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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1902.

SETTLEMENT OF RANGE WARS.

The range war will soon be a thing of the past, according to a prominent wool grower. It will not be settled by law or fighting, in that gentleman's opinion. The conditions that will settle the range war are already forming. Individual ownership will settle the question. In a very few years the public lands of this county will all pass into individual ownership and when there is no more public domain to graze upon then the trouble will all end.

Every wide-awake sheepman and stockman is looking out for this. Everyone is securing every acre that he can get. Already they have acquired all of the good lands where water is convenient, and now they are looking out for the mountains and every other spot that can be made available for grazing purposes. They go on the theory that if a tract even in the remotest places and of the most barren appearance, is worth grazing on and scrapping over it is worth acquiring. This they are doing in every way possible. They are buying it, homesteading it, reclaiming it under the desert acts and getting possession of all that they can in the quickest possible time.

And at the rate it is being taken up by new-comers it behooves the stockmen and sheepmen not to permit the grass to grow under their feet in the matter. Every paper in the remote sections of the country is filled with filing notices. Many of them have been established alone for the purpose of reaping the harvest brought about by this wholesale land taking. The principal editorials, locals and personals of some of these sheets are Land notices. Land-acquiring is now at its height in Oregon and Washington. Such a rush has never before been known in the history of the country. Land heretofore regarded as worthless is now being taken as rapidly as settlers can file upon it. With all of it taken the poorest will be valuable. There is not a foot that is not good for something. The man who fails to exercise his right now is likely to make a mistake; it will all soon be taken that is worth taking.

The stockman and sheepman who does not acquire large individual possessions will either have to move or go out of business. The land will be as essential as stock in the future in this country to the stockman. But the man who possesses both need never fear for the future. In the combination there is a great fortune. Many already possess both and this is already the richest stock country for its age to be found. With the sheepmen and stockmen owning their lands the range wars will close; the sheepmen will be better able to protect themselves against the coyotes also, and with all of these things brought about there is no telling what the future of this country will bring. It is great already.

The San Francisco Examiner still insists that the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight was a fake. The mayor of San Francisco received a letter the night of the fight previous to the fight that it would be ended in the eighth round. The Examiner claims that when Fitzsimmons spoke to Jeffries in the ring he said "Hit me now!" As another illustration drawn by the Examiner that it was a fake it cites the fact that Fitzsimmons almost instantly after the knock-out blow was able to

talk fluently and loud enough to be heard distinctly all over the amphitheatre, and that heretofore when men were knocked out they were not able to do this for some time.

If some of the institutions coming into the country with all of the "backing" needed at their back would do more work and less talking they would inspire more confidence. The people hardly know why it is that institutions so splendidly "backed" are seeking to get the money to make their enterprises a-go out of the people. If it is a good thing and there is such excellent backing it should not be necessary to call on the people for aid. In this day and time there is nothing to be given away and it goes to reason that everyone is "laying for snaps" instead of giving them away.

The negroes are now debarred from the republican party's deliberations in Alabama. When the republicans adopt this plan throughout the South it will begin to look alarming for the solid South. It is the negro question that has so long kept a solid South. The white people of the South regard white supremacy as the only hope they have for the future of that country.

To those who do not believe that men are receiving as high as \$8 a day to work in the harvest fields in Umatilla county it is proper to state that it is a fact that the wages range here from \$2 to \$8 a day, and there are few idle men besides, although there is work for all at these prices.

The Ontario Democrat announces that it will not take patent medicine advertisements. It says that when it becomes necessary to take that kind of business the paper will suspend.

And now it is reported that the women are naming their babies Tracy.

A SHORT HISTORY OF "54-40 OR FIGHT."

The keen interest recently aroused in the United States regarding western Canada has revived interest in the boundary settlement that kept the northwestern part of this country at 49 degrees north latitude instead of 54 degrees and 40 minutes. Briefly here are the facts of the controversy and the settlement:

The "Oregon country" extended from the northern boundary of Mexican or Spanish territory on the Pacific coast, the parallel of 42 degrees north, to the southern boundary of Russian possessions, wherever that might be. Russia, the United States and Great Britain claimed the whole of this region in a general way, though none of them expected to make good its title to so much. The American claim was based on contiguity, discovery, exploration, ceded French and Spanish claims, fur trade and later on settlement. The English claim was based on exploration, contiguity, discovery and the establishment of trading posts. The Russian claim rested on the question of the proper boundary of Alaska, unquestionably held by Russia.

In 1824 the United States agreed with Russia that it would abandon all claim to lands north of 54-40, if Russia would abandon her pretensions to all regions south of that line. That agreement left the United States and England to divide between themselves the country from 42 to 54-40. Previous to that time, in 1818, the United States and Great Britain had agreed to look upon the Oregon country as common territory, open to settlement and exploitation by both parties to the agreement, leaving the line to be settled in the future. In 1824 the United States offered to restrict the territory in dispute by surrendering all claims north of 51 degrees. The English rejected this offer and proposed the Columbia river as the boundary from the Rocky mountains to the

sea. The United States promptly declined this and offered in return to continue straight across the continent the boundary of 49 degrees established by the convention of 1818 from Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains.

