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SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

Mining Takes Big Impetus

Ten mines in Arizona paid \$24,600,000 in dividends during the past year. Adding Utah, Montana, Nevada and Idaho dividends to those of Arizona we have a total of over \$100,000,000 in dividends paid out of the mines of these five western states in a single year.

These are some of the impressive facts brought out by the report of the Geological Survey to Secretary Lane just made. "Never before," said Mr. Lane, "has so large a draft been made on the natural resources of our country as during this year, and never before have the metals been extracted from these ores with less waste or utilized to better advantage in advancing the general prosperity of the country. Even as written in the plain figures of 1916 production the wonderful record of our mines sets forth a degree of national industrial independence only hoped for a few years ago.

"Again copper stands out as the best illustration of how American mines can meet a world demand. The output of nearly two billion pounds of red metal is double that of ten years ago and its value is twice that of the copper produced in 1915. Add to this the facts that in value copper now contends with iron for first place among the metals and that together the amount of these two metals produced last year had a value of more than one billion dollars and we have a measure of what this country can contribute in useful metals.

"The output of zinc from domestic ores increased last year 95,000 tons, which makes a new record for that metal, the total value of spelter from United States ore being 150 million dollars. Lead also shows a large in-

A Woman's Trouble.



Troutdale, Oregon.—"I was troubled with weakness from which women suffer and after taking two bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription I was entirely relieved."—Mrs. M. E. JOHNSON, Troutdale, Oregon.

The mighty restorative power of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily causes all womanly troubles to disappear—compels the organs to properly perform their natural functions, corrects displacements, overcomes irregularities, removes pain and misery at certain times and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women.

For all diseases peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a powerful restorative. For nearly 50 years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by irregularities and diseases of a feminine character.

What Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for thousands it will do for you. Get it this very day from any medicine dealer, in either liquid or tablet form; or send 50 cents to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial box of tablets.

Questions of Sex?—Are fully and properly answered in The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by E. V. Pierce, M. D. It contains the knowledge a young man or woman, wife or daughter, should have. 1008 pages with color plates, bound in cloth. By mail, prepaid—on receipt of 3 dimes or stamps.

crease, the 75 million dollar output being a gain of more than 50 per cent.

"With all this activity in metal production the coal mines have had to meet a heavy demand, so that the bituminous coal output has now passed the half-billion-ton mark, an increase of 12 1/2 per cent over the previous year. Coke production increased 30 per cent and it is gratifying to note that by-product coke made the largest gain, which means a corresponding gain in benzol and other valuable by-products.

"Again the oil wells have given a new record for petroleum yield, the estimate of marketed production of crude petroleum for 1916 being 292 million barrels, of 11 million barrels more than in 1915.

"Another mineral product which furnishes an index of business conditions is cement, the 1916 production of which is estimated to be five million barrels in excess of the output of the previous year, while the shipments were even greater, aggregating 94,500,000 barrels, with the outlook reported as good for the new year.

"The reports received from the Survey's western offices contain most significant mining records. Every western state shows a large increase in yield of metals, Arizona leading with a gain of 100 million dollars over last year, while Utah and Montana together report another 100 million dollar gain. Alaska also had its best year, contributing a total of more than \$50,000,000 this year, or over 50 per cent in excess of any previous year.

"These advance statements not only show that 1916 marks a new advance for the mineral industry of the country, but this remarkable increase promises to be approximately 25 per cent over the 1915 production, so that we may expect the final figures to show a total of three billion dollars."

The national forests of Oregon and Washington are being protected, not only from fire, but from the ravages of insects. Occasionally barkbeetles become so destructive on certain areas that the infested timber must be promptly cut and burned to prevent further damage to valuable timber.

There were cut from the national forests in the fiscal year 1916, 604,920,000 board feet of timber. Of this amount, 119,483,000 board feet was cut under free use privilege by 42,055 individuals. In all, 10,840 sales of timber were made, of which 97 per cent were under \$100 in value indicating the extent to which the homesteader, rancher, miner, small millman and others in need of a limited quantity of timber draw upon the forests.

Ashland Tidings wants ads bring results.

EXPERT TALKS ON CLEANUP WORK

Says German Cities Provide Model For Americans.

STREET CLEANING SCIENCE.

No Refuse Should Be Placed on Sidewalk—The Sweeping Process Should Be Started When No Traffic Is on Street—Early Morning Best Time.

By FRANK KOESTER.

The lack of system and want of technical training on the part of many American officials in charge make street cleaning unnecessarily expensive, leave the streets in a bad condition and cause the cleaning to be carried out in a disagreeable, insanitary way.

In foreign cities engineers specialize on this subject. Street cleaning has been reduced to a science, and economy, efficiency and the comfort and convenience of the public are considered.

The purpose of street cleaning is to remove as quickly and as cheaply as possible all foreign matter in the streets and thus to conduce to the health of the public by minimizing the circulation of germ laden dust.

