## THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, DECEMBER 2, 1900.

of more small farms in the West." This

say: "We do not want more agricultural land and more products brought into the market, as will result from the creation. In the extreme South it has been shown

lows and possessed of the same style of penmanship starts on his busines career and, due to difference in conditions or enand, due to difference in conditions or en-vironment or possibly to some physical or other peculiarity, he obtains a handwrit-ing as he reaches the age of 30 which he keeps for the balance of his life. This handwriting, full of departures from that which he possessed when he left school, belongs in its variations and peculiarities to him alone. These differences constitute what is known as his personality, in so far as his writing is concerned.

writing is concerned.

writing is concerned. A logical sequence to all this is that though the same forms and the same ist-ters may look alike that fact is no indi-cation that the same person wrote them. These same persons might have learned in the same school of penmanship.

# THREE WASHINGTON BUDS

Grant's Granddaughter, Washington's Great-Granduiece, Ruth Hanna.

New York Journal. od of distinguished statesmen

The blo distinguished in curiously different ways, it is true-flows in the veins of three of

this year's beautics. The granddaughter of General Grant will charm Representatives and officials in the Capital City, the great-grandnicos of George Washington will make her bow on the Island of Manhattan, and the daughter of Senator Mark Hanna, pretty little Miss Ruth, will go back and forth between the salons of Cleveland and

between the salons of Cievenand and Washington. Neilie Grant Sartoris' eldest daughter, Vivian, recalis "pretty Miss Neilie" as she must have looked when General Grant, and indeed, a whole nation of ad-mirers, used to call her "Little Sunshine." Vivian Sartoris has wavy brown hair that northe featurently describe as black, bepeople frequently describe as black, be-cause they see it in a room where there are more shadows than sunlight. She has big gray eyes, set in an olive skin and shaded by well-curved brows. She is English in coloring and health, but in every-

thing else, especially since her mother asked Congress to restore her citizenship, she is American. Washingtonians have adopted her as a child of the Nation. Little Miss Hanna, the youngest daughter of the Senator, is never described as a

home-body. She is an outdoor girl in the fullest sense of the term. Two years ago she established her fame as a Diana by chasing down a wildcat on her father's premises in Thomasville, Ga.

remises in incomassine, Ga. Senator and Mrs. Hanna happened to e entertaining a large house party at the ime, among them the President and Mrs. McKinley. The boundaries of the Senator's pre-

serves, among the finest in Georgia, are guarded as carefully as may be, but oc-casionally wildcats and other small animals from the adjacent pine woods find their way in. Little Miss Ruth became aware that a large wildcat had been seen trespassing, and, nothing daunted, she planned a campaign against his life with a success that marks her a typical child

of Senator Mark Hanna. of Senator Mark Hanna. She and her coustn, Howard, accom-panied by trained hounds, made what may be called a daylight start. Through sandy fields and thick mud, the young woman chased the cat until finally he was run up

a tree. Then she fired the shot that brought him to the ground. An hour later, while the family and their guests were at breakfast, Miss Ruth

walked in with her wildcat and established her fame to the title of Georgia's

Insheu are and this trio of buds, Mnry C. The last of this trio of buds, Mnry C. Washington Bond, the great-grandhicce of the father of his country, is also a pronounced brunctte. She is pale, with a pronounced brunctte by heavy masses of pronounces budgets, one is pare, with a pailor made striking by heavy masses of dark hair and wide-open black eyes, shaded with heavy lashes. Although Miss Bond has been but lit-

the seen in society, she is already famous for her beauty. Mr. Peter Marie, in his "Collection of American Beauties," se-lected her for one. She appears there as a lovely, smilling creature, holding a facecy vell of white over her dark locks. She has on an old-fashioned satin gown, short-waisted, low-necked and short-sleeved caught in front with a bunch of field flowers.

# Few Congressmen Win Distinction.

Ainslee's Magazine. The average length of a career in Congress is four years. At the beginning of every Congress about one-third of the nembers of the House are new to the business. It is a rare thing for a member to make any sort of a mark in legislation before he has been in the House at least two full terms, and those who have forced themselves above the surface be-fore the close of a single term can almost be counted on the fingers

of the sick in all ailments,

to sneeze, take

Style

and

mailed free, fits the vest pocket.

