### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1903.

# FOREST RESERVES IN OREGON

HERMANN'S SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT AND PART HIS RELATIVES TOOK IN RECOMMENDING ROGUE RIVER WITHDRAWAL-LETTER NO. V.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 5 .- The to create a forest reserve in the Rogue River Court try, in Southwestern Oregon, originated in the fertile brain of Hon. Binger Hermann, now Congressman and ex-Com-missioner of the Land Office. This may be news to many good citizens of Ore-goa, who perhaps recall the pronounced terms in which Mr. Hermann, when the igitation was at its height a year and a half ago, protested against the creaof the reserve, and brought forward such convincing reasons that the Sec-retary of the Interior was persuaded the proposition ought to be abandoned. Yet this powerful influence against the re-serve was wielded by the same Mr. Hermann who had previously taken position on the fence, and on both sides of the fence, as will be shown by the facts here

narrated. Two years ago, in July, 1901, to be more Oregonian correspondent called on Mr. Hermann, then Commis-sioner of the General Land Office, and asked for a full and comprehensive state-ment showing what interests and what persons were at work endeavoring to secure the creation of the Rogue River forest reserve. The result of that interview was fully set forth in a dispatch which appeared in The Oregonian under date of July 23, 1901.

#### First Move for the Reserve.

As was stated at the time, the Com oner gave the correspondent to un derstand that a reserve in Southwestern Oregon was first contemplated by Spe-cial Agent Bender, and was later recommended by the Geological Survey. The Commissioner added he was "personally acquainted with Bender," and believed him to be a thoroughly conscientious and straightforward man, who had the inter-ests of the Government and the state at heart. In his dispatch telling of the interview the correspondent said:

In the opinion of Mr. Hermann, a reserv n Southwestern Oregon, if not an actum necessity, would be of great advantage, no only in preserving the timber of that section, but as a protection to the water sup Owing to the cutting of timber which ply. has already progressed in that section, he says the streams of Southwestern Oregon have already diminished remarkably in size. On this account he hopes to see some step taken which will afford an adequate pro-tection to the water supply.

This opinion of Commissioner Hermann was conveyed by a general conversation which he did not care to have quoted, and as the statement was never criticised or denied, the conclusion drawn was presumably correct.

#### Records Not to Be Seen,

But during that same ( Interview, the correspondent asked Mr. Hermann if there were any other recommendations on file favoring a Rogue River reserve. To this the Commissioner replied that "he could recall" no other recommendations. When pressed to refresh his memory by consulting the files of his office, and to allow the correspondent to take a squint at the precious papers, the Commissioner explained that the records were "not public property and could not be disclosed." Thanks to the broadmindedness of the new administration in the General Land Office, The Oregonian correspondent has recently had access to these same files that were so cautiously guarded by Commissioner Hermann, Not only has he had a squint at the papers, but he has handled and read every letter, telegrain and report pertaining to the proposed reserve in Southwestern Oregon, and has had the same privilege with regard to the press copies of all outgoing correspondence on the same subject. That he has seen all the records he is convinced, for in making his examination he had at his elhow the departmental docket, showing all letters received and all sent, with dates, names and brief summaries of each. By checking up, nothing was

be of great moment, and intense inter-est. Perhaps the following quotations may show why it was that under the pointed April 25, 1829, to take effect April November 25 Secretary Hitchcock reformer administration the records of the Land Office were "not public property." Orders of Hermann to Bender. It was with difficulty that the original letter pertaining to a Rogue River re-serve could be found. It was not reguserve could be found. If utward appear-lariy entered, and from outward appear-ances the scheme started in the middle. much-sought paper was dis Finally covered, and it read as follows:

material interests involved will be injured | by reserving these lands." And later on it was said the lands were better adapted for forest use than for other purposes. This is the unanimous opinion of all those I interviewed. "A reserve following the lines laid down by Mr. Bender," is was explained, "would not conflict materially with existing rights. It would embrace all of the best timber on the unsurveyed Government lands."

