The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

ed at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as -Invariably in Advance.

Sunday included, one year Sunday included, one month.

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1900.

MEANING OF THE SIXTEENTH AMEND-

Sixteenth amendment of the Constiion of the United States is proposed. entionally, amendment of the Con-tution was so guarded and obstructd as to make it a matter of great dif-The first twelve amendments re all adopted within a few years or the ratification of the original arter. Of these twelve, eleven were ed expressly for the purpose of iting the powers of Congress and

the National Government, and of otecting the rights' of the citizen as or encroachments of Federal er." The twelfth amendment more fically defined the manner of elecn of President and Vice-President established the rule for counting electoral votes:

Apparent need of this twelfth nendment was demonstrated by the ruggle of the Presidential contest of year 1800, when Jefferson was sed by the vote of the House of resentatives each state having The National sentiment now d on numbers, then was weak, and er in the election of President and other. Equality of the states was gnty; and the pretension led to the il War. Jefferson owed his election the active influence of Hamilton, o distrusted Burr even more than disliked Jefferson. Yet Jefferson er had the magnanimity to acwiedge his obligation to Hamilton, pursued Hamilton with malignity after he was dead. But Hamil-'s triumph came with the fall of mond and the surrender at Ap-From the year 1804 to the year 1865

The whole interval was a s of state and National sovereignty, it required the immense shock of Civil War to bring further change. n slavery was abolished. Mean-le, the shock had produced the disof Virginia, and the State of t Virginia was the consequence. people of the western part of Virwere a poor, non-slaveholding ulation; and their levalty to the on induced Congress to authorize m to form an independent state. It nly the shock of war that can prosuch a consequence; and they talk about rearranging the bounries of the Pacific States, and makone new state of Southern Oregon Northern California, another out portions of Eastern Oregon, Eastand Northern Idaho, and a third eral existing states, have little conion of the difficulties of the probthey so lightly propose. Boundestablished ver will be dislocated or rearranged cept through the agency of war. ly the ploughshare of war can mark

Now a sixteenth amendment is pro-It is not radical or extreme; raises no question for which the lnk the amendment will be ratified. et in a considerable number of the ates there may be a struggle over oposition that Congress shall have al states and without regard to any ngress power of unlimited taxation. ifersonians. It is a longer step toards extinction of the states than towards drawing all the higher wers of taxation into control of the eneral Government. It will give Confress power to levy unlimited taxes on s; and the power to tax the inme from property and business gives limited power over the citizen chordinates the states, in completest y, to the National Government. It ves the National Government full wer and mastery over all the prop-

Yet the proposition need not be ewed with alarm. Congress will be and forbearance. the United States couldn't tax any of at a foreign health resort, but in nearly the means employed by the states to every portion of his far-flung railroad arry their powers into execution, empire, there are unusual developfow a tax on the income from state | ments taking place. ends or municipal bonds is a tax on he power of the state to raise money. interest, on condition of their exex is nothing less than a tax on the is, and on the power to Issue them. is bonds will always be sold with a ew to this burden; and the power the states to raise money on their ch are representatives of the states at create them, will be curtailed. Inme from state and municipal secritics will be subject to tax by the niled States, and the securities there-ing made by the different branches of must bear higher interest or sell his system. Never in all of its previnited States, and the securities therelower prices. Salaries of Judicial ficers of the states, which several dements by the Supreme Court have ill be subjected to the same exaction, same is true of the Southern Pacific is just as well that all these con-

Nevertheless, Congress itself will be

under control of the people, and Congress is not likely to push the power of taxation, which the new amend-ment will confer, to the unlimited degree which the terms of the amendment itself would clearly authorize An income tax, distributed as fairly as may be, is a just tax. Yet undoubt edly it will be resisted strongly, in a considerable number of the states. Ar guments against it, on various lines, are already beginning to appear. While acknowledging the force and pro-priety of these arguments, from their special points of view, nevertheless, The Oregonian must express the belief that the State of Oregon ought to ratify the proposed sixteenth amend-ment. It will greatly increase the power of the National Government undoubtedly, and it certainly will tend to limitation of the functions of the states. It will be, indeed, another states: step towards the "consolidation" that was proposed by the makers of the Constitution-which however. has peen arrested ever since by the Constitution itself. The one breach of the system was made by the Civil War, whose doctrine of ultimates is yet beor even conjecture. Power is yet to be concentrated in the central government, to an extent that the makers of the Constitution never could have dreamed. The whole tendency is that way, and most people apparently want it so. The General Government is expected to do things, more and more; and even the tramp is becoming an imperialist and wishes to carry his cause to Washington, as the Coxey Army did. In effect, it is a profound and irresistible tendency towards consolidation-that is, towards an imperial democracy that brushes away limitations. But such a democracy—an imperial de-mocracy—may be completest of tyrannies. Such was that of Caesar; such was that of Napoleon.

