point. It will be remembered that the Secretary of the Interior absolutely refused to appoint Cole when his name was proposed. At first no one could get anything further from the Secretary save the bald statement that he

regarded Cole as a man unfitted for the position. It was known that John L. Wilson and his friends, following out the policy they had inaugurated when Foster first took his seat, had filed charges against Cole. But no one could gain an hearing of their purpose.

Foster kept at work on the matter, and finally, in exasperation, the Secretary declared one day that if Cole could explain away his connection with an Indian estate on the Colville reservation, he might be considered. This gave the opening for the defense of Cole that has been waged since, but it could never have been secured had Foster turned on his heel and informed the Secretary that he could be found if wanted at a certain hotel.

This fight over the Spokane Land Office and the contest over the place at Vancouver are practically the only ones that Washington politicians are considering seriously at present. It is believed that eventually Cole will be landed in the Spokane office, though the Secretary of the Interior holds out for W. H. Ludden, the Wilson appointee who has been hanging on for several years.

The appointment of Frank Vaughn at the Vancouver Land Office is known now to have been simply a temporary appointment. He is, in all likelihood, to be superseded by the nominee of Foster and Ankeny. The Secretary of the Interior has never maintained very cordial relations with the representatives of the dominant faction in Washington politics, and he may attempt to hold Vaughn in place, but both Foster and Ankeny will make a demand for the appointment of Phillips. This is expected to have the desired effect with the President, as the Executive has shown a disposition elsewhere to recognize the fact that the man who is able to reach an agreement.

Politicians have been dismissing Senator Turner from their calculations, but he is apt to cause trouble for them later on. Turner has gone to England to take part in the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute, and no matter what he does there his action is apt to make him stronger, politically, in this state. Turner already is a man of great power with the people, and his activity during the next campaign lends an element of uncertainty to the outcome.

It is generally expected Turner and McBride will be found next year fighting together. That McBride will be defeated for renomination is regarded as certain, but his cause beyond that is a matter of doubt. There has been considerable talk of McBride as an independent nominee for Governor, and Turner's name has been mentioned as the Democratic candidate. It is generally believed that if McBride were to be turned down he would support a Turner ticket.

The possibility of a Turner-McBride combination on independent lines has been discussed to some extent, but it is probable that such a combination would be badly beaten if pitted against regular Republican and Democratic nominees. At the same time there is little doubt that Turner and McBride could make trouble if they lined up with one of the political parties.

The position of Harold Preston in the state campaign has been discussed, but politicians do not believe the Preston influence is strong enough to warrant them in figuring upon the outcome very long. He is simply placed with Senator Warburton and others with the McBride faction, and it is felt that he will follow the Governor, no matter what the executive does. But a friend of Preston stated a few days ago that Preston was more likely than McBride to lead a bolt from the Republican party.

Gossip has connected the name of Col. A. J. Blithen with numerous political maneuvers. It is generally understood that the "editor-in-chief" of the Seattle Times would have fallen into some very satisfactory appointment, had Preston succeeded in winning his fight for the Senate. Now a new plan is suggested. It is this: That Blithen will soon retire from active connection with the Times and be a candidate for Senator himself, posing as a Republican.

It is hard, in the first place, to figure King County, where up Blithen, and especially the seven hold-over Senators rushing to his support. Again, it is difficult to believe that Blithen would give up his newspaper work, and it is almost impossible to figure how he could dispose of John L. Wilson, Jacob Furth and Sam Piles, were he to enter the Senatorial fight in King. The Blithen story does not receive much attention for these reasons.

In this connection, however, an interesting statement has recently been made. This is the effect that the threatened libel suits against Blithen will not be brought by members of the King County delegation, Judge Burke, the Great North-

ern counsel at Seattle, is credited with having upset this plan. Burke has insisted to members of the delegation that they would be unable to win on a satisfactory basis, and has convinced at least a portion of the members from King that there should be nothing further said relative to the suit charges Blithen made against them during the last legislative session.

LEDGES RICH IN ORE.
Gold, Silver and Copper Discovered Near Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN, Wash., April 26.—(Special.)—Scotty Campbell, who owns a valuable cedar claim on the Neushkah, has found several quartz ledges, one of which is nearly three feet thick and carries gold, silver and copper in paying quantities. This ledge is four miles south from this city and is located in a country thick with underbrush and hard to prospect. Mr. Campbell is a metallurgist of no mean ability, having taken a thorough course in chemistry while in Scotland, and the samples which he has shown in this city were assayed by him. One small nugget of "commercial gold," about 10 karat, weighed in the neighborhood of a pennyweight, and was taken from a piece of the rock weighing about two pounds. This rock was selected, but assuming that the general run of the quartz was one-fourth as good as the piece from which the assay was made, the ore would run over \$50 to the ton.