"Hermann" Suggested as Name. In conclusion, Special Agent Bender

said: "After consultation with quite a num ber of the oldest settlers and prominent citizens here, it is suggested that the name of the Hermann Forest Reserve would be most appropriate and acceptable. Under date of November 5,

from Myrtle Point, recommended that two and one-half townships be added to the area previously recommended for reservation, and he explained, in that report, that "there are a number of settlers on these lands," and the "Oregon & California railroad grant laps over and takes in a large portion of two of the town-

This closes Mr. Bender's career, so far This closes Mr. Bender's curver, so far as the Rogue River forest reserve was concerned, and it is found, upon examina-tion of other records, that he was finally dropped from the rolls of the department Avenue 92 100 His Avenues may may have August 25, 1991. His dismissal was made to date back to November 4, 1899. The rec rds do not show any service by the surveyor and guide, however.

Bender's case is peculiar. The Orego-ian correspondent was informed by an The Orego official of high rank, and in a position to know, that Bender, during the two years and more he was on the roll, at a salary of \$1200 a year, and an additional allow-ance of \$3 a day in lieu of subsistence and all necessary traveling and other expenses paid, performed practically no service be-yond what was shown in the foregoing report. If he was busy during those two years he left few tracks behind; little to

berpetuate his memory. In the Spring of 1899 Bender's recom mendations were referred to the Geolog-ical Survey, and on May 2 of that year came back, the survey recommending that the reserve be created on a much grander scale, to include all lands designated by Bender, and three times as many more, extending southward to the California line. Referring to the lands mentioned by Bender, Director Walcott, of the Geo ogical Survey, said: "The information in possession of this

office concerning this region is not by any means full, but, so far as it goes, it cor-roborates the statements in the report of four only. It is believed these townships represent the area fairly well. The does not appear to be distributed uni-formly over the area, but is much heavier in some places than in others. With the exception of the burned areas, the entire region is understood to be well forested. "It is a mountainous and somewhat in

accessible region, and it is not probable that the timber stand upon it will be needed for the general market for some time to come. "The same condition which prevails here

extends with some slight modifications southward to the California line. These modifications consist in a decrease in the amount of timber which upon south-facing slopes becomes somewhat scant.

"I would heartily recommend the setting apart as a forest reserve of the tract concerning which you make inquiry (that rec-ommended by Bender), and I would fur-ther submit for your consideration the extension of the limits of this proposed reserve southward to the California line, taking in all of the country of the Coast ranges which has not yet been sub-divided."

#### Enter Hermann's Son-in-Law

At this juncture another interesting character enters upon the scene: K. L. each. By checking up, nothing was overlooked. Some papers, of course, are of little consequence. Others proved to 1839, was made a special agent in the Gen-

forest reservations in Southwestern Oregon, which was ordered in my letter to ou of June 22, 1839. "Should you find the services of a sur

veyor necessary in making this examina-tion, you are hereby authorized, without further special authority, to employ one for such time as his services may be found absolutely indispensable, at a total cost of not exceeding \$100. "Should you find a surveyor absolutely

necessary for a longer period, you will make application in due time for an ex-

Another long and pairs in the same will be re-quired, and cost per day." Another long and painful silence. Under date of December 15, 1900, K. L. Miller, from Roseburg, submitted a fairly long remote numpering to be the narry long report purporting to be the narra-tive of his discoveries during his Sum-mer's cruisings. He came out strongly ommending the creation of a reserve to embrace land which he said he had examined, being about half of the area recommended for reservation by the Geological Survey. Desgribing the lands, he said:

"The lands which I have examined within the limits of a proposed fores reserve extend from the fifth paralle south to the southern boundary of what south to the southern southern southern of what will be township 25 on the west, including what will be 38-10, 38-9 and 28-8 on the east side of proposed tract and com-prises what will be the following described townships when surveyed, commencing on the north with the two sur-veyed townships 30, range 10 west, also 30-9 west, unsurveyed; township 31-9 and 10, and the eastern haif of township 31, range 11; also township 32-9, 32-10, 32-11, and the southwestern three-quarters of 32-12, together with southern half of township 32-13, township 33-9, 33-10, 33-11, 33-12, 13-13, 34-8, 34-9, 34-10, 34-11, 34-12, 34-13, 35-8, 35-9, 35-10, 35-11, 35-12, 36-8, 38-9, 38-10, not completing this township in ranges local land office. Much of the mineral de-il and 12 west. This is about one-half of posits are of placer and others of lode the area proposed for a forest reserve in formation this locality.