The little company of Chicago seamstresses who have purchased 160 acres of fruit land by pooling their earnings have done something which only lack of intelligence prevents many others from doing. Every industrious person can save something, even if it be but a few dollars, every year, and If others of similar tastes and habits would unite with him they might make investments which would be exceedingly profitable. Of course, in order to do it they would have to form person to manage the project, and sub-Many people cannot do anything of the Some are too suspicious of their fellow-men to permit them to act in concert with others. Some fall to practice co-operation out of sheer stupidity. They know that other people profit by it but they cannot do it themselves. The Chicago seamstresses have not formed a socialist colony There is nothing whatever striking or unusual about their enterprise except its stupendous intelligence. Their plan of leaving their work in the city and living on the land they have purchased in Idaho is the only thing about their scheme which gives one pause.

The chances are that they know nothing about the unavoidable hardships of making a livelihood from land. They do not understand rural devices, nor are they accustomed to muscular toil. Still, it must be admitted that when women go into an undertaking of this sort they are quite as likely to go through with it as men are. They have a sense of detail and a keen vis-ion of the adaptability of means to ends which helps amazingly. Experience has shown that women can act in concert fully as well as men. They seem to lay aside their petty jealou-They sies easily enough when business af-fairs are under consideration, and their judgment is not lacking in practical shrewdness as a rule. In managng farms women are about as success ful as men, though of course not nearso many have tried it. Fruitraising is an industry not Hly adapted to feminine tastes, and it does not demand excessive muscular exertion. One may without much risk predict success for these energetic women. Certainly everybody will wish them well.

ONE-MAN POWER VANISHING.

Union Pacific sold above 101 vesterday, and Mr. Harriman still 4000 miles away and not even talking for publication. Four years ago, after Mr. Harriman had completed practi-cally the expenditure of about \$150,-000,000 in placing his Pacific railroads in a physical condition-a condition nes, from whatever source derived, all roads-the Harriman system came searer to being a one-man affair than any other big railroad enterprise in the country. Men who had reached high places in the lines prior to their ab corption by Mr. Harriman were either ave been received with every mani- denosed or set back in the ranks. It was E. H. Harriman, president, on every transportation line in his control, and the individuality of the railor yet has been taken. It is a long road wizard was stamped on his rail road lines to such an extent that the names under which these lines were incorporated were seldom used in market lingo and news stories.

tremendous mileage of roads was so complete that public attention and market quotations followed the health It would mount upward at the rate and physical condition of Mr. Harriman much closer than the roads which he controlled. The trend of rerty and industry and business of the cent events. dainly that Mr. Harriman has followed the work of reconstructing and placing his roads in perfect condition. impelled to exercise the power with | with similar efforts in building a ma scretton and forbearance. The chine for their operation and exten-mendment will compel revision of sion. Free from the burden of active ertain decisions of the Supreme management and supervision of his burt, wherein it has been held that roads, Mr. Harriman is taking life easy

Well-trained lieutenants on whom Mr. Harriman has conferred vast ese bonds are sold at a very low rate | power are spending millions in pushing a line through Mexico. ment work on a large scale is still in progress on both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and in the Pacific Northwest the Harriman system and the Hill system are engaged in one of the hottest conflicts that have yet engaged their attention. Naturally, on credit, and of municipalities. Mr. Harriman is kept informed regarding these vast undertakings, but h longer aspires to the position as "the whole of the show." That his trust is well placed is apparent from the showous history has the Union Pacific showed such astonishing net earnings per ton per mile as it has since A. L. under the management of Mr. Calvin quences should be foreseen and per- and the O. R. & N. under the manage-

In the selection of men of this cali-

ber to handle the perfectly equipped property which he had remodeled into such excellent condition Mr. Harri-man has displayed a genius for organization, in keeping with his won derful work of reconstructing the need a great deal more than we do properties. Three years ago the death titles of nobility. of Mr. Harriman would have thrown the financial and railroad world into convulsions, but so gradually has he shifted his greatest burdens to the shoulders of his subordinates, and so perfectly does the neatly adjusted Har-riman muchine move in its well-oiled grooves, that even the master mind responsible for its condition is no longer of vital necessity to its success.