When the chills run down your back, take "77" and the cold will stop right

When you begin to cough, take "T", and that ends it. When you feel that you are taking cold, take "T" at once. If you have a cold that hangs on-grip-take "T" and break it up. At druggists, 25 cents.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

" and that will end the cold.

UNC'

there.

When

### A financial exhibit of the office of the Oregon's Southernmost City Golag

Clerk of the County Couff for a year shows receipts from fees \$6554, and disreements aggregating total for salaries. Books and blanks cost \$37. This is not a bad showing, considering that a large amount of work is performed for the county in this office for which the county paid the Clerk before the office was placed on the salary system, which is now saved, and would probably exceed the amount of the present dficit. The bulk of the fees are collected in

corder's Office.

probate cases under a blanket system of \$10 for each estate whether evalued at \$200 or \$500.000. A fee of \$16 is generally is for each entate 500 or \$300,000. A fee of \$19 is generally sufficient to cover the work done in a small estate, but in a large one it is totally inadequate. For example it is pointed out that the John Green estate, which paid only this 50, ought to have not at least \$150, and other big estates a much larger payroll here than hither-te, and it amounts to \$10,000 per month to and it amounts to \$10,000 per month paid at least \$150, and other big estates which have been probated in recent years in fike proportion. Formerly this was the law and court officers think it should which have been probated in recent years in fike proportion. Formerly this was the law and court officers think it should be revived. Fees were charged per folds according to the amount of work per-formed. In these estates, wills, orders and other things have been copied in the sector officer of the sector of the sector of the sector of the and other things have been copied in the sector of according to the amount of work per-formed. In these estates, wills, orders and other things have been copied in full, and there is also considerable in-dexing and other labor besides the time consumed of the Judge, and sometimes, disputes which occupy days in the hear-ing. The statute might be changed to exact a filing fee of \$5 in all cases, and then charge fees for all papers filed there-after, and per follo for all orders en-tered in the probate journal. This would reach the large estates and would be equitable for the small estate which ould average up at about \$10, not an excessive fee

The fees exacted in the County Clerk's ce, except in probate cases, are satisfactory. A marriage license costs \$2 25: for at reasonable legal rates. They could be scaled up somewhat without injury to any one.

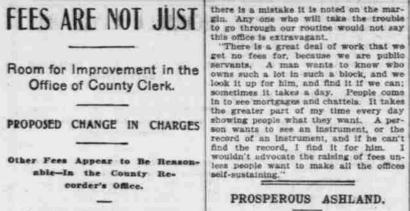
### County Clerk's Dutles.

Clerk Holmes says that the only way to make the office self-supporting is to require every person having business in the office to pay a reasonable fee for every transaction. The services which the Clerk has to perform for the county covers a multitude of things, briefly de-tailed as follows:

The recording of all orders and doing the stenographic work that is required by the Board of County Commissioners in the matter of roads, paupers, chari-ties, etc. The receiving and filing of all petitions for county roads, viewers' reports, etc., and recording a description of all the county roads that are estab-lished. Also the reports of the surveyor on the same, and supplying road supervison the same, and suppying road super-ors a certified copy thereof. The execu-tion of pension certificates every month which at times requires the service of the whole office force, and approximately would occupy the time of deputies for two days. The drawing of county warrants, road and general, and their can-cellation when paid, and the keeping of the warrant register, and checking up with the County Treasurer, all of which cupies most of the time of the warrant erk every month. The filling out and rtifying to of all commitments of inclerk every month. The filling out and certifying to of all commitments of in-sane persons in triplicate, and recording

the same. The qualifying of all county officers,

and the filling out of oaths and bonds and also the appointment of deputies. The supplying and filling out of all affidavits for bounties on scalps. Entering In a register the names of all witnesses that appear before the grand jury who are entilled to fees and making a month-ly report of the same to the County Comners with the amount of fees earned. Filing daily and monthly re-ports of county officers. Attending the Board of Equalization and registering and filing all petitiens for corrections of its, and recording the orders



# Going Ahead With Rapid Strides.

ASHLAND, Nov. 21.- (To the Editor.)-This city, most pleturesquely situated on the western foothilis of the famous Sis-kiyou Mountains, at the head of Rogue Biver Valley, in Jackson County, has been growing rapidly during the past year. Its present population is conserva-tively estimated at 306, the exact figures not having been reported by the census authorities. It is probable that no town is the state has had more evidences of thrift during the past year than this. More than 150 new houses have been built, and even now the demand is great-

per year for their products, and the surrounding stockralsors put into circulation probably twice as much more. To these may be added the products raised by the ordinary rancher, the amount and value of which cannot be estimated, all showing a healthy condi-tion of affairs, and one that is agtracting population and capital from abread, par ticularly from the Eastern States.