To this he added: "All the foregoing lands are better dapted to forest uses and as a water onservative than for any other purpose, and could only be used for any other to a very limited extent."

In eight loosely written pages he pur-ports to describe the lands by townships, oth as to timber, settlers, etc., but the descriptions are very meager and by no means satisfactory. In fact, they are uterly without value

It is but just to Mr. Miller to state that he apparently wrote his final report in his own time, for his name was severed from the payroll on November 39, Judge Bender. Of the 12 townships in-cluded in this area, either in whole or in part, examinations have been made of port is dated 16 days after Miller's salary was cut off. There is a letter on file by the way, signed by Hermann, recommending the discontinu ance of Miller's services because of "the rapidly lapsing appropriation," a favor-ite expression when dismissals were threatened by the Secretary.

#### Calls for Rogue River Papers.

On October 25, 1991, the Secretary of the Interior called for all papers in the Rogue River case, at the same time asking for a recommendation from Commis sioner Hermann as to the advisability of creating a reserve. The commissio merely transmitted the papers, without recommendation, and the same were turned over to the Geological Survey, which promptly reported back, recom-mending on October 39 the withdrawal of all unsurveyed townships in Southwest-ern Oregon, and suggesting that negotiations be entered into with the Oregon & California Railroad Company for the ex-change of their lands within this area. The Director of the Survey took occasion also to say:

"The objections made by The Portland Oregonian (to placing railroad lands in a reserve) is based upon the belief that this proposal to establish a reserve is an attempt on the part of the railroad company to obtain scrip in exchange for their lands. If that be the case, the pro-

gested by the Geological Survey, Commis-sioner Hermann said: "I believe it to be impracticable, because of the large quantities of lands be-longing to the railroad in the proposed which still remain unsurveyed. reserve. and it appears from the records that 90 per cent remain unsurveyed. Assuming that this proportion of unsurveyed to surveyed lands applies also to the rail-road, as to the other lands in the same district, there could be no present con-sideration as to exchange for lands elsewhere to the extent of such surveyed lands, nor could there be even an esti-mate made as to the quantity really belonging to the railroad company until af-ter survey, as until then the law affords

settlement exists in those sections antedafing the rights of the railroad comshould be done, even if practicable, be-cause of the large area of lands within the even sections east of the proposed serve remaining vacant that are sought r by homestead settlers, as shown by the records. To exchange large portions of the public lands in those even sec-tions now vacant to the railroad company for such of its lands as it may own within the proposed reserve would greatly curtail the opportunities for settlement by bona fide homeseekers.

### Mostly Mineral Lands.

"As to such lands as are not fit for agriculture, it is a notorious fact that the greater portion of this region is mineral in character, and that among hills and mountains at the heads of the smaller streams, and along the river beds, are found the most valuable gold deposits. These are extensively mined and pros-pected at the present time, and have been to a greater or less extent for over half a century, while prospecting still continues in numerous localities not var continues in numerous localities not yet mined. There are great numbers of mineral locations actively worked, of which this office contains no record, and of which the law does not not require record to be made here or in the local land office. Much of the mineral de-

To prevent an exchange of such lands to the railroad company for relinquish-ment of its lands within the proposed forest reserve would entail great expense and consume much time in ascertain-ment and survey of such known mines. And such an exchange would greatly re-tard the development of the mining interests now so generally enjoyed upon the vacant unreserved mineral domain. Valuable mineral land not yet prospected would pass to the railroad company, even though a reasonable precaution should be exercised in advance by the department in any classification which could be devised.

