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SETTLERS SEEKING IRRIGATED LANDS

Irrigation in the West is manifestly on the up-trend.

The first boom in building large irrigation works at the West was at its height 15 years ago. The investment was then very popular and Eastern and foreign money readily responded to the call of the promoters. With only a few exceptions every Western state and territory received the benefits of this expenditure.

But this development proved disappointing on the side of colonization. It was found that arid land, worthless without water, was still without practical value after the water had been provided unless there was a man there to till the soil. And this man did not come in sufficient numbers.

As an investment, irrigation lapsed into unpopularity and the active campaign of reclamation by means of private enterprise came to an end. Since then two things have happened.

The tide of settlement has caught up with irrigation. There is now but little virgin soil open to the homeseeker except in the valleys of the arid region. Furthermore, the people have become educated as to the merits of the irrigated farm. They understand what it means to have their crops insured by the ditch. They appreciate the advantages of self-sufficiency and of near neighbors offering the small, diversified irrigated farm. So they are moving into all the places prepared for them by the enterprise of other years.

California is getting many of them. But just how many will not be known until another census is taken. The railroads report that they brought 350,000 people to California during 1903, of whom only 90,000 had return tickets.

One hopeful report comes from the newly-reclaimed desert in the eastern part of San Diego county. On January 1, 1901, there was not a single white man in the neighborhood. On January 1, 1902, there was only a camp of a dozen surveyors. January 1, 1903, saw a population of about 2,000, while January 1, 1904, finds about 6,000 on the ground. They are still coming very rapidly and another year is likely to disclose an even larger gain.

The beautiful Yakima Valley in Eastern Washington is witnessing a similar growth. Indeed, this holds true of many parts of the Pacific Northwest drained by the Columbia river and its tributaries, including Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho.

The Rocky mountain states are finding a strong demand for their irrigated lands. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico are gaining recruits very rapidly. And, perhaps, more encouraging than anything else is the activity of settlement in the long-neglected state of Nevada. Railroad and mining development have much to do with it, but Nevada is also the beneficiary of the general movement of population to irrigated lands.

The lesson of all this is that the inauguration of the new national irrigation policy is well-timed and that the duty of saving the public lands for actual settlers presses urgently upon congress. It can no longer be claimed that the people do not crave homes in the West. They are clamoring at the doors of this great empire and every acre that the government shall reclaim will be promptly taken by those who are ready to cultivate the soil in good faith.

If we have needed the speculator in the past as a sort of advance agent of prosperity we need him no longer. The land laws under which he has grown rich should be repealed and a true homestead law put in place of them, so that no one except the actual settler can get possession of this public property.—William E. Smythe.

FOR BONDED WAREHOUSE

PORTLAND TO HAVE IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Object of Bonded Warehouses is for Storage of Liquor Under Government Bond Exclusively—Will Mean Large Expenditure for Portland and Also Large Corps of Employees.

"The establishment at Portland of a bonded warehouse for the United States internal revenue service," said David M. Dunne, collector for the district to the Oregon Daily Journal, "will fill a much needed want in the Northwest and will mean much to the business interests of Portland and the state. The internal revenue service has no bonded warehouse in the Northwest at the present time. The nearest is at San Francisco."

Further than the notification that a warehouse is to be established at Portland, Collector Dunne has received no information regarding the institution and is, therefore, not in a position to give out particulars.

"It will be for the sole purpose of storing liquors and wines, subject to tax," he said.

Throughout the country bonded warehouses are few in number. In Kentucky, where a great deal of whiskey is distilled, there are several. Their establishment and management is under the jurisdiction of the treasury department.

By means of the bonded warehouse system manufacturers of liquor may store their products and are not obliged to pay the revenue tax until the whiskey is taken from the place. Aside from the payment of storage rates the distiller is not obliged to put up any money and has the use of funds that otherwise would have to be expended in payment of the tax, until he is ready to place his product on the market. In a majority of cases liquors that are aging are stored in a bonded warehouse.

Aside from allowing the producer the use of the revenue money until his liquor is ready for the market, the bonded warehouse is a testimonial of the purity of the goods. The term "bonded in bond" is used by the distiller as a guaranty of the genuineness of his wares.

"The construction of the warehouse," said Mr. Dunne, "will mean an expenditure of quite a sum of money and conduct of the establishment will necessitate a considerable corps of employees."

RULES OF WAR.

International Law Covering All the Questions of Rights and Privileges.

Formal declaration of war is not necessary.

Notice of bombardment is given when admissible to let non-combatants escape. It is no infraction of the common law of war not to notify the enemy.

Bombardment of unfortified towns is not permitted by the law of nations unless the inhabitants oppose the enemy.

Ambulances and military hospitals containing sick or wounded are neutral property and shall be protected by either belligerent.

The neutrality ceases when armed forces shall occupy either.

Surgeons, nurses and attaches of hospitals or ambulances shall enjoy the benefits of neutrality when caring for sick or wounded.

A wounded soldier in a dwelling is a protection thereto.

Wounded or sick shall be cared for by friend or foe.

Warring nations have the right to confiscate all movable property belonging to the enemy.