Mr. Campbell refused to give the exact location of the ledge, as he has not yet made a filing. He has been at work for several days on necessary tools and is endeavoring to make a prospect. When he returns new developments are expected.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Five Are Given Diplomas at Clatskanie on the Columbia.

ST. HELENS, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—A class of five, consisting of Ida M. Blackford, Florence M. Fabrique, Lewis A. Johnson, Nellie Lovell and Donald McGilvary, graduated from the Clatskanie High School last night. The class was conferred by Rev. M. S. Sellick, of Portland, and County Superintendent I. N. Copeland presented the diplomas.

The musical programme consisted of instrumental and vocal selections by Miss Laura L. Fox and Mrs. J. M. C. Miller, and the essays by the members of the graduating class were as follows: "The Stars and Stripes," Nellie Lovell; "After Us What?," Ida M. Blackford; "The Oregon Country," Lewis A. Johnson; "The Importance of Self," Florence M. Fabrique; "May and Nature," Donald McGilvary.

At the close of the exercises a banquet was served to the graduating class and members of the faculty. Diplomas also were presented to five eighth-grade graduates.

CAGE BROUGHT UP CAP.
Miner's Body Lay Crushed at Bottom of the Shaft.

BAKER CITY, Or., April 26.—John Wilkinson, a miner employed at the Goldens mine, near Sumpter, was killed while working in the mine this morning. He started to go to the surface from the 200-foot level alone on the cage, but in some manner he fell against the side of the shaft and was crushed between the cage and shaft timbers.

When the cage came to the top his cap was found on it. The body was found at the bottom of the shaft 50 feet from the surface. The body was badly mangled. No blame is attached to any one, as Wilkinson gave the proper signals to hoist. He was a native of Missouri. The Coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow.

Fast Cutting the Timber.
UNION, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—Van Houten & Messinger have received the machinery for a new sawmill, to be erected in the timber east of Union with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. A number of other mills are going in, and within a month it is estimated there will be eight sawmills in operation near this city.

Unionizing of Millmen.
ABERDEEN, Wash., April 26.—(Special.)—A meeting was held here last night to organize and unionize the millmen. This plan has been under way for some time. There are several thousand men who are interested.

Union Bank's Steady Growth.
UNION, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—The First National Bank of Union, which has been chartered for 20 years, has just been granted a new charter. The bank has had a steady growth and now shows deposits of over \$100,000.

BUYING "PIGS IN A POKE"

PRICE OF SCHOOL LAND WILL SOON BE DOUBLED.

Eager Purchasers Make First Payment on Anything That Looks Well on Map of the State.

SALEM, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—Less than one month remains before the price of state school land will be doubled, and there is a rush on for the purchase of this class of property. On May 21, when the new law goes into effect, the price of school land will be advanced from \$1.25 per acre to \$2.50. The price of land less than 20 acres at the low price of \$1.25 per acre is causing a scramble for the cheap land. The opinion seems to prevail that when the legal price has advanced the actual market value will be correspondingly strengthened.

Land is being sold daily by the State Land Board to persons who have never seen it, and who have never talked with any one who has seen it. Such persons proceed upon the belief that any land not in a lava bed is worth \$1.25. While much of the land would not now sell in the market for the price paid for it, the purchasers believe that in the next few years the immigration to this state and the development of the resources and industries will create a demand for land, and that the value will increase so that any land not sold at a fair profit. Practically every quarter section of school land west of the Cascade Mountains has been sold. Purchasers are therefore turning their attention chiefly to the Eastern Oregon country, and are buying land where one would least expect it.

Buy on "Grab-Bag" Plan.
Men are buying land with no other information regarding it than they can get from a map. A vacant school section is found in a region traversed by rivers, and the plat shows that a stream crosses the section. It is in a part of the country not covered with lava, and perhaps in a location that will be not far from a railroad that will in the uncertain some time cross the eastern portion of the state. The intending purchaser argues that the land will increase in value, and he is willing to produce enormous crops of alfalfa. He reminds himself that vast areas of this country were once considered a desert, but are now producing crops of grain. He figures that when the state has become more thickly settled the land he has in view will be worth the cost for range, if for anything else.