The cleaning of streets should be carried out in a systematic and thorough manner. The cleaners should proceed in crews with the necessary apparatus both to clean the streets and the sidewalks as well, if necessary, and the layout of the work should be such that no member of the crew needs to wait on the progress of the other, but all proceed simultaneously, and when they have passed through the street the work will be done. The method of piecework street cleaning, with the householder sweeping dirt into the street, the street cleaner sweeping it into piles and the piles being removed by wagons, with the occasional passing first on one side of the street and then on the other of some piece of street cleaning apparatus, results in a continual stirring up of dust to the great discomfort and inconvenience of all concerned, while the street never really gets cleaned.

The number of men in the cleaning crew depends on the kind of machinery used. As no machine is capable of reaching all parts of the street, a certain amount of manual sweeping is necessary, especially when the sidewalks are cleaned in conjunction with the machine sweeping, so that, as indicated, the whole width of the street will be cleaned at once.

Must Be Clear of Traffic. In order that such cleaning may proceed with efficiency and dispatch, and consequently with economy, the streets must be practically clear of traffic, as the presence of vehicles, especially those standing at the curb, greatly delays the work of the crew.

As the operation of such a crew also handicaps traffic and as the public prefers to see the streets clean, rather than to see them being cleaned, it is essential to select a suitable hour for cleaning. German cities have conducted numerous tests for finding out the most favorable hour. The city of Dresden adopted the practice of cleaning the main streets in the early morning hours, beginning about 4 o'clock and

ending about 6 o'clock. This method has been found to be the most efficient and economical.

The following resolution was passed at the fifth annual tax conference held in Albany, Jan. 21, 1915: Resolved, That the provision of the present law which orders that the cost of street improvement and other special improvements shall be defrayed out of the general funds of the village is antiquated, unjust and tends to retard modern progress in villages. We believe that the law should be amended so as to conform to the practice of first and second class cities in assessing all such street and special improvements upon the abutting property or proximate areas directly benefited, except that when an improvement is of direct benefit to the entire village the cost may be borne in part by the village and in part by the abutting property.



HER MOTOR TOGS.

For afternoon functions comes this luxurious coat of baby lamb, adorned with skunk cuffs, collar and muff. Tailless ermine gives wide revers and outlines the wide cuffs.

The Tidings is on sale at Poley's drug store, 17 East Main street.

VILLAGE STREET IMPROVEMENT

New York State Follows Old Custom For Payments.

EXPERTS ADVOCATE CHANGE

Authorities on Taxes Are Against Making Street Improvements at the Expense of the Town and Maintain That the Cost Should Be Assessed Against Adjoining Property.

Many tax experts have recently called attention to the venerable custom of making street improvements in the villages of New York state at the general expense of the whole village.

On this important question the Real Estate Record of Westchester county has this to say:

"This custom has been freshly assailed in a small folder. Cities charge such valuable property improvements against the parties who benefit thereby, inasmuch as the market value of the premises is immediately raised more than the cost. It is asked, 'Why should the property owner have a great deal of additional value added to his land at the general expense of the community and not pay for it?' It is characterized as taxing one set of village landholders for the benefit of another set. It also increases the general tax of each village so that the taxation looks high and is high compared with cities elsewhere, hurting the sale of real estate thereby.

"The argument also is very properly advanced that since the day of the macadam road is gone and 'paved' roads (with brick, asphalt or stone) are the most economical, a village ought not to incur enormous debts for such increased marketability of its land.

"The proper and right way is for the village to assess the total cost against the adjoining property, add to it the interest on a necessary bond issue to cover the same for a period of ten years and then collect one-tenth of this total cost of the improvement from the property adjoining each year. The assessment is thus easily borne by the property owner, and he gets the immediate good from the improvement making his property a great deal more valuable, and he justly bears the expense.

"The village trustees of all villages of the first and second class should be given authority to make these improvements in this way. Now their authority is too great. It enables them to improve one set of persons' property at the expense of another. In other words, the whole village pays for sidewalks and pavements in front of those of the greatest wealth on the best streets and roads and those best able to pay for it."

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SAVING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Sanitary Measures Now Adopted Throughout the Country.

Laws requiring sanitary conditions in public school buildings have been enforced in forty-four states of the Union, according to a bulletin on "School Sanitation," just issued by the bureau of education of the United States department of the interior. Progress in this phase of education has been made almost entirely within the last decade. That the change for the better was accomplished so rapidly was due for the most part to the readiness of each state to profit by the example of the others. A law passed in one extreme of the country today is copied within a month or a year by another state, perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 miles away.

In thirty-eight states legal provisions regarding the school site have been established. Nearly all these provisions are state wide in their application and are mandatory in character. Kansas was the first to revolt against the common drinking cup, and since that state started the crusade thirty others have followed. In the matter of cleansing and disinfecting, slightly more than one-fourth of the states have regulations which control the conditions.

The protection of one kind or another is required in thirty-six states. General or special construction designed for fire protection is dealt with in ten states. In ten the necessity for fire alarm systems and fire fighting apparatus is emphasized, and in eleven the law requires there shall be fire drills. Less than half the states, according to the bulletin, have any legal requirements on ventilation.