DR. ELIOT'S BOOKSHELF.

A good deal of the depreciatory comment which has been made upon Dr. Charles W. Ellot's five feet of good books seems to have been premature. He has written a letter to say that the list is still incomplete. It is said that much of the comment which has appeared on the unfinished list has been silly. What seems to have stirred up the ire of critics most deeply is Dr. Eliot's notion that fifteen minutes a day devoted to the earnest perusal of a section of his shelf will make a man liberally educated. It is surpris-ing that anybody should find fault with this. Fifteen minutes a day means seventy-five hours a year, leaving out Sundays. It is doubtful whether many college students put in seventy-five hours of solid study be-tween Fall and Spring in any year of their course. Still they manage to get educated after a fashion. It is to be kept in mind, too, that fifteen minutes of attentive reading dally is much beter for the brain than fifteen hours of shallow and inattentive skimming. One may venture to believe that if a person should apply himself steadily for a quarter of an hour daily to any moderately good collection of books through a series of five years he would ecome a person of liberal education. How many facts go to make up the equipment of the ordinary graduate? Precious few. How much has he read of good literature? Mighty little_ What does he know of the ways and means of earning a living?

dozen years. There is a considerable amount of humbug connected with courses The number of books they include imposes upon us and awes us. As a matter of fact these books are for the most part pretty well watered. The entire contents of a series school books could be printed in one issue of a newspaper with plenty of space to spare. If anybody does not believe he could educate himself by reading attentively fifteen minutes a day, let him try it and see.

ing at all. The contents of a liberal

education being thus rather exiguous,

there is no reason in the world why an

should not compass the whole by read-

ng a few minutes a day for half a

A THRIFTY TAX.

Judge James W. Gerard, of the New York Supreme Court, appears to be a person of remarkably good sense. One may gather from some opinions which he has been divulging to the reporters has understanding, some things would not be managed as thriftlessly as they are, not by a long shot. Take the courts, for example. Judge Gerard says the reason why they waste so much time and accomplish so much less than they ought, is that they "are mad with technicalities." "Mad" in the mouth of the revered jurist means crazy. This is a good dose for the persons who frantically shrick that we must blindly adore everything the courts do and say, no matter how absurd it may be. When the judges themselves perceive that something is wrong, it is high time for the lawyers take to mending their ways. If they and children should have a chance to do not, the chances are heavy that play therein without seeing a jail and omebody will assume the task of doing it for them. Judge Gerard makes | Idea of a jall is a place in some dark the same unflattering comparison bemany different places of late. He men ions a divorce case which the English Judges finished from beginning to end hours, while here it would have taken six months, and probably have been reversed on appeal

and tried all over again. But interesting as Judge Gerard is on criminal practice, he is incomparably more so on the question of exporting heiresses. In his opinion Americans "make ourselves the laughthat has since made them models for | ing stock of Europe" by selling our girls with their big dots for titles of obility. Such a thing is unheard of ie says, among French, German of English girls. To put a stop to the hideous traffic, he would impose a tax on the purchase money paid for the Of course, the bearer of the title cuts no figure. Usually he is little more than a withered simulacrum Such reality as he possesses is summed up in the tale of his diseases. Judge Gerard speaks of this impost as a "transfer tax." and he would fix it at some 20 per cent on the dowry of the girl who is sold. In cases where the The work of "Harrimanizing" such a price of the title runs up to four or five millions, the revenue yielded by such a tax would be well worth considering. one million on every five. This would be some compensation for losing our girls, but, after all, it would be but a slender return for the wealth they deduct from the nation's resources.