### Educational Methods.

The school interests of Ashland are well developed, and are also an important ad-Junct in making it attractive as a place for homes. Of first importance is the Normal School. This was started by the M. E. church as an academy in 183-34, to serve as a feeder to Williamette University, but it proved a failure, hence the citizens of Ashland took it in hand in 1886-97, paid the debt against the build-ing and campus of 11 acres, and carried on the school for two years or more; then in 1899 it was placed under the jur isdiction of the state as a Normal School, and a small appropriation given for its support. It has proved its right to exist as a State Normal School, and deserves

hearty support by the next Legislature. Professor Clayton, who was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, at Deia-ware, O., in 1891, has been at the head of the institution for the past year. Before coming here he had several years' experience in the leading public schools of his native state. Mrs. Clayton is an accom-plished woman, and is a nices of George Dorsey, of Dayton, Yamhili County, a ploneer of 1852.

In addition to the Normal School there are two grammar schools and a High School. One of the grammar schools is a substantially constructed brick building, up to date in all its requirements, and would be a credit to any city in this state. The other buildings are wooden, and not at all equal to the demands upon them. Another school building is a neces sity, and this will doubtless be erected the coming year. The High School is well attended, and is in the charge of Profes-sor C. A. Hitchcok, who has been here for six years. important feature in the edu-Anoth

cational facilities of Ashiand is found in the Southern Oregon Chautauqua Asso-ciation. This was organized in 1882, and

has flourished from the start. The assoclation owns a suitable tract of eight and a half acres, comprising a beautiful grove and running water, near the center of the city. Upon this tract an suditorium has been erected, with a capacity of 1200. The property as it now stands represents a value of \$5000. It is in line with the other associations of a similar kind upon the coast, and as a consequence has the same talent at its annual meetings, which other associations of a simular and upon the coast, and as a consequence has the same ialent at its annual meetings, which are usually held about the middle of July of each year.

of each year. Some Noted Ploneers. The collection of delinquent taxes and the keeping of a record of all pay-ments, and the distribution of the but time, which waits not for any, has greatly thinned their ranks. Among those yet here may be mentioned J. N. Ma-theny, 1843, who so long lived near Sulem. Matheny's Ferry and Matheny's Bar, in the Willamette River, will long be re-membered. His age has impaired his memory so that past events are not read-ily called up. Another is Patrick Dunn, who went to California in 1850 and came

is a mistake founded upon ignorance. The products of the arid and semi-arid region cannot compete with those of the humid. WHAT IRRIGATION COULD DO IN THE ARID AND SEMI-ARID WEST. cannot compete with those of the humid. Different crops seeking a different mar-ket are produced. The products which come East are almost wholly semi-tropi-cal or the more extensive dried fruits. The ordinary farm crops of lilinois are protected by the heavy railroad tariff from the competition of the far West. Now, what is the reclaimable country like, and what is to be done? Briefly stated, there are, in round num-bers. \$00,000 aquare miles, or \$00,00,000 Why National Irrigation Association Has Taken Up Work Instead of Leaving It to Several States. "The tree is the mother of the foun bers, \$50,000 square miles, or 600,000,000 nores, of vacant public lands. Of these, 574,000,000 acres are suitable for grazing, \$5,000,000 acres are covered with woodland,

HOMES FOR TEN MILLIONS

"Save the forests. "Store the flood waters. "Reclaim the deserts. "Annex arid America." That is the slogan of the National Irri gation Association, says Professor F. B. Neweil, of the United States Geological Burvey. The marvelous growth of the movement fostered by this organization, which held its ninth annual congress at Chicago, November 21 to 24, is attracting

the attention of the public in the East, as well as in the Central and Far West. Weil as in the Central and Far west. The magnitude of the problem the organ-fgation has bravely set out to solve and the influence and energy it is bringing to bear are well worth considerate at-Millions of acres of barren land that

might be made arable; miles of territory now uninhabited that should support many thousands of prosperous families. In this would mean an enormous develop-ment of the minerai and other resources,

which fuel fence posts, etc., can be had; there are 70.000,000 acres of forents of com-mercial value, and shout an equal area of absolutely desert land baving no present value value. There is water sufficient for the irriga-tion of from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres, depending upon the methods of conserva-tion employed. The average size of an ir-rigated farm is about 40 acres to a fam-ily of five persons, not including in this the grazing or range land. Probably 10,000,000 people could find

