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The Fourth of July will soon be here, and if you have not yet purchased your holiday attire it will be to your advantage to do so at once. Remember, delays are dangerous, and the prettiest goods are being sold now. Get your dress while you have an assortment to select from.

THE MAGNET CASH STORE

Clements & Wilson
Court and Cottonwood



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1901.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY
BY THE
East Oregonian Publishing Company,
PENDLETON, OREGON.

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Two copies \$1.00 weekly
Single number \$1.00

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One copy \$1.00 six months
One copy \$1.00 year
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TAXATION OF MINES.

The agitation for the taxation of mines is bearing fruit. In Colorado there is a law in force. In Idaho the subject is under discussion and probably at the next session of the legislature a law will be passed embracing some of the features of the Colorado statute. In Oregon the matter should also be considered, as in this state much property of this class is unjustly escaping taxation. Productive mines should be taxed the same as other property and if they were so taxed the burden of government would be correspondingly less and more equitable.

Under the Colorado law all mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver, copper, lead or other precious or valuable metals, and possessory rights therein, producing mineral, during the year, exceeding in value the sum of one thousand dollars shall be assessed and taxed according to the value thereof; and the assessor in ascertaining that value shall compute and ascertain the gross receipt in dollars and cents derived from the mine or mining claim to be valued during the preceding fiscal year; such mine or mining claim shall be valued for revenue purposes at one-fourth of the sum thus ascertained, and said mine or mining claim shall be assessed and taxed accordingly; mining corporations owning mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver, lead, copper or other precious or valuable metals and possessory rights in such mines and mining claims shall be taxed thereon in the same manner and upon the same basis of valuation as individual or personal owners of such mine, mining claims or mining properties, and not otherwise.

Vast properties in Colorado have heretofore escaped taxation because of the lack of a law providing specially for the taxation of mining properties, and this is the condition in Oregon at the present time.

Q. E. D. OF A PROPOSITION.

A lot of Kansas City men have solved the problem which may be stated thus: "How to remain out late at night, return home in the wee, sun hours and obviate certain lecture from that other half of a married man's existence that is so infinitely sweeter and better than the first half which he himself comprises." This is, if we may accept the sometimes impeached testimony of the married men, a proposition in household statesmanship of which none ever reaches a demonstrative conclusion. The rule is that the man remains out and the curtain lecture follows as the night the day. These Kansas City men, therefore, are domestic benefactors. They had a stag dinner, with forty guests, each one with a wife at home. Those men remained until the night was so far gone the balance would be too short a space of time in which to bat an eye, although there had been several bats earlier in the evening. The sun had arisen in the east across Missouri's plains and gone toward the Kansas prairies to the west before those diners quit the banquet board and hied them to their homes. Each bore with him a casket of fine sweets, a handsome bonbon box of satinwood, the cost of which was just eight dollars.

No curtain lecture was given.

PASS AROUND THE MEDICINE.

In the event that every man in Baker City who ever tried to work a fake mining scheme were to be denied being given his mail, there would be quite an accumulation over there in Nuggetville. Not that there are any more such persons in Baker City than in any other mining camp. But, in

asmuch as once the federal authorities, aided by some others who reside in Baker City, have begun the work of weeding out fakes or alleged fakes, why not keep on at the good work until no man remains who ever tried to make attractive to an investor a proposition the promoter knew was worthless, or, which is just as bad, about which he knew positively nothing?

THIS IS A REAL RANCH.

An Austin, Texas, dispatch says: Major George W. Littlefield of this city is probably the largest individual land owner in the United States. His ranch and farm holdings in Texas and Mexico aggregate 120,000 acres. This include a tract of 284,000 acres of ranch land which he recently purchased from the state capital syndicate.

The lands of the latter corporation

embraced 3,000,000 acres originally,

and were given to it by the state for building the state capitol. They are situated in the extreme northwestern part of Texas and cover several large counties. Major Littlefield's recent purchase included 3,000 Hereford cows of pure breed and the same number of Hereford calves. 340 Hereford bulls and a large number of horses and mules.

Major Littlefield cannot tell within five or ten thousand the number of head of cattle he owns. The total number is estimated at from 70,000 to 80,000 head. He has a great number of head of beef cattle in the last few months and his ranches are now short of stock cattle. He takes great pride in his new ranch of 280,000 acres and will give it much attention.

He paid \$750,000 cash for the property including the cattle and other domestic animals therein. The ranch is well fenced and well equipped with water from forty-two wells. The water from forty of these wells is pumped by windmills and two of the wells afford a never failing supply of artesian water. The soil is rich and most of the land is susceptible of irrigation.

He also owns what he calls a little ranch near Austin. It is situated in Mason county and embraces 120,000 acres. It is well stocked with cattle and has many substantial improvements in the way of ranch buildings, wells and fences. Of all his landed possessions he takes the greatest pride in a farm of 1200 acres in Spring River valley, New Mexico. The farm is all in a high state of cultivation and brings in a big annual revenue. All the crops are raised by means of irrigation. On this farm there is a sixty-five acre apple orchard just come into bearing. Large orchards of other fruit trees have been planted and will be producing abundant crops before many more years.