The annual drain of money which is carried to Europe by travelers we can stand with some fortitude, since we receive a certain amount of sound education in return. It is said that our wandering scholars of all grades, from the schoolma'am to the society belle, do not spend much less than \$500,000,000 a year. No country can pay a tribute of such magnitude to reigners without feeling the effect of t in one way or another. It acts on industry precisely like the absentee landlordism of Ireland and Italy, but, as we say, the education it buys gives a fair return. What return, however, do we get for the capital which our mercenary helresses transport to foreign lands? Some may pooh, pooh this question and reply that it does not amount to enough to worry over The fact is that it amounts to a good deal. Twenty or thirty millions every year would be a low estimate of its and this drain kept up perpetually cannot fall to produce notable effects What it does is to compel an increas ing number of our laborers every year to exert their strength to support European nobles in idieness. The money exported as interest and dividends the dowries of our expatriated heir esses is just as much lost to us as if it were thrown into the fire. It brings absolutely no return. It is a free gift which we force our laborers to make to the aristocrats who have honored

not sent out of the country, it might be used to raise wages. It would be found vastly more effective for that purpose than the tariff is. It might be used to build good roads, which we

Judge Gerard's proposal is tremely moderate. Instead of taking the whole of the downles, which are wastefully expatriated every year, he would only confiscate 20 per cent. is probably mistaken in thinking that the tax would stop the exportation of helresses, for the foolish girls could persuade their still more foolish papas to cover the deficit which the impost would cause. When a girl has once set her cap for a Duke or a Count, money becomes no object whatever. Still, the tax would check somewhat the rulnous exportation of capital without return which is now going on, and it might lead to sterner measures In course of time. One thing is certain: Any country which permits a continual unrequited drain on its industrial resources will, in the long run, suffer for it. The laws of economics require that nothing should be given for nothing, and these European titles we are buying so lavishly come about as near to nothing as one can possibly get. It is to be hoped that Judge Gerard will persevere in his plan of framing a bill for the New York Legis-lature which will embody his proposed tax on the dowrles of expatriated heir-Not even an income tax would be so just or so wise.

Construction work on the Falls City, Dallas & Western Railroad has reached a point where the whistle of the locomotive can be heard in Salem, and in a few days regular trains will be operated between the Polk County manufacturing city and the state cap-ital. What the new line means to Saem and to the Willamette Valley can be understood when it is stated that the line referred to last year carried 50,000 passengers between Dallas and Falls City and handled about 50,000,-000 feet of logs. The completion of this line will also admit the trains of the Independence, Dallas & Airlie road to Salem. There are great pos-sibilities for development in this wonderfully rich portion of the Willam-ette Valley, and the completion of these short roads which will act as feeders to both steam and electric roads in and out of Portland and Salem cannot fail to prove highly beneficial, not alone to the cities directly in touch with the new lines, but to other parts of the Willamette Valley which will necessarily share in any benefits enjoyed by the capital city or surrounding territory.

"He took baseball matters too seriously, I think," said President Powers, of the Eastern baseball league, in discussing the tragic end of Harry C. Pulliam, who died recently a suicide in New York. To regard baseball in any of its phases as a "serious" matter may seem a triffe strange to most people, but the thousands and even millions of Americans who take such keen enjoy ment in the National game owe much to the unfortunate young man who took so serious a view of the sport that it cost him his life. In elevating the game from the beer-garden-rowdy level to its present plane, Mr. Pulliam is entitled to and is freely given more credit than can be claimed by any other American. A clean sportsman and an honorable, upright young man Harry C. Pulliam will long be remem-bered as the man who eliminated rowdyism from American basebail.

It is the opinion of The Oregonian that the site at Park and Everett streets would not be a proper one for a city jail, since it opens on the line of park blocks that would better e kept free from a penal institution. to cease incuicating fetish worship and Many people like to visit the parks, take to mending their ways. If they and children should have a chance to the scenes about it. The Oregonian's back alley, where there will be no tween justice in our courts and in fine prospect for prisoners, and where cent people, especially w children can't see them. The jail always should be a good place to stay

Course of time will develop whether it is a contest in Deschutes Canyou between Harriman and Hill, or an attempt of railroad contractors to take speculative risks for themselves. the Hill people are behind the Porter brothers, there will be force enough to compel an accommodation, and the great chiefs of the two systems will adjust the contention. If Hill is not behind the opposition to Harriman there will be no long struggle. we shall get a railroad into Middle Oregon.

A Chicago girl is said to be broken. hearted because she was wooed and won by a bogus foreign nobleman, instead of the real article. Unless this would-be Baron was a great deal worse than most of the inmates of our penitentiaries, it is not exactly clear where the Chicago girl would have got any worse off by marrying him than Anna Gould and the rest of the American girls who have captured the real thing in the nobility line.