Probably 10.000.000 people could find homes on farms and be self-supporting if the water supply were properly regu-

in which there is also grazing, and from

belt of country extending from Western North Dakota through the western por-tions of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kan-sas, Oklahoma, Texas and the eastern

truly the land of famine, for, like all the

While the Government has not taken up

CALL AND AND ALL AND AL Nº 25 6

sociation, and what does it seek to ac-complish?" Briefly, this organization, composed of men identified with the man-ufacturing, transportation and commer-cial interests of the country, as well as

those in professional occupations, is seeking to provide the largest possible num-ber of homes upon the public domain. This can come about only through a wise administration of the resources in

water and forests, since upon these de-pend directly the value of the vacant public lands. But why should not these matters be left to the Washington au-thorities to settle? Simply because the Congress at Washington has not given serious attention in this matter, and the conditions are becoming so ominous for the future that the business interests of the country as well as the philanthroplats have begun to take alarm.

The great public domain, one-third of the whole United States, is being admin-istered not to make the largest number of homes, but rather the reverse. Under wise haws and institutions, framed with a knowledge of the facts, 10 families can obtain a good living where now one is scantily fed.

But why should this not be left to private enterprise? It has thus been left, and individuals have select upon all they could grasp, and in many instances have ruined the opportunities for making homes for tens or hundreds of other individuals. The treatment of the ard public land has been comparable to that of a poorly tended orchard, where each apple has been bliten by a bird or insect-the a nount actually consumed is

THE ARID REGION REFORE WATER ING. That is the proposition now being which, with the prevailing scanty popu-To persons who are not familiar with the matter many questions naturally arise. The first and most comprehensive is, "What is the National Irrigation As-

limit to the density of population within the ard region, where, with ample water and continuous sunshine, the soil pro-duces the most wonderful succession of CTODE At present the vacant public land can

be considered under two heads: That which is truly arid and that which is semi-arid or sub-humid. In the case of the first, it is impossible to make a home without providing a water supply. In the case of the second, however, there are years when large crops can be produced. Settlers have rushed in during these times of unusual moisture, have attempted to make homes, and when, year after year, the crops have been lost through the pre-vailing drought, the farmers have become impoverished and have finally abandoned their homes, as has been the case in Western Kansas and Western Nebraska.

The soil of these drought-stricken re-gions is notably fertile when watered, and the luxuriant vegetation which follows an occasional rain lures on the pioneer to his ruin. Farming there is a gambling operation, in which the occasional high stakes cause thousands to loose their judgment and risk their efforts in a hope-

The semi-arid regions include the great

tempts made to secure a foothold out first providing a water supply.

County Assessors of this state."
See 2. That section 2466, title iv, chapter xill, of this state."
Sec 2. That section 2466, title iv, chapter xill, of the taws of Oregon, its and the same is the to amend an act entitled an act to amend section 2466, title iv, of chapter xill, of the taws of Oregon, as compiled and an ant prompt attention.
The Institute of Psychology makes ne charge for consultation.
Found at Home in a Dazed Condition, and Fears He Was Dragged.
Dr. William M. Booth was found in a semi-conscious condition by his wife in their rooms at the Labbe building last night, and Mrs. Thethe as the the building last night, and Mrs. Thethe as ther super to call on Mrs. Thitle, of the Cambridge building, first locking the door of their room open, the furniture disarranged and the door of the series and visited him digring her there was aurprised to find the door of the room open, the furniture disarranged and the same is the state, and will faithrow mean had visited him digring her thereward, she was aurprised to find the door of the room open, the furniture disarranged and the same had visited him digring her tentor of the state, and will faithrow mean had visited him digring her tentor of the same la hereby amended so as to read as follows: so as to read as follows: "Sec. 2439, If a vacancy shall happe in the office of County Treasurer, Distric porary absence. The police authoritics were notified, and City Physician Zan ex-

part of Colorado. Here may be found thousands of ruins, indicating the ab-tempts made to secure a foothold with-