The British refused this offer, so the country remained in joint occupancy, the British filling it with fur posts and getting thereby a much firmer actual hold on the country than the Americans until about 1840 when American settlers began to pour into the disputed regions. By 1843 3,000 had arrived. That made it certain that America could never accept the Columbia river as the boundary.

Hot-headed congressmen were for going ahead and giving the settlers title, thus serving notice on Great Britain that the United States purposed to hold the disputed territory against all comers. Senator Benton and others so strongly advocated the cause of the settlers that great interest was at last aroused in the boundary question, and the democrats made their campaign of 1844 on the popular plank of "54-40 or fight." They won the election but they didn't fight. Polk's administration was weak and Buchanan, his secretary of state, was too timid a man for the place. The latter decided to back down and revive the 49th parallel proposition.

Great Britain alarmed by the war spirit in the United States, accepted this compromise in 1846. Had we had a Cleveland or a Roosevelt for president when Polk was, the United States would have got somewhat more, not only in "Oregon," but along the whole northern boundary from Lake of the Woods, for the popular spirit was in favor of shoving up the whole boundary, though there was dispute only as to that portion of it west of the Rockies.—Minneapolis Journal.

SOUTHERN CHILD LABOR.

Gratifying reports come from the South of the progress of the movement for putting an end to the system of child labor which now prevails in the factories of that section of the Union. The movement is being supported by potent forces in the South itself, and is not dependent wholly or even mainly by the agitation of Northern reformers.

One of the chief factors in the campaign of education is the association of women's clubs. In those organizations are a large number of earnest, energetic and influential women who are making special efforts just now in the various states to bring about legislation which will put an end to the evil. The activity of the clubs is especially notable in Georgia, and it is announced that the leaders of that state have already prepared for the restriction of child labor a well-devised bill, whose adoption they will urge upon the legislature as soon as it meets.

It must not be supposed that the women are alone in the fight. The subject has long been under consideration in all of the Southern states. Many of the most eminent of Southern leaders have advocated reform, and while the desire of the people to encourage the establishment of manufactures has led them to hesitate to interfere with the management of the mills and the labor supply, there is an increasing public sentiment in favor of putting an end to the excessive employment of the labor of young children.

The Atlanta Constitution, in reviewing the progress of the campaign for reform, says it is now certain that in the end the reformers will win, and it advises the millmen to make terms while they can. It says:

"There is enough of both morality and business sagacity among the millmen of the South to present a satisfactory solution of the problem—one that will abolish the menace of generations of stunted, overworked and illiterate factory operatives and yet allow the reasonable employment of those who are fit to labor and who need both the work and the wages. This can be done without imperiling the investments or cutting down disastrously the profits in the cotton milling industry of the South."

From such statements of leading papers in the South it is safe to draw the conclusion that the millmen will no longer be able to convince Southern legislatures that child labor is necessary to the maintenance of Southern factories, or that laws against child labor would be a denial of the freedom of contract that is the natural right of every individual. Consequently while reform may be delayed for a time the probability is the time will be much shorter than was feared. In fact, the millmen may themselves see the folly of longer opposing the reform movement, and join with the reformers in promoting the passage of fair measures at the coming sessions of the various legislatures.—San Francisco Call.

Carl F. Kintz, inventor of an airship which Indianapolis, Ind., capitalists had backed for the aeronautic contest at the World's Fair, died a few days ago at Indianapolis.

SUMMER GOODS MUST GO

Our new Fall goods are coming in and we find room very valuable in our store. We still have some Summer goods, and we must sacrifice on these to hurry them out of the store or new stock coming in. You will wear light-weight clothing for several weeks yet, and we can save you money on all such lines. Don't these Prices "Look Good" to you?

Dress Goods

Fancy Dress Lawns, regular prices 22c and 25c, sale price, per yd... \$ 17
All 15c Batistes and Lawns, special sale price... 12
All 10c Lawns and Cords, sale price... 07
Mercerized Madras, 25c value, sale price... 18
Silk Ponginette, 25c value, sale price... 15

Shirt Waists

All 35c Waists, to close out... 25
All 50c Waists, to close out... 40
Silk Waists, black and colors, \$3.75 and... 2 75
All White Waists and Higher Grade Waists 20 per cent. off regular price

Children's Dresses

Special reduction of 20 per cent. on all grades.
Our 50c Dresses will go at... 40
Our 75c Dresses will sell at... 60
Our 90c Dresses will sell at... 70
All higher priced ones at same reduction.

Clothing

Men's Suits, our regular price \$12.50, sale price... 10 00
Men's Suits, our regular price \$15.00, sale price... 12 00
Men's Suits, our regular price \$10.00, sale price... 8 00
Boy's Suits, our regular price \$2.50, sale price... 2 00
Boy's Suits, our regular price \$3.25, sale price... 2 60
Boy's Suits, our regular price \$5.00, sale price... 4 00
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The following prices are for SATURDAY ONLY.
Calleo, all colors, 10 yards to one person, per yd... 03
Gingham, a heavy grade, per yd... 05
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Thread with other purchases, 10 spools for... 25

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1 Three year old filly.
7 Two year old mixed.
15 Yearlings.
5 Geldings—have been worked—weight 1200 and 1500.
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