Naturally, Mrs. Evelyn Thaw much shocked to find that Harry Thaw was on sufficiently amicable relations with certain chorus girls to beat them with a silver-handled whip. She is going to sue for divorce, poor thing. Let Harry get a change of venue to Oregon. Here the Supreme Court has certain original ideas on whips in the hands of women-beaters that ought to help out any good man who desires to chastise his wife.

Madrid says the insurrection at Barcelons is suppressed. A dispatch from Barcelona says that it is not suppressed. The press censor should at least be a consistent llar.

We shall have free hides now, that is, hides free of duty. But just wait and see whether there will be any reduction of the prices of shoes and leather goods.

In the event-the remote event, of course, that Johnson licks Jeffries, what will the sports do then? I another "nigger" to lick Johnson? Applicants for the Spanish throne

not going to abdicate just yet. If Coos Bay is alive to some things it will induce Porter Bros. to get busy down in that direction.

wait a while. King Alfonso is

Huckleberries are ripe in the Blue Mountains, and it is time for a new us by taking over our girls. If it were | crop of bear stories

CRIME IN THE NEWS OF THE DAY YOUNG LOWE OUT ON BAIL GLIDDEN arkable Summary Showing Hov Small Space Sensations Have.

Arthur L Street in Chicago Tribune. Railroads receive more attention from the newspapers than murders and

Educational and scientific matters receive more attention than divorce and scandal? Impossible! Beyond be divorce

Yet these are facts, absolute, undeniable.

For more than 16 years the author of this article has made it his business to index and analyze the contents of the leading newspapers in all the prin-cipal cities of the United States. And his Itemized record offers incontestable proof of the above statements. It shows beyond any possible cavil that the amount of serious and important matter printed in the daily press of this country far outweighs the sensational and the superficial. It demonstrates that the newspapers are even more alive to things that make for real prog-ress than they are to crimes or any of the baser evils of society. And it thoroughly substantiates the claims of those who understand the newspaper best that it is the most comprehensive, valu-able and effective factor in modern human advancement.

The author's record for the year 1908, which has just been complied, will suf-fice. Nineteen hundred and eight was characterized by numerous high crimes, by much offensive social scandal, and by innumerable incidents affording any amount of temptation to the editor and reporters who might be inclined to

make their papers "yellow."

There was the inheritance of the of-fensive Thaw case from 1906 and 1907. There was the Hains murder, with all its suggestion of the revival of the "unwritten law" code, which figured so dramatically in the Thaw trial. There was the Castellane-Sagan controversy, with its gross exhibit of the unhappy possibilities of international matrimony, and the Hart McKee affair, which, though it also took place in Paris, was an example of the no less evil possi-bilities of a purely American marriage. There was the Ferdinand Pinney Earle affinity matter, which probably most people read with infinite disgust.

A comparative table tells the story No. Items Topic. No.

Add to the above table all the mur-lers and all the suicides, other than hose implied in the tables themselves and the account in favor of the "decent and important news is still vastly in the acy. For instance, the followingg

Suicides, chronicled one to three times all Extortion and Murders, chronicled blackmail one to three Forgery times ... 307 Outlaws

Bank robberles ... 509 Embersiements, other than banks 45 Previously men-45 | Grand total1843

ments
windling
tobbery and safe
blowing This number does not include all the crimes reported in all the newspapers. Neither do the subsequent totals include all the other items in all the newspapers. But they do include all the crimes reported from one city to another by the various press associations: and therefore, may be considered an average for any one newspaper, or for all the principal ones. Besides, the record shows not only a

superiority in numbers for the serious superiority in numeers for the serious and progressive news topics but it indicates equal or superior zeal in the pursuit and discovery of such topics. Every new medical "find" appears to have been as zealously exploited as were the discoveries of murdered bodies or the disclosures of dual lives. newspaper reader needs only to recall to his own mind the activity of the press in the campaign against tuberculosis to impress upon him the truth of this statement, or to realize how one big intellectual or civic movement after another has been taken up and fathered and promoted to a conclusion by the

daily newspaper.
The following tables will suggest some of the details: EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC ITEMS. 52 Anthropology analysis general, 34 Astronom; in exploration.