Upon this scarcity of information and abundance of imagination, he invests the first installment, 25 cents an acre, and receives a certificate of sale which will entitle him to a deed if he pays the remaining \$1 per acre in annual installments. The land may be absolutely valueless. It may be so poor that it will scarcely raise sagebrush. It may be on a high bluff many feet above the stream which, on the map, promises to furnish water for irrigation. But the purchaser sees a bright future for land in Oregon, and he is willing to cast his money into the "grab bag" and see later what he will draw.

In just this way men have secured very valuable tracts of land. In the same way men have purchased land that proved to be so poor that they were sick of their bargain and forfeited their first payment by failing to pay the second installment. It is related by a prominent citizen of Lane County that several years ago a capitalist came to Eugene from the East and began buying cheap land in the mountains of that section of the state. When some one asked him whether he had seen the land he was buying, he responded: "No, and I don't want to see it. I know that land in that locality is worth what I am paying for it, and that some time I will get my money back with good interest." A few years later the timber-land boom began and the investor reaped his harvest.

Cruisers Are at Work.
There are men who make a business of "cruising" this vacant school land. They ascertain what is vacant, and then send men out to examine it to ascertain its character. For a compensation which varies in amount, they will locate a purchaser upon land that they can recommend as being worth the purchase price or more. Sometimes the purchaser goes and examines the land before he buys and sometimes he invests his money entirely upon the recommendation of the locator. One of the most popular fields of investment in the last few months has been the purchase of land which had been previously

sold, but upon which the purchaser had allowed their payments to become delinquent. When the payments are delinquent two years, the State Land Board will cancel the certificate and resell the land to any desiring purchaser. There are a number of men who make it their business to keep a record of the condition of each transaction which has not been completed by the issuance of a deed. They know the character of each tract of land. If the holder of a certificate for a delinquent tract of land allows himself to become so long delinquent that his certificate can be cancelled, the locator steps in, buying the land from under the first purchaser. Not long ago the owner of a valuable tract of land in Southern Oregon allowed his payments to lapse until he was within a few days of being two years delinquent. A half-dozen locators had "cruised" the land and were aware of its value. They each had an application ready to file at the instant the State Land Office opened on the morning when the two years had passed. When that morning arrived they were there with their applications, but found that the owner had made his payment late the evening before.

So close has the competition become that the State Land Board has been compelled to establish a rule fixing the office hours from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. and in order that all may be given the same treatment, no business will be transacted outside of those hours. Several times the clerk has opened his office door in the morning to find two or three men pressing into his hands applications for the purchase of a tract of land that became available on that morning. The lands that have been previously sold are the best investments, for the reason that they are usually of better quality than lands that remain vacant. There is little doubt that many persons are buying land that will not for many years come to find sale to settlers at the price paid. Perhaps some of it will never have an actual value of \$1.25 per acre. But on the other hand, thousands of acres of land have been sold at this low price which in years to come will be worth considerably more than the amount invested.

The lands that now remain might well be termed the culd of the Oregon school lands. In all probability, there are scores of school sections that would be good buys at \$1.25 per acre. At any rate, it is apparent that during the next 25 days there will be many sales at this price, and the purchasers will for the present, at least, think themselves fortunate in getting in before the legal price advanced.

UNION'S BOOKS EXPERTED.

Accountants Find But Slight Discrepancies—County Indebtedness.

UNION, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—Messrs. Clark and Buchanan, expert accountants, who have been examining the records of Union County, have completed their work and filed their report, which shows that all moneys received by the various offices from July, 1902, to July, 1903, have been properly accounted for, with the exception of certain credits that should have been made to the county school funds and the Cities of Union and La Grande. It is shown that \$173.37 that should have been paid to the county school funds, \$134.65 that should have been credited to La Grande and \$102.32 that should have been given to Union were credited to other funds. When these corrections are made the accounts will balance.

The report shows the warrant indebtedness of the county to be \$269,422.25, and it is shown that Baker County has a claim against the county for moneys collected in the "Panhandle" district amounting to about \$10,000, making the indebtedness of the county about \$279,000.

Union school district has just made a call for all outstanding warrants, having funds with which to cancel all floating indebtedness.

PLANS FOR TULALIP SCHOOL.
To Replace Structure Burned on Reservation a Year Ago.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 26.—The Indian Office has completed plans for a new building to be erected on the Tulalip Indian reservation, Washington, to replace the school buildings destroyed by fire over a year ago. The building, 40x60 feet, will be a frame affair, two stories high, with hip roof. Owing to the limited appropriation of \$28,000 it was necessary to combine under the one roof the two schoolrooms, two dormitories, dining-room and employes' quarters. The plans will be advertised as soon as a suitable site can be chosen. The one now under consideration will be chosen if an adequate water supply can be found, in which event the new building will not be far from the Tulalip agency buildings.