A bill for an act to amend sections 2456, 2664, and 2452, of title iv, chapter xill of Hill's Annotated Laws of Oregon. Be it enacted by the Legislative As-sembly of the State of Oregon as follows: Section 1. That section 255 of Hill's Annotated Laws of Oregon be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as established in Portland for the purpose of teaching how to develop and employ those powers in every-day life, and of same is hereby follows: "Sec. 2456. There shall be elected at the healing the sick by natural methods, will be halled with joy by many. Dissatisfaction with drug-treatment and general election by the qualified electors of each county of this state a County Treasurer, one or more District Assessors, as may be determined by the County Court as beginned by the County

lows:

FOR DISTRICT ASSESSORS

SENATOR BROWNELL HAS PRE-

PARED A REFORM BILL.

It Provides for the Appointment by

County Courts of District As-

Senator George C. Brownell, of Clack-

amas County, has prepared a bill provid-ing for the appointment of District Az-sessors within each county, with the same

powers and duties as County Assessors

He will introduce the bill at the coming session of the Legislature. Its text fol

sessors With Full Powers.

that reservoirs can be built on the Gila

River, storing up the flood water for the public lands and for the supply of the Indian tribes residing along this stream. These Indians have from time immemorial

supported themselves by agriculture through the use of these waters, but in recent years the activity of the white set.

tiers have resulted in depriving them of the water, and they are reduced to penury. Thousands of dollars are being expended to educate these Indians, and at the same time they are forced to live

tinue the agriculture of their forefathers.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY

The Greatest Study of Mankind Is

Now that so much interest is being

shown in the powers of the mind, and that we are beginning to recognize the possibilities that lie within us, the an-

uncement that an institute has been

Man."

in idleness and are not allowed to

be halled with joy by many. Dissatisfaction with drug-treatment and the cures exploited by the many systems of heating without medicine have drawn much attention to these methods, and many explanations of their curative power have been given, most of them er-roneous. The Science of Suggestive Therapeutics offers a rational and scientific explana-tion of all methods of restoring health: shows how the power of healing may be acquired and exercised; and teaches the mind and of personal magnetism, upon which so much of our success in life de-pends. Any person of ordinary intelligence and ability can secure this development, and the opportunity hould not be negiccided. The Institute is plensantly situated in for a well-known Portiand physician, who has devoted the last 10 years of the indion and diagnosis. The Institute is plensantly situated in degendity furnished offers in minder discovers the advantage of a medical exam-ination and diagnosis. The Institute is plensantly situated in for patients unable to pay, is held from st a y time. Correspondence from pa-tents who have tried all other forms of to 19. A. M., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Private patients are received at any time. Correspondence from pa-tents who have tried all other forms of to up. A. M., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Private patients are received at a who have tried all other forms of to up. A. M., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Private patients are received at any time. Correspondence from pa-tents who have tried all other forms of to up. A. M., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Private patients are received at any time. Correspondence from pa-tents who have tried all other forms of the taw of Oregon, as compiled and an-troatives the yours with seaves accentific and the of the troative who have tried all other forms of the taw of Oregon, as compiled and an-troatives the yours accentific apprivation and anoned section 248, title iv, of chapter xil, of the staw of Orego

Were notified, and City Physician Zan examined Dr. Booth. The latter was unable to make a sufficiently clear statement, but a medical examination showed he was in no danger. Dr. Booth had been engaged in a mining transaction in the course of the afternoon. His money and watch were safe.
DERSONAL MENTION.
J. S. Bradley, a Bridal Vell saw milit man, is at the St. Charles.
M. P. Callender, a Knappton lumber, and, is registered at the Imperial.
Milliam Holder, of Moro, ex-Sheriff of Sherman County, is at the Perkins.
Hugh Glenn, a well-known citize of The Dalles, is registered at the Perkins.
M. H. Hoskins, Postmaster at Foley, Tilliamook County, is registered at the Perkins.
W. H. Hoskins, Postmaster at Foley, Tilliamook County, is registered at the Perkins.
M. H. Hoskins, Postmaster at Foley, Tilliamook County, is registered at the Perkins.
M. H. Hoskins, Postmaster at Foley, Tilliamook County, is registered at the Perkins.
M. H. Hoskins, Postmaster at Foley, Tilliamook County, is registered at the Perkins.
M. H. Hoskins, Postmaster at Foley, Tilliamook County, is registered at the Perkins.
M. H. Hoskins, Postmaster at Foley, Tilliamook County, is registered at the Perkins.

of the board in relation thereto.

amounts collected in the different funds. The clerk being the custodian of the de-linquent tax-rolls for back years, inquirers are frequently furnished with a list of property, which takes considerable time. In elections, the work of ordering and

sending out blanks, ballots and other supplies, registering of all nominations, receiving and canvassing the returns, and issuing certificates of election.