Public Improvements at Dallas. The city of Dallas, Tex., has asked the federal government for an appropriation of \$2,250,000 for the construction of a combined postoffice and federal building in the city and the erection of a substation at the Union Terminal station.

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your nervous system is shattered; your strength is wasted; your digestion weakened, your blood impoverished.

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is the rich tonic-food to nourish your nerve-centers, repair the wasted tissue, improve your blood-power, sharpen your appetite and gradually re-establish your strength.

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Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

Oregon Metal Mine Production in 1916

Preliminary estimates of the production of metals from Oregon mines in 1916, by the United States Geological Survey, department of the interior, shows increases over 1915 for gold, silver and copper, and a decrease for lead.

The output of gold in 1915 was \$1,861,796 and the estimated output for 1916 is \$1,900,000, an increase of \$38,000. The output of silver in 1915 was 117,947 ounces, and the estimated output in 1916 is 227,500 ounces, or 109,500 ounces more. The output of copper in 1915 was 451,172 pounds and the estimated output in 1916 is 2,527,000 pounds, an increase for 1916 of 2,076,000 pounds, and the output of lead in 1915 was 62,975 pounds, as compared with 22,000 pounds in 1916, or 41,000 pounds less. These preliminary figures are compiled by Charles G. Yale, of the San Francisco office of the Geological Survey.

The increase in gold is merely nominal but that of silver has about doubled. The most notable increase is in the quantity of copper, an increase caused by the incentive offered by high prices.

There are less than a hundred productive metal mines in Oregon, and the number of placers is about double that of the deep mines. However, two-thirds of the gold output and virtually all that of the other metals, is derived from deep mines. No very productive new properties have been opened during the year. The entire output of the deep mines is derived from less than 150,000 tons of ore, having an average value of about \$9 per ton.

Baker is still the most productive county in the state, yielding annually nearly 90 per cent of all the gold. The Cornucopia and the Baker mines in the Cornucopia district, Baker county, are the most productive deep mines in Oregon. Other large deep mines in Baker county are those of the Commercial Mining Co. (Rainbow mine), at Rye valley, in the Mormon Basin district; of the Columbia Gold Mines Co., at Sumpter, Cracker Creek district; and of the Homestead-Iron Dyke property, at Copperfield, Iron Dyke district.

The Powder River Dredge Co., operating two dredges near Sumpter, Cracker Creek district, is the most productive placer mining enterprise in the state. In 1916 a new dredge was under construction in the John Day Valley, Grant county.

The most productive hydraulic mine in Oregon is that on the property of the Columbia Mines Co., in Placer district, Josephine county. Other notable productive hydraulic mines are the Martin & Daniels, Galice district, Josephine county, and the Sterling, in Forest Creek district, Jackson county. The gold won by dredging far exceeds that obtained by all other forms of placer mining combined.

Investigations by the Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wis., have resulted in the use of spend tan-bark in the manufacture of asphalt shingles to the extent of 150 tons per week. The value of the bark has been thereby increased from 60 cents to \$2.50 per ton.

Two Days in Snow Without Fire

The story of the hardships undergone by Tom Rilea, who was lost for several days in the mountains west of Grants Pass, is told as follows in the Grants Pass Courier:

Mr. Lucas states that Tom Rilea had arrived at the home of his parents at Agness before he left. Rilea was in bad condition from exposure and from his long fast, but was gaining strength and will soon be all right again. When Rilea left West Fork on Friday morning of last week he expected to make his way over the trail in a few hours. He left without breakfast and carried no lunch with him. On arriving at the top of the divide, nine miles from West Fork, the storm was blowing so badly that he could not proceed against it. In attempting to take the back trail, he found that his tracks had been entirely obliterated by the falling snow, and he was not able to return to West Fork. He therefore went down into a canyon away from the most severe of the storm, and built a fire. Here he stayed for two days, keeping his fire going. On Sunday he returned to the trail, thinking he could make his way out, but was still unable to proceed.

When he got back to the canyon where he had had his fire, the flames had all died out and he had no more matches. So during Sunday night, and until Tuesday he lay in the canyon with his strength fast falling because of the cold and from the pangs of hunger. Tuesday morning he thought it best to return to the trail where rescue might be more probable, or where his body could be found if he was not rescued. During the last hour of his travel he was able to proceed but 15 feet. He was near enough the trail, however, that he could make himself heard when Chas. Pittinger came down the trail shouting, and was soon surrounded by the members of the rescue party.

He was given such nourishment as he could take in his weakened condition, and was then assisted to Marial, arriving there at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. Wednesday he was taken on down the river to Pittinger's and the next day arrived at his parents' home at Agness.

Commodore Fleming, the mail-carrier, was not lost at any time, for upon finding the depth of the snow too great upon the divide he returned to Marial and remained there with his pack mules till Friday.

She Ran For President.

Only one woman was ever a presidential candidate. In the campaign of 1884 Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood was the candidate of the Equal Rights party, advocating woman suffrage. She obtained only about 2,500 votes out of a total of 10,000,000. Mrs. Lockwood in 1873 had been admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and in 1879 was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court.

Phone Job orders to the Tidings.

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