Currency
Milk analysis
Archaeology
Anteretic exploration 16 Chemistry 14 X-rays 13 MEDICINE, SURGERY, ETC. 40 Appendicitis
38 Epidemics. general.
Rabies
55 Blindness
26 Resuscitation Insanity

Leprosy RELIGIOUS. st Mental healing, etc.
general 86 Missions
chai 75 Jesus Christ
52 Hercay

Here even is religion taking preced-

ence over murder and suicide and going beyond the totals for either of the great political parties; while the educational and scientific news covers every phase of intellectual activity. Besides, the above tables take no cognizance of the individuals who figure in the intellectual and scientific leadership. They do not include the extent to which the press reported the speeches of such men as President Ellot of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Schurman of Cornell, and Wheeler of California, or such scholars and diplomats as Bryce and Takahira and Wu Ting-fang. They do not touch upon the grave topics of economic conditions of legal decisions or of any of those aspects of society which are taught in the schools or re-flected upon wherever social welfars or individual morals are considered. Were these features of the news added to the above tables, the count on the side opposite to crime and scandal would be almost incredibly great by comparison.

Urges War on Bad English.

New York Times.

In a paper on "English in the Elementary Schools," which was read at the second session of the Catholic Educational Association's conference at Boston, the Rev. Father Smith, of New York, urged an attack on "incorrect English." More than 1000 clergymen who are connected with various Catholc educational institutions of this coun try attended the session. In his paper Father Smith said: "Next to religion the teaching of English is the most important branch in our curriculum. There must be a persistent, tactful attack on incorrect

the rules of grammar without defin-English and a gradual introduction

Bulers of America and China. New York Heraid.

There is nothing funny in the fact that a 3-year-old baby in China should be running things. It's the same in every American household where there is a 5-year-old baby. Wife, It Is Said, Refused Offer of

Money From Parents. ABERDEEN, Wash., July 30,-(Special.) Edward Lowe, Jr., who was arrested last night on the charge of wife desertion and non-support, was released this morning on ball amounting to \$1500, given by Fred Hart, C. M. Weatherwax and

by Fred Hart, C. M. Weatherwax and Fred Green, all prominent in the social and business life of the city, and con-nected by family ties.

Lowe, in defense of his action, says that he gave his wife a portion of his carn-ings, that he has not been constantly employed and has been without funds other than those carned, because his parents have cut off his allowance.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowe came here six

Mr. and Mrs. Lowe came here six months ago from Grand Rapids, Mich., where the wealthy parents of the young man live. Mrs. Lowe was formerly Miss

Bradley and it is said has posed as an artist's model.

According to her story, Mrs. Lowe and her husband were happy until his parents came to Aberdeen and offered to make settlements, which were not satisfactory to her. She demanded \$50,000 and an ad-ditional \$50,000 to be placed in trust for her unborn child. There is a presumption that Mrs. Lowe may bring a suit for damages sgainst the parents of Mr. Lowe for alleged alienation of affections.

SMELTER FIGHT IS NEAR END

Greensboro-Anderson Squabble May Be Settled Out of Court.

SPOKANE, July 30.-Plans are being outlined for the reorganization of the Idaho Smelting & Refining Company. If plans work out, all the warring faction will be included in the deal, and the plant at Ponderay, Idaho, will again be

It is believed here that Greenough brothers, J. Herbert Anderson and the prominent men in the Fidelity National Bank will co-operate in the new organi This would mean a settlement of the sensational Greenough-Anderson fight in the United States courts and the state courts of Washington and Idaho.

CLARK COUNTY MUCH RICHER

Assessed Valuation Shows Increase Over Last Year.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 30 .- (Spe ctal.)-The assessed valuation of persons property for 1909 in Clark County is \$119, 000 more than last year. Only the personal property has been assessed this year, as the real estate is assessed but ce in two years.

The County Assessor, A. F. Davis, and als deputies have been busy of late ex-ending the tax rolls, and these will be completed in time to hand over to the County Commissioners, who meet next Monday as a County Board of Equalization.

SMUGGLING GANG BROKEN UP

British Columbia Authorities Make Important Arrest.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 30 .- (Special.) By the arrest here of an Irishman named Michael Morgan, the customs authorities believe that they have disrupted a gang of peddlers who have systematically smuggled dress goods across the line into British Columbia and disposing of them by door-to-door sales.