The registration of voters, which re-quires additional deputies. These are all public acts, from which

the office can, of course, derive no reve-nue, as from private parties.

### In the Recorder's Office.

County Recorder S. C. Beach says that e does not advocate the increase of fees in his office unless it is decided to adopt a system of fees destined to make other offices self-supporting, such as the Jus-tice Courts, Sheriff's office, Clerk of the County Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court,

Mr. Beach said: "An increase from 10 cents to 15 cents per follo for recording instruments would perhaps make the office self-supporting, and I do not think the Becorder's fee is considered to any great extent by parties to a real estate or mortgage transactions. The fee is one of the smallest items of the deal, and if the recording fee was changed from 10 cents to 15 cents per follo, hardly one persons in a hundred would realize being arged any more, it would be such a nall matter. Suppose a man bought a small matter. suburban lot for \$100, and it cost him \$1 to file the deed of \$1.50, or the same in a \$20,000 transaction. The average cost now of a deed is \$1; if it was \$1.50, what uld be the effect of the 50 cents extra charge?

' continued Mr. Beach, "personally I have no suggestion to offer as to rasing or lowering the fees; it is not in my province. There are, however, some equalities here. The fee for filing a natiel mortgage is 50 cents. For recording a release of real estate morigage the fee amounts to never less than 75 cents, nd sometimes more; that is, for releasthan filing a chattel mortgage. A release by margin should cost at least 75 cents. Frequently when a party makes a release n the margin, or a partial release, the margin has to be so filled up that there is no room left, and it is almost unintelligible. A person will make a partial re-lease, or sometimes two or three partial Long descriptions of marginal releases. roperty have to be written out in a very ne hand, so as to get it all on, and for 0 cents as much labor is performed as we get \$3 for in recording a lease.

"Charles P. Owen, Recorder at San Jose, called on me last Summer. His is a salaried office, and he has been there 16 ears. He told me the office income was

to Oregon in 1851. He was one of a comto Oregon in 182. He was one of a com-pany of 12 who pursued a hand of Indians in 1855 to punish them for some depreda-tions. He was wounded in the pursuit. He has been an excellent clinen here, and has slways had the confidence of the

and has always had the confidence of the people of this county, having been hon-ored repeatedly by being chosen to serve in responsible county offices. The weight of years rests heavily upon him, and he is patiently waiting for the summons to take him over to the majority. Gen-eral J. C. Toiman is in the same condi-tion, almost 50 years of age. Both he and Mr. Dunn wanted to yote for Presi-dent once more and are were assisted to

and Mr. Dunn wanted to vote for Pres-dent once more, and ao were assisted to the polls, when they cast their votes for McKinley and Roosevelt. W. C. Myers is another who is well advanced in years, being now nearly 50. While somewhat enbeing now nearly so, while in ploneering feebled by an active life in ploneering the stock industry, notably high-bred horses and cattle, he is in full posses-sion of his facuities, and takes a deep interest in all that is going on. He had the first dairy of any consequence in Southern Oregon. As early as 1856 he began this enterprise with his brother, and sold butter and cheese in all the adjoining towns, going as far south as Yreka, Prices for butter ranged from 3150 down to 50 cents a pound in 180, when he guit the buriness, and cheese

brought 33% to 40 cents. On Sunday last the hilitops all about were white with snow, which descended during the previous night. On Monday the

air from time to time was full of snow, but it melted as rapidly as it descended. Yesterday morning there was four inches on the ground. As the day was quite warm most of it melted by night. This morning daylight available morning daylight revealed a good seven inches on the level, exclusive of what was left over from the day before. The temperature has not yet be ing on the record. A release on the mar-gin costs 10 cents, and there is more work ing, even at night, so that what is now in sight will soon disappear, unless rein-forced by further storms. In the moun-tains five miles distant reports come that snow is two to three feet deep.