Consolidation No Easy Matter. "Furthermore, it may be doubted hether a consolidation of railroad hold-

ings east of the proposed reserve could be accomplished, because of the wide ex-tent of entries previously made with the many mining locations which would make it difficult to secure entire vacant sec-tions in large bodies, so that the lieu solidation which the geological survey suggests would no doubt be an advantage

to the railroad company. A careful in-vestigation might disprove the correctness of this opinion, yet in view of present knowledge of the widely scattered entries, settlements and mining enterprises a serious question exists. A still further objection to be considered is that in relation to the unsurveyed even secons east of the proposed reserve, which build not be allowed for lieu land selection in their present condition

"For these reasons and beliefs based upon general information and upon pernal knowledge of much of that country. I have to report that it would be de-cidedly inadvisable to attempt to execute the plan proposed. Since the proposed reserve became better understood there has developed much opposition, and with its boundaries as recommended it viewed in general disfavor. There h 18 There have been presented to this office from various

the protection of the timoer, destructive fires and from manipulations by syndicates, "the history of whose ope-rations in the West is a deplorable record of wanton and irreparable waste. the protection of the timber, both from of wanton and irreparable waste. "From all reports at hand it is obvious that the lands in question will be occupied only by hirelings of large Eastern syndicates who would locate upon them solely for the timber." Further on in his report Mr. Langille said: "I have carefully examined all of the Thes and correspondence in relation to the subject and from this it appears that but little definite information has been presented, either for or against the reserve

opportunity of ascertaining where thement exists in those sections antedafing the rights of the rainon. pany; hence it is impracticable. "Further, it would be inadvisable and unjust to the public interests that this the announces his intention to examine the lands in question, but suggests the the lands in question, but suggests that the uppearance of Government agents upon the ground invariably leads the land sharks to lay their plans to take every advantage of the land laws for personal gain in the event of the reserve being created, as was done in the Blue Moun-tains of Oregon."

There is considerable significance in this last sentence, as Mr. Langille's report was made after he had made a personal tour over a large part of the Blue Mountain withdrawal, and had carefully examined into the present status of the lands in-cluded within its exterior boundaries. The files of the Rogue River re-

serve case also contain two munications, one ra letter communications, Senator Mitchell, under date of May 15, and another a telegram from Sena-tors Mitchell and Fulton, dated May 15. In his letter, Senator Mitchell, writing from Portland, said that he had received many loud and vigorous protests from Curry County against the proposition to create a forest reserve in that portion of the state, "the effect of which will be to wholly destroy Curry County and to pel the people of that county to give up their organization as a county." The joint telegram of the Senators, sent

from Portland, read:

"We respectfully but earnestly request that no further action be taken concerning proposed forest reserve in Southwestern Oregon until the people of that sec-tion can be fully heard. We shall within the next three weeks forward you petitions, letters, resolutions of Boards of Trade and memorials, giving facts and reasons why this proposed reserve should not be established."

May 23. Commissioner Richards, sin reply to Senator Mitchell's letter, stated that the withdrawal was made on April 29, by order of the Secretary, but added: "There is no probability about the inves-tigation in this matter will be completed before the end of the present" season, and all parties will be given ample oppor-tunity to be heard both for and against

the proposed reserve." The files of the Rogue River reserve case close with a very interesting letter from Senator Fulton, dated Astoria, Au-gust 27, 1903, in which he transmits to the Secretary of the Interior the resolutions lands could all be selected contiguous to present railroad lands east of the pro-ing not only against the creation of a sed reserve, in order to obtain a con- Rogue River reserve, but against the proposed additions to the Cascade reserve on the west. In forwarding this protest Sen-

ator Fulton says: "The resolutions of this Board of Trade reflect the judgment and convictions of a very large majority of the people of Ore-gon, and I assure you that my convictions are in full accord with the spirit of the resolutions. I feel that a very great in-justice is being done Oregon by the withdrawal from entry and settlement of so large a proportion of the public lands within her boundaries.