POWER FROM SISKIYOU

HARNESSED STREAMS WILL GIVE LIGHT AND MOTION.

Plant at Ashland Purchased by California Company That Will Supply Other Towns With Electricity.

ASHLAND, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—An agreement for the sale of the entire plant and equipment of the Ashland Electric Power & Light Company to the Siskiyou Electric Power & Light Company was entered into in this city today between representatives of the two companies. The former is the local company and capitalized at \$25,000.

The California company, it is understood, takes over the entire stock of the local corporation and pays a substantial premium over the face value for it. The California Company is developing extensive power on Fall Creek and Klamath River on the south side of the Siskiyou Mountains which will be transmitted across the mountains to this valley, supplying mines and small towns on the way with light and power, including the towns of Klamath and Hornbrook and a number of quartz mills in that vicinity.

The distance from the new company's power station to Ashland in a direct line is a little more than 20 miles, but by the circuitous route that will likely be followed it will be considerably more. The Churchill Bros., bankers, of Siskiyou County, and Alex. Roseborough, of Oakland, Cal., are the controlling influences in the new company, and they claim to have available the waters of Fall Creek and Klamath River total horsepower resources of 22,000, which it is proposed to develop and with it promote electric railways and manufacturing enterprises throughout Southern Oregon and Northern California.

The local company, which is to be soon succeeded by the California corporation, has been supplying Ashland with electric lights since its organization in 1902, has given an excellent service, and has built up a splendid business. It has a very complete plant, using water power from Ashland Creek with engines in reserve. As soon as the power line is completed across the mountains it is understood that the new company will serve this city from that, and use the Ashland plant for reserve power only.

DECORATION DAY EXERCISES.

Pretty Ceremony Will Be Observed at Oregon City.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—George A. Harding, L. W. Ingram, C. H. Dauchy, Frank Redner and J. Dornmuss, the committee appointed by the Oregon Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, to arrange for the observance of Memorial day, met this afternoon and elected Dr. C. E. Mann grand marshal of the day. He will appoint four aids. The school children will bring flowers to Williamette Hall, where the members of Meade Relief Corps will receive them.

At 9:30 A. M. a procession will be formed and the line of march will be taken up to the suspension bridge across the Willamette River, and here flowers will be strewn on the waters in memory of the sailor dead. The procession will then march to Shively's Opera-House, where the memorial services will be held. A programme will be rendered and the annual address will be delivered by Mrs. William Galloway. This is the first time that that honor has been bestowed upon a woman in the department of Oregon. Following the exercises, the members of the Grand Army and Relief Corps will go to Mountain View cemetery and decorate the graves of the deceased soldiers of the War of the Rebellion. Arrangements have been made to visit the schools as follows: West Oregon City and Willamette schools, Wednesday, May 27; Bayley and Eastham schools, Thursday, May 28; St. John's and Parkplace schools, Friday, May 29.

LYNCH WEARING STRIPES.
With Tobacco He Is Taken to Penitentiary by Sheriff Linville.

SALEM, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—Paddy J. Lynch and Theodore Tobison, the Astoria men who were convicted of slandering a man, were brought to the penitentiary today by Sheriff Linville. It is understood that petitions will be circulated in Astoria asking the Governor to pardon Lynch, but it is not thought that the petitions will be very numerous. Sheriff Linville was very visibly pleased when he saw his prisoner don the convict's stripes today. Linville has made the fight of his life in this case, and shares in the commendation which is accorded to all those who aided in the conviction of Lynch.

Electric Plant in Union County.
UNION, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—The Oregon Electric Power Company, which is erecting a large power plant on Eagle Creek, 20 miles east of Union, announces its intention of having its plant completed within six months and its line for transmitting power to this city in operation. The company will furnish electricity here both for lighting and power purposes.

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla which will give you an appetite.