GEORGE H. HIMES.

## She Thought It Was Real Sunshine.

Pittsburg Disputch. It is the thought and attention be-stowed upon details which give some houses the indescribable charm that othnouses the indescription in decontations and furnishings, can never hope to attain. This was happily illustrated the other day at an informal iuncheon party. The day was dark and rainy, but as one of the

sands of additional acres which might While the Government has not taken up otherwise have been used for farms. The seriously this matter of the reclamation opportunities for doing this on a small scale have largely been selard, but by combinations of capital they may be in-tions by the Department of the Interior.

combinations of capital they may be in-definitely extended. Why not leave the development to cor-porate enterprise, as in the case of rail-roads? This also has been tried and to investigate the extent to which the arid lands could be redeemed by irriga-tion, and since that time it has been financial failures, although of great bene-fit to the country. It is highly improb-able that more capital can be brought to are the more capital can be brought to are struct these eastly works unless the construct these costly works unless the estimate of the cost of reclamation. most stringent and oppressive monopoly Not only are the surface streams being

less undertaking.

L. Q. Swetland has resumed his position of chief deputy in the County Clerk's office, and was yesterday hard at

St. Charles.

D. Y. K. Deering, Sheriff of Union; A. H. Huntington, Sheriff of Baker, and E. P. Laurence, Sheriff of Grant County, registered at the Imperial yesterday. A. J. Johnson, of Astoria, Government

timber expert, registered at the Perkins yesterday. He left for Washington City over the Southern Pacific last evening.

LIVERPOOL. Dec. 1.-The Cunard line steamer Lucania, which sailed from here for New York today, has on board Had-don Chambers, the dramatist, and Wins-Churchill, who is to lecture in Amer-

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 .- B. Albers, presi dent of the Albers & Schneider Company, of Portland, called at the Eastern office of The Oregonian yesterday. He left Portland November 9 and has visited SL Louis, Cincinnati and Washington, D. C. Mr. Albers arrived in New York last Saturday, and leaves for the West tonight. He expects to arrive home December 6.

## DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

### Real Estate Transfers.

. Topp. 7. 1897

7, 127 Ernes: 8. Hatch to Emma Westburg, lot 14, block 44, Linnton, November 23 15 A. P. Armstrong and wife to the Portland Social Turn Verein, Kran-kenkasse, lot 13, block 12, King's Addition, November 17. 1 M. A. Poppleton to Laura H. Whal-ley, lot 70, block 19, Albina, April 17., 1700

Marriage Licenses. Julia Segal, 20 years, Isaac L. Swett, 27 years; Clara Waller, 29, F. A. Fourte, 21; Sophia K. Walch, 27, George Park, 47; Linzie Lawrence, 32, W. M. Pierce, 33,

Guild's Lake, a boy. November 27-To the wife of Herbert E. Rosseter, 429 East Couch street, a girl. November 19-To the wife of Thaddeus Glazs West Portland, a girl. November 25-To the wife of John Wor-

Contagious Diseases,

November 29-Samuel Bohler, 128 East Sixth street, diphtheria.

Deaths.

November 29-Delia Ann Pringle, 454 Yamhili street, aged 79 years; old age. November 29-Beyrman L. Thomas, Good Samaritan Hospital, aged 45 years; cancer

hand The ordinary Congressman comes and goes and leaves no trace behind him, except on the salary vouchers. The man who stays 'n the House for more than

# TAPPING THE SUN'S STRENGTH two terms has a fair chance of wielding a little influence. He gets his name into the Congressional Record once in a while: he is recognized by the Speaker occasion-

Can Be Utilized for Power.

ally: and if he is unusually lucky the newspapers take him up and sometimes, give him a headline all to himself. Pearson's Magazine, The problem of tapping the glant strength of the sun, of controlling some portion of the power and heat so freely given to man, has been passed from the ancients to the moderns through the People who suffered with rheumatism have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found lasting relief. hands of the greatest men of learning of all times without any adequate solution until the dawn of the Sub century. The Grecian Archimedes, the Edison of his drow was perhaps the first to handle the question, and to set it traveling down the centuries; Ericsson, the American, and Mouchout, the Frenchman, were among the last to seek the solution, and both New edition Dr. Humphreys' Manual, 144 pages, on the care and treat-

succeeded in making the sun operate small motors. Nothing more was done until Dr. William Calver, of Washington, invented the pan-heliomotor, and can now control a greater degree of heat than man ever operated before. The fiercest degree of heat that any one