The smuggling is alleged to have been carried on from Blaine, Wash., and the material smuggled is of the shoddy va-

CURSES, FINED, HE GIVES COIN John B. Coleman Makes Second Do-

nation to Rible School. EUGENE, Or., July 20 .- John B. Coleman, a local capitalist, who was arrested and fined \$5 in Police Court a few days ago for swearing at an automobile which came near running into him on the street, his given another brick block, valued at \$15,000, to the Eugene Bible University, in addition to a block valued at \$25,000, given just a year ago.

The gift is in memory of his wife, who during her life was a devout member of the Christian Church

DREAD DISEASE IS SPREADING

Leprosy on Increase Among Natives of Cook Islands.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 30 .- (Special.) Passengers arriving via the Marama from rapidly in the Cook group of Islands, especially in Pukapuka. Rakahanga and Manikiki. The ignorance and Manikiki. The ignorance and careless-ness of the people are blamed for the spread of the disease. Lord Plunket, Governor of New Zealand, has gone on a tour of investigation of the islands.

SALOON BRAWL IS SERIOUS

One Man Lies in Hospital and Other Occupies Jail Cell.

MONTESANO, Wash., July 30.—(Spenial.)—Thomas McCarty and another man whose name could not be learned, got into a quarrel in William Waize's saloon at Elma last night. McCarty used a knife and his victim is now in the Elma Hos-pital in a critical condition. McCarty is in the county jail here, Both men were former residents of Marshfield, Or.

TYPHOID IN CAMP OF LOGGERS

Five Cases Reported Near Elma Within Past Two Weeks. ELMA, Wash., July 30.-(Special.)-Five

cases of typhold fever among employes of the Grays Harbor Commercial Company's logsing camp south of Edma bave broken out within the last two weeks. The cause has not as yet been determined, but the water supply of the camp will be investigated.

The men have been taken to the Elma General Hospital.

EARLY FUR-TRADER IS DEAD

Gavin Hamilton, Relative of Lord Macauley, Passes.

VICTORIA, July 30.—Gavin Hamilton a pioneer factor of the Hudson Bay Company, who was in charge of New Cale-donia district in the early days of Brit-ish Columbia, died today. He was a rei-ative of Lord Macauley, and nephew of Dr. Rae, the explorer.

New York Excursionists Here.

Late yesterday afternoon a special excursion party of 70 residents of New York reached Portland over the Northern Pacific from Seattle. The visitors will remain in this city until Tuesday when they will return to the exposition city and proceed thence to Victoria and Vancourse. couver, B. C., and from the latter point will proceed homeward, via the Canadian TOUR IS ENDED

Cars Reach Kansas City After Run

to Denver. KANSAS CITY, July 30.-The American Automobile Association's sixth annual tour, and its most successful run, was officially completed at 5.07 official transcription of the control of the contr Howel's car, a Premier, hearing two pliots, three other members of the con-test board and Charles J. Gildden, donor of the Gildden trophy, flashed across the

finish line into Kanzas City. Nine minutes later the first of the cor testants, a Pierce, entered the city and the others followed in rapid succession On today's trip between Salina and Kansas City this afternoon, the pilot cars

The racers were cheered by great crowds, as they drove through the streets of the city.

At the state line where the care

checked in nearly 500 automobiles were waiting to greet the bourists. New York and Kanens City enthusiasts drove out to points as far out as 20 and 30 miles to meet the sunburned, mud-bespattered tourists

All the cars will be carefully examined by the technical committee of the as-sociation. All the points of the trip must be considered before the winner can be announced. It likely will be several days before this work will be completed. The route of today's run lay through

a part of Kansas that had experienced heavy rains of late, and the roads were in bad condition. Penalties were almost certain.

The Kansas City Automobile Club, the Commercial Club and the other organi-zations, have provided an extensive programme of entertainment.

Chairman Hower stated that while there were still five perfect score cars competing for the Glidden trophy and five for the Hower, he believed every car on the tour would be given some penalties at the last test. Wherever the examiners find the cars to be out the examiners find the cars to be out of order the drivers and mechanics will be instructed to make all repairs necessary to put the machines in first-class running condition, and penalties will be levied according to the material and labor called for.