"In the first place, there is little, if any, and I am disposed to believe there is no use whatever for forest reserves in Western Oregon. A new growth of timber comes up very rapidly in the wet climate, after the mature timber has been re-moved. So far as conservation of the water supply is concerned in Western Oregon, the interests of this section would better be served by some plan for the diminution of the water supply. I think, portions of the region affected, as well as from other portions of the State of Ore-gon, earnest protests from official au-thorities from individual citizens and well. Of course in Eastern Oregon the at the sources of water courses might be and clima ns are ferent from those in Western Oregon, But even there a vast amount of the lands proposed to be withdrawn are not timber land, and are not sources of any streams "I fully concur in the resolutions, and join with the board in protesting against the creation of forest reserves in Western Oregon

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Washington, D. C., March 10-Edward Ben-der, Esq., Special Agent, G. L. O.-Dear Sir: ely upon the completion igntion and reports directed by my of February 18, 1898, you will proceed to the violatity of the beadwaters of the south fork of the Coquille River, in Oregon, with a view to determining whether the cedar forests of

that region should be reserved. It may also be well to examine the forests along the Rogue River and tributaries with me object in view.

BINGER HERMANN. (Signed) This letter was addressed to Bender at Washington, D. C., but by order of the Commissioner (noted in the records) it was malled to him at Myrtle Point, his home. If Bender was carrying out the instructions of February 18, he was not at Myrtle Point, but deep in the Cascade Forest Reserve, "studying the sheep-graz-ing problem." Which he could not well do at that season of the year. But who, pray, is Bender? The Com

missioner two years ago said he knew him personally and spoke highly of the special agent who was appointed on his own recommendation on June 22, 1897, and again September 30, 1897. If your corre-spondent mistakes not, Bender is a brother-in-law to Hon. Binger Hermann. course he spoke highly of him. shouldn't he? Of Why

#### Urges Him to Complete Work.

Judging by the vast emptiness of the files. Bender was so busly engaged with his sheep investigations until well into the Fall of 1898 that he had not time to the Fail of Issection are not interesting to the second se wrote a four-page letter to Bender, again at Myrtle Point, directing him to "com-plete" his examination for the purpose of ascertaining the advisability of creating one or more forest reserves in South-western Oregon, and to report fully.

Why the word "complete" was used is not known, for nothing had been heard from Bender to indicate that he had begun his investigations. He had made no report; he had written no letter. On Octoper 2, however, he was heard from, with a request to employ a "guide and a surveyor" to assist him in his examinations. A guide, note, and the examinations were to be made in his home county, where he had resided for nobody knows how many years. Nevertheless, on October 31, authority was granted, and presumably Mr. Bender had company on his tramp through the mountains, if he undertook such a trip.

Under date of October 31, 1838, the day on which authority was granted him to employ assistance in "completing" his in-vestigations, Bender addressed to Commissioner Hermann a long report, in which he recommended the creation of a forest reserve, to embrace about 12 town. ships lying in the neighborhood where sings tying in the neighborhood where Josephine, Coos, Douglas and Curry Coun-ties meet. He reported a heavy stand of valuable timber over most of this area, although he stated that ft was not evenly distributed, and went on to explain that there were few settlers in the dis-trict. The Southern Parific Railroad, he trict. said, "may be the only Government pat-entee when the lands are surveyed. There may be also some state lands within the

19, 1839, so it is seen he did not miss con-nection with the Federal Treasury, even though there was a temporary delay in the reappointment. Before this second appointment expired, on June 27, 1839, Miller's appointment was made permanent, to take effect July 10, and a few days later, on July 23, he received orders from Assistant Commissioner Richards, while he yet remained in Washington, to "proceed to Roseburg to secure from the local Land Office the necessary data to enable you to make an examination as to the advisabil-ity of creating one or more forest re-

serves in Southwestern Oregon." He was directed to make personal investigations of this region and to furnish a full and complete report.

#### Reports Few and Brief.

Miller carried out one part of his in structions promptly. He hastened to Rose burg, at Government expense. Further more, he must have made a very careful study of the records of the Roseburg office, for in one of his letters he stated that "the examination of the records took from the 5th to the 24th of July." done, he started for the field. Th This The only thing heard from Miller during the rest of the Summer, in fact, the remainder of the year, 1899, came to the Land Office in the form of three brief-painfully brief-re-ports, which told in the most general terms of heavy forests of various kinds

of timber that he had passed through on his tour of inspection. These reports were supposed to cover operations for July and August, but it is only fair to state that all three reports, bearing different dates, were received at the Land Office simultaneously, October 23, and the information contained in the three was of no more benefit than would have been the report of any man who has a general idea of timber condins in Southwestern Oregon. n the Department those reports are