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The Highest Priced
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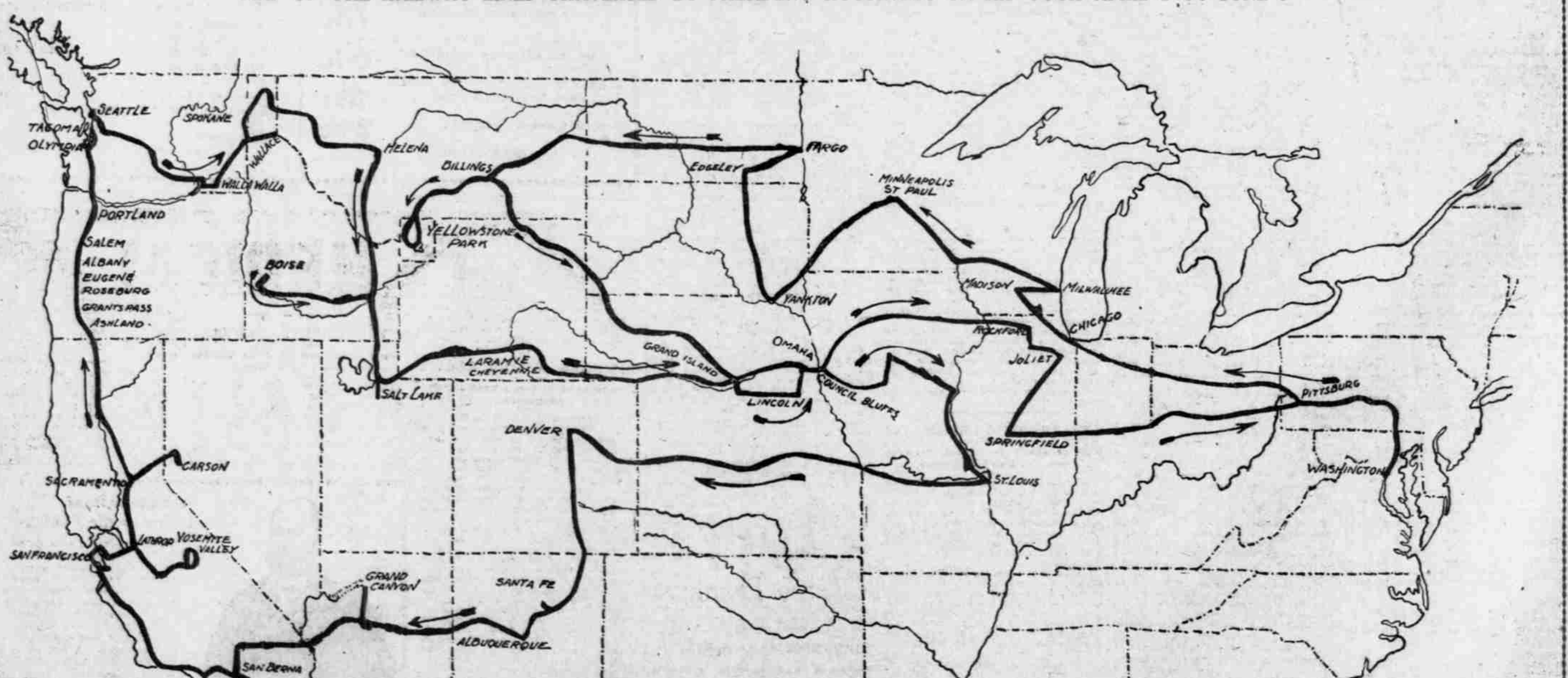
Attack
Of Fast Heart Lasted
160 Hours.
Doctors Didn't Know
What To Do.
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and
Nervine Cured Me.

"For seven years I have been troubled with what the doctors called a 'fast heart,' going at once from the usual beat to twice as fast, which in a short time would exhaust me terribly and only after treatment by a physician it would get back to normal speed. These attacks increased in frequency and severity until December, 1901, when they came on once a week. Each attack would lay me up a day or more. The attack beginning January 13th, 1902, lasted 160 hours (almost a week) my heart beat almost one hundred and fifty per minute and some times more. During this week my physician consulted with four other doctors, but all to no purpose. My heart finally slowed up, and it was then a serious question with my family what to do next as for me, I was too far gone to care much what happened. Dr. Miles' Remedies did the work. I have been postmaster here for more than ten years."—M. T. CANTRELL, P. M., Fredonia, Kansas.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Radway's Pile, purely vegetable, mild and reliable, regulate the liver and whole digestive organs.

MAP OF THE RAILWAY LINES TRAVERSED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS TOUR APRIL 1 TO JUNE 5



After his stay in Yellowstone National Park, President Roosevelt will leave April 24 for the East, passing through Billings, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Omaha, Des Moines, St. Louis; then west to Kansas City, Denver, Santa Fe, Los Angeles, San Francisco; then to Nevada, Oregon (Portland, May 21), Washington; thence east to Montana, south to Idaho and Utah, and thence east to Washington, D. C. He crosses his track just once. The entire distance by rail is 13,366 miles.

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