The sixth annual tour of the American Automobile Association, which in-

can Automobile Association, which includes the contests for the Glidden, Hower and Detroit trophies started at Detroit, July 12. Thirty cars were entered. This year's run for the Gildden trophy was the first outside of the Eastern States. It was 2636.8 or 1000 niles longer than any former Gildden over roads of true country

INLAND CITY VERY BUSY

Land Lottery Draws Many Strangers to Spokane.

to Spokane.

W. R. Skey, traveling passenger agent, and H. C. Munson, local agent, representing the O. R. & N. Company, with headquarters at Spokane, were visitors yesterday at the local offices of the Harriman system. They report great activity at Spokane, occasioned both by the influx of strangers who are registering for the drawing of public lands in the Spokane Indian reservations and incidentally the extensive arrangements that are being made for the entertainment of the large number of delegates who are expected to attend the annual meeting of the National Irrigation Congress which will be held in that city August 9 to 14 inclusive.

"Indications are that not less than 350,000 persons will register either at Spokane, Missoula, Kalispell or Cocur d'Alene for the drawing of lands in the three Indian reservations which are to be thrown open to settlement," said Mr. Skey yesterday. "In the three reservations there are to be had about 500 claims so fhat only one out of 60 applicants can expect to be successful. With but few exceptions, all of the claims are worth striving for, and it is this fact that accounts for the unusual activity among prospective homeseekers.

"The people of Spokane are making

among prospective homeseckers.

"The people of Spokane are making extensive arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the National Irrigation Congress which will be held in that city next month. The city will be decorated most elaborately and an effort will be made to have the least the constant of the city will be decorated most elaborately and an effort will be made to have the least constant. an effort will be made to have the eletrical display exceed that which was pro-vided by the people of Portland during the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Recognizing the great importance of this gath ering to the Western states, the of Spokane are sparing neither efforts nor expense to insure the irrigationists pleasant entertainment during their stay in our city."

L. RUCONICH IS DISCHARGED

Prosecution Fails to Make Case Against, Saloonkeeper.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 30.—(Special.)—The charge against Lawrence Ruconich, proprietor of the Planet saoon, charged with selling liquor oom, charged with seining liquor to Otis Shelley after the man's family had filed written notice with the saloon-keeper to refuse to give intoxicants to Shelley, was dismissed this morning by City Recorder Dimick, after the testi-

mony for the prosecution was taken.
Attorney George C. Brownell appeared for Ruconich and argued that the notice was given by James Shelley, father of Otts Shelley, and that as the latter was a married man with a family f his own and had a household separ of his own and had a household separate and spart from that of his father, the notice could not be construed as having come from Otis Shelley's immediate family, as is provided in the ordinance regulating such matters.

Recorder Dimick took the same view of the matter and discharged Europieh.

of the matter and discharged Ruconic There seems to be a disposition on the part of Ruconich to deny the charge that liquor was sold in his saloon to Shelley, but the prosecution failed to prove that the notice came from Shellev's immediate family.

POWELL KNOCKS OUT HUDSON

Five Rounds Finish Seattle Man-Taylor Knocks Out Silva.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 .- Lew Powsll, of San Francisco, knocked out "Chick" Hudson, of Seattle, in the fifth round of a scheduled 15-round bout tonight before the Pacific Athletic Club. Powell proved Hudson's master through-out the short contest. In the first preliminary Roscoe Taylor,

of Seattle, knocked out Tony Silva, of Oakland, in the second round

Alleged Forger Captured. COLFAX, Wash, July 30.-Tilman Cave,

who is alleged to have forged several checks in Whitman County, was captured in Asotin County by Deputy Sheriff Cole and returned to Colfax today. Cave is on numerous hecks ranging from \$10 to \$25 Making Salt Lake Racetrack.

SALT LAKE. Utah. July 30.—Work has been begun by the Utah Jockey Club upon stables and grandstands for has been begun by the Utah Jockey Club upon stables and grandstands for a mile racetrack to be opened west of the Jordan River. The club is arrang-ing for a 10-day meeting to begin as soon as possible after. Schooner Inca Takes Lumber.

ASTORIA, Or., July 30 .- (Special.)-The American schooner Inca cleared at the Custom House today for Sydney, N. S. W., with a cargo of 1,319,669 feet of lumber and 77,000 feet of pickets, loaded at Knappton. The vessel will probably sail tomorrow morning.