looked upon as the most ridiculous ments ever made by a special agent. They are absolutely of no value in determining whether or not a reserve should be cr ated, and they have been treated according to their worth. At any rate, these three worthless re

ports are absolutely all that is of record from Miller in 1899, and represent they sum total of work (?) he performed from the date of his appointment, January 19, 1899, to November 4, 1899, when his serves were dispensed with. Along in April, 1990, Assistant Com-

missioner Richards became curious to know what had been done by the man to whom he issued orders early in the Summer preceding, and on April 18, 1960, ad-dressed a letter to K. L. Miller, at Myrtle Point, in which he said:

"The records of this office show that on June 23 last you were given instructions relative to making an examination and report upon the advisability of creating one or more forest reserves, etc.

"It is desired that you advise this office as to whether you made this examination while in the service, and if so, that you will favor me with a report showing the ilt of the same."

From this it seems that Commissioner Richards did not look upon the three brief reports of Miller as conveying any intelligent information hearing on the question at issue. But Miller appears to have ignored Commissioner Richards' letter, for there is no record of a reply.

#### Miller is Reinstated.

All differences were smoothed some way or other, however, for on July 20, 1900, the records show that K. L. Miller was reinstated as a special agent. and on the old terms, and the day fol-lowing, Hon. Binger Hermann, Commis-sioner, sent him, at Myrtle Point, a letter reading as follows:

"Having been reappointed special clife Coast by Americans, and is now quite agent of this office, it is desired that you will resume the examination us to cent remains unsurveyed."

turned the papers with a request for a a reserve. fuller explanation of the proposed "ex-change" with the railroad company, and on November 29 Director Walcott re-

piled. would suggest that it be proposed that the Southern Pacific lands be ex-changed for lands situated east of the proposed reserve in approximately the same latitude and within the State of Oregon. The odd-numbered sections in the Coast Ranges East of this area and in the Cascade Range are not dissimilar in character from the even-numbered sections within the proposed reserve, and the consolidation of holdings would, no doubt, an advantage to the railroad company.

Five days later Secretary Hitchcock requested Commissioner Hermann to furnish him such information as he had as the character of the railroad lands within the exterior limits of the pro Rogue River Reserve, and as to the char-acter of the lands situated east of the proposed reserve in approximately the same latitude, "together with an expression of your views and opinion as to the advisability of carrying out such a plan of exchange as that suggested by the Geological Survey." Called Forth Adverse Report.

This letter is what brought forth Comnissioner Hermann's famous adverse report on the Rogue River Reserve proposition, which was quoted in The Oregonian at the time, and portions of which are again quoted below.

Mr. Herman's report, made January 11, 1902, is without doubt, one of the strongest recommendations ever submitted by him to the Secretary of the Interior. In it he clearly defines his position, and goes into much detail to justify his stand. a report that does him credit, regard-as of whether his conclusions are the proper ones. Apparently his view is the which popular one in Southeastern Oregon at the said: resent time, though the confidence of the epartment has been shaken by subse-uent recommendations made by Forest

nspector H. D. Langille. In his report Commissioner Hermann stated that about 10 per cent of the lands roposed to be withdrawn are surveyed. uch of the surveyed area is in sancy, embracing bona fide agricultural ettlements, mining claims and other uses He goes on to say:

"No estimate can be made of occu No estimate can be made of occu-pants on the unsurveyed lands, and it is understood that in many portions there are settlements, record of which will be made when the public surveys shall be

extended over such portions of that area It is believed, further, that many portions contain agricultural lands suitable for nomes, as well as for grazing purposes and a still greater portion very valuable for gold mines. There are also settlers and postoffices within this proposed re-

"The railroad lands within the exterio limits proposed are largely covered with timber, some portions with very valuable timber: while other portions are mineral in character, and much that is not valuable.