Major Littlefield is 57 and a native of Texas. He served through the civil war as an officer in the Rangers regiment, which was made up of Texas frontiersmen who favored the confederate side. He came out of the war without a dollar and started to make a fortune for himself out of the cattle raising business. His fortune is now estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

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THE NEW SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

The recent retirement of Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, the last survivor of the old school of journalists when the New York Tribune was Greeley, the New York Herald was Bennett, the New York Times was Raymond, and the New York Sun was Dana, has been made the text for some interesting comparisons of the old school of overpowering personalities as editors and the new, where an individual is not necessarily connected with a newspaper in the public thought. Colonel McClure, at the end of his fifty-five years of service was said to be in his recent speech delivered at Philadelphia at a banquet in his honor that the "complete transformation of journalism from the supreme importance of the editor to the supreme importance of the newspaper" was making the newspaper of today "greater and grander because of this declining individuality." Colonel McClure also paid the modern journal "its full due, dignified, courteous and tolerant than it was in the days of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson." This is true, because good breeding and power of self-restraint in the newspaper have improved with the general improvement of public manners in political life. Colonel McClure confessed that "there is unpardonable sensationalism in the newspaper calling" but doubts whether journalism is more open to reproach in this respect than the public, the bar, the medical profession or the mercantile world. Colonel McClure's attempt to extenuate the fault of the practice of most vulgar and shameless sensationalism by the modern journalist is very lame, and without solid foundation of truth.

Colonel McClure failed sufficiently to notice the consoling fact of the very marked increase in the independence of the press during the last twenty-four or five years. It is a most hopeful sign that independent newspapers are strongly supported by the public. The Boston Herald, the Springfield Republican, the Hartford Times, the Waterbury (Conn.) American, the New York Evening Post, the Brooklyn Eagle, the Indianapolis News and the Chicago Record-Herald are some of the newspapers notable both for their independence and their prosperity. This increase of independent, decent and successful newspapers is the real improvement of vital consequence in

the world of modern journalism, which offsets the exceedingly evil influence of modern "yellow kid" journalism, which is sensational, vulgar and indecent beyond any well-supported journal of the old school of journalism. To illustrate, the New York Tribune lately celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. In its sixty years of life the Tribune has had only two editors. The editorship of Horace Greeley began with its founding, in 1841, and continued until his death in 1872, a period of thirty-one years. The editorship of Whitelaw Reid then began, and still continues, covering a period of nearly twenty-nine years. Under Greeley the Tribune stood for the highest type of the old school of journalism in the intensity and ability of its editorial individualism, which made it in its day sui generis. The Tribune, too, under Greeley, was the pioneer of independence of party fitters or stocks, for while it was wily in politics it was no party slave and denounced candidates when they seemed to Greeley deficient in integrity or capacity.

Greeley always followed his flag, on which he had written the legend that the supreme object of his life was to better the condition of his fellow-men. He advocated temperance; he stood by the rights of labor; he fought human slavery as both a moral outrage and an economic blunder. He loved and worshipped Henry Clay, as did Abraham Lincoln. Both of these great men were Henry Clay whigs; both were anti-slavery men; both were men of benevolent and philanthropic natures; both were absolutely honest, modest and pure in both public and private life. Greeley, however, was clearly a man of great critical genius, while Lincoln was not only this, but was a great statesman and executive.

Of executive genius, Greeley probably possessed very little, and he lacked creative imagination. You could have made a great soldier and general out of Lincoln, but never out of Greeley, for he hated war and lived peace so dearly that in 1860 he was ready to do anything to avert impending war, for abhorred bloodshed and the industrial waste of war even more than he abhorred the inhumanity and economic blunder of slavery.

From 1841 to 1861 the troubadour poet of Greeley did more to clear the fog out of the popular head and the crust off the popular conscience than any American of his time. The Tribune under Greeley, with all its defects, was the man, often unjust, unfair, exaggerating and merciless, but nevertheless a man one and high, benevolent and patriotic at bottom, below the superficial spleen and coldness and sharp vituperation. No good cause had any need to fear him, for his very opposition was enlightenment.

He used his pen with the pugnacity of a gladiator, but with the soul of a philanthropist. He instinctively hated scoundrels and hypocrites. His transient political judgments were sometimes erroneous, but his moral force in politics was immense; he was unbought, untarnished and upright in his general drift. He never melted under the persuasion of friends or quailed under the insistent glance of powerfully. He left his great profession a nobler power than he found it, and it is the best spirit and attributes of Horace Greeley that have borne fruit in the growth of the spirit of political independence and the increase of its press.

The Tribune, with its rapid success under Greeley, could not help making money, but the primary ambition of Greeley was to make men dwell above the dust of the street in creed and deed. President Grant was a good master, but he went out of his way to stand up among the mourners at Greeley's funeral, for Grant was thoughtful and generous-minded, and equal to rate at his true worth this stout, lame, thin man whose scolding was an education to his country, who left more than all parties and sections glad that he was born into the nation, for whose enlightenment and elevation of mind and heart his men have succeeded in doing so much. Since Greeley's death the Tribune has probably made a great deal of money, but has it done anything else in particular to make the world remember that it was founded by Horace Greeley?" This illustrates the fact that it is the best spirit of the old-time individual in citizenship that survives today in the notable increase of newspapers everywhere, as much for independence as for prosperity.—Portland Oregonian.

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