The nercess degree of next that any one has hitherto been able to make is the 6000 degrees that has been registered in the electric arc. Dr. Calver is able to generate 34,000 degrees of heat. Of this he is able to control 10,000 degrees with abso. inte safety, while he is at present at work constructing an apparatus which will easily give him the mastery over the full amount of heat the he generates

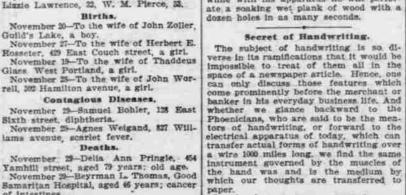
With his invention, which, briefly, con-sists of an arrangement of mirrors to re-flect the sun's rays upon a focusaing spot, Dr. Caiver could burn down a rocky mountain, and reduce it to a level plain without as much as lighting a match. Russian iron, of the kind so unburnabl that it extinguishes the fire in the fiercest furnaces, melts under the heat at his control as a wax match is melted by the flame. Tough silver coins or stout glass tumblers become in a moment running liquid in the heat of the focussed rays; while with his apparatus he will perfor-

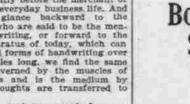
Secret of Handwriting. The subject of handwriting is so di-verse in its ramifications that it would be impossible to treat of them all in the space of a newspaper article. Hence, one can only discuss those features which come prominently before the merchant or banker in his everyday business life. And whether we glance backward to the Phoenicians, who are said to be the men-Phoenicians, who are said to be the atte-tors of handwriting, or forward to the electrical apparatus of today, which can transfer actual forms of handwriting over a wire 1000 miles long, we find the same instrument governed by the muscles of the hand was and is the medium by which are thoughts are transferred to which our thoughts are transferred to

paper. In the last century, except for one new style of penmanship, no variations can be said to be noteworthy. Whether it can be said to be noteworiny. Whether it be the Italian school, with its neat and pretty forms, or the French, with its elongated and scratchy letters, or the Spencerlan, with its free and running style, or again, the vertical hand being taught in the schools today—all of those follow after a time the same rules in re-spect to the characteristics of the indispect to the characteristics of the indi-vidual.

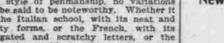


OREGONIAN BUILDING.













# 500

1

THE DESERT AFTER WATERING-A N ORCHARD IN THE SALT RIVER.

# VALLEY, ARIZONA.

lic gains at the expense of the investor. The latter becomes an involuntary phili-anthropist, simply because ho cannot con-trol all of the returns which come from his investment. In other words, these works, when suc-

censfully built, benefit the community, but not the owner. The situation is com-parable in some respects to that in build, ing lighthouses, improving harbors or ing lighthouses, improving harbors or public roads—the corporation or the indi-vidual who expends the money cannot be sure of securing remunetation for his rocks of the Gesleving Security Sec

who expense the money cannot rese of securing remuneration for his rise. . not turn over to the state in . not turn over to the state in enterprise. Why which they are situated all of these lands and let each state attend to the matter? Mary's River, receiving water from the nowclad Rocky Mountains, flows along tried in a small way, but the states in which these lands are situated are for the and carries away to the north the waters which these tanks are sublated are for the most part poor, and the lands themselves must be used a basis of socurity for money obtained; in other words, the lands must be sold or resided to secure funds, and this in the past has invariably re-

The national Government is the owner device the distingt of the distingt of the second of the second

from \$1600 to \$2000 per month. They have by upewriting machines, and the offloc is more than self-supporting. They got double the fees we do have. "I judge the criticism of this offloc comes mossily from pieople who don't understand that work has to be done slowly to be ac-curate. Speed is not the first comfider-tion. A man who files an instrument wants the recording to be accurate. The mathematical compared, one man halding copy while another reads, and if

can be created. If well administered the benefits are such that they cannot accrue solely to a water comnany, but the pub-lic gains at the expense of the Investor.

needed on the dusty plains still further to the east. Milk River, a tributary to the Missouri, rises against the side of St. Mary's River and is cut off by the latter