#### As to Railroad Lands.

"As to the ratiroad lands east of the proposed reserve in approximately the same latitude, and west of the Cascade Reserve, it may be said that such lands are traversed by the Oregon & California Railroad, and also contain towns and villages, extensive fruit orchards, agriculral entries, vast mining enterprises, etc. This region contains a considerable percentage of the population of the state, and was among the first explored on the Pa-clife Coast by Americans, and is now quite

taxpayers, and from the newspaper press etc., protests against the creation of such

"Lastly, I would suggest that if it be determined that a reservation shall be created in some portion of Southwestern Oregon that it be confined to the ex-treme summit of the Coast Range, where there is no opportunity for agricultural development, mining or other immediately useful nurnoses, and where by such reserve a better protection against fire may be given to the timber upon the untain summits, and at the extreme heads of the water courses, and then only upon the exchange of lands of approximately the same value. An examination of the reports made by special agents of this office (Bender and Miller) as to a

small portion of the large area now rec-ommended to be reserved by the gelogical survey convinces me that a greater area than that which may be embraced along the mountain summits should not be contained in any reservation in South-western Oregon. I would earnestly represent that to place in reserve more than half of the area of Curry County and nearly half of Josephine County would result in very great inconvenience and injury to the inhabitants who have formed settlements within the same, and the various industrial operations now in

progress there, as well as a very great injustice and a burden upon the remain-ing citizens, property-holders and tax-payers in the other portion of the county mreserved since the present and future ffect of such withdrawal will merely mpair the ability of the people of Curry County more especially to provide suffi-cient revenue in the maintenance of the untv organization, and will generally etard and prevent all settlement ourage mining operations within the proed boundarles.

February 25 Secretary Hitchcock, reply-ing to Hermann's recommendation against the creation of the Rogue River reserve, which was to have included 1,064,400 acres.

"I have, after careful consideration o your report in the matter, concluded that the creation of said reserve at this time s not advisable."

In September of that year, when Com-missioner Hermann was furnished with a renewal of the Geological Survey's recommendation for the creation of the Rogue River reserve, he returned the papers to the Secretary, renewing his recommendation against the same. This was the last time he went on record concerning that propo sition. This last action of Hermann's was again indorsed by the Secretary.

The Geological Survey recommendation refetred to was merely a paragraph in general letter, recommending several Ore gon reserves, and gave no new reasons in fact, gave none why the Secretary's former decision should be set uside.

Matters were allowed to rest for awhile intll April 29, 1903, when Acting Secretary Ryan addressed Land Commissioner Richards, saying:

"For reasons set forth in his letter of April 25, Forest Inspector H. D. Langille has recommended the temporary withdrawal of certain described lands in Ore gon, with a view to the creation of the Rogue River forest reserve.

These lands are reported to be mostly unsurveyed, rough and mountainous, well timbered and of little value for agricultural purposes, and will be thoroughly examined by Mr. Langille during the com-

ing Summer. "In view of his recommendation I hereby direct the temporary withdrawal of the public lands in the areas described by him.'

The withdrawal was made the following day.

Mr. Langille, in the report on which the Secretary's action was based, explained that this reserve is not essential to a It was furthermore explained that "no the advisability of creating one or more | Respecting the plan of exchange sug- great extent as a factor in conserving the This disorder of the functions by no means indicates general nervous decline, but is a direct result of in-fiammation, enlargement or exces-sive sensitiveness of the prostate gland brought on by early dissipa-tion or resulting from some im-properly treated contracted disor-der. These conditions cannot pos-sibly be removed by internal medi-clues alone, and any tonic system of treatment that stimulates activity in the functions can but result in aggravation of the real aliment. This is a scientific truth that we have ascertained by careful study and observation in hundreds of cases, and is a truth upon which our cases, and is a truth upon which our own original system of treatment is hased. We employ few tonks, our main treatment is a local one, and our success in curing even those cases that others have failed to temporarily relieve with their tonks is conclusive evidence that our is conclusive evidence that our method affords the only positive means of a complete and radical

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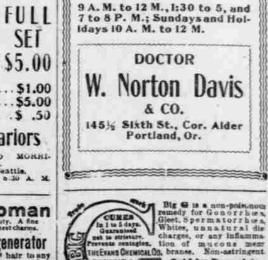
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