Private property may be seized when necessary.

Property of the enemy in a friend's ship may be seized.

Property of a friendly nation in an enemy's ship should be returned if seized.

On the high seas the right to search for contraband of war is un-denied and does not infringe on neutral rights.

An enemy's commerce under neutral disguise has no claim to neutral immunities.

An attempt to cover contraband of war from seizure identifies a neutral ship with the belligerent she tries to protect.

Neutrals may sell to either belligerents any articles they desire to buy.

Furnishing money to belligerents is not a breach of neutrality.

Arms and ammunition may be shipped to a belligerent from a neutral port by a neutral subject, subject to capture by the other belligerent.

It is a breach of neutrality for one sovereign to recruit in another's country.

Sending armed ships to belligerent ports for sale is permissible, but such ships may be seized by the opposing belligerent.

It is permissible under the neutrality law to leave the United States with intent to enter belligerent service. It is against the law of nations to permit men to enlist before leaving the country.

A foreign minister enlisting men in this country may be expelled by the president.

The attempt of one government to enlist troops in another country without permission is cause for war.

For a neutral to permit a belligerent to fit out in his ports to cruise against the other belligerent is a breach of neutrality.

DRUMMER FROM HEAVEN.

Traveling Man Dumbfounded Clerk in a Spokane Hotel.

Clerk Armstrong of the Hotel Ridd-path has met with about all the queer vicissitudes of the average clerk, but this morning he was treated to something that made his eyes blink and caused him to wonder if his eyesight was deceiving him or if he had suddenly been transmigrated to some other globe, says the Spokane Press.

A traveler came to the hotel this morning. He looked as most travelers do with nothing out of the ordinary about him. But he registered from Heaven. That struck the clerk as being queer and he gazed at the name, J. E. Markwell, then at the individual who signed it, all the time keeping himself in readiness to dodge in case the man showed signs of distemper.

Armstrong was too dumbfounded to inquire as to whether Mr. Markwell had come via the hot air line or flying machine route until the man from Heaven left the office. An investigation was started.

Things became more puzzling than ever until they were cleared up by a traveling man volunteering the information that Markwell was from Horse Heaven, a stretch of country about a hundred miles long down in the Columbia river section of the state.

THE RUSSIAN FAMILY.

Eight Persons Make Up Average Family, With an Annual Income of \$221.50.

An analysis of the average Russian peasant's family in the provinces of Russia, and their economic conditions, is as follows:



ECZEMA KEPT SPREADING.

Six years ago my wife had a breaking-out below her knees. At first red bumps appeared, but soon white, husky sores came, and when these would shed off the place became red again, and would itch and burn so that she found it impossible to sleep. At times a yellow water ran from the bumps, and it kept getting worse and worse. Our family physician pronounced it Eczema, and prescribed ointments and powders, but it kept spreading, breaking out on her body and arms, and almost closed up her ears. The druggist at Garner told me to try S. S. S., which she did, and after taking several bottles was cured, and is well to-day and has been for years. W. A. HOUTT. Garner, N. C.

The humors and poisons that produce the itching eruption, roughness and redness of the skin, must be rooted out before there is complete relief from the terrors of Eczema. Nothing applied externally does any permanent good, for whenever the blood is overheated, or the skin is reacting during Spring and Summer, the disease breaks out again. You can't rely upon washes, soaps and salves, or such things as are applied to the surface, for they do not reach the seat of the trouble, which is internal and deeply implanted in the system; the blood is aflame with the itching, burning humors, which are carried by the circulation to the surface and are being constantly forced out through the glands and pores of the skin, and you can never heal the sores or stop the aggravating eruptions with external applications.

To neutralize the acids in the blood and expel the humors and poisons is the only way to get permanently rid of this torturing skin trouble, and no remedy known does this so quickly and thoroughly as S. S. S. It purifies the blood and restores it to health, and the outbreak of the poison through the skin ceases, and the sores and eruption gradually disappear. S. S. S. builds up the thin acid blood, makes it rich and strong, and restores to it all the elements of nutrition, and drives from the circulation all impurities; and under the tonic effect of S. S. S. the general system is invigorated and toned up, and you not only get rid of your old skin trouble, but the health is benefited in every way. S. S. S. being a strictly vegetable medicine, acts gently, leaving no bad after-effects, as do Arsenic, Potash and other minerals which are usually prescribed in skin diseases.

Eczema cannot be cured by anything applied to the surface of the body; the blood must be purified and the cause removed, and in no other way can this deep-seated skin disease be reached. If you have Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Nettle Rash, or any form of Eczema, you will find S. S. S. does its work well and thoroughly, and relieves the itching and burning, soreness and pain, and soon produces a lasting cure.

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SSS

will find S. S. S. does its work well and thoroughly, and relieves the itching and burning, soreness and pain, and soon produces a lasting cure.

ECZEMA

The Blood Aflame with an Itching
Humor that sets the
Skin on Fire.

Eczema, the most common and terrible of all skin troubles, begins sometimes with a slight redness of the skin, which gradually spreads, and as the inflammation and itching increase, the entire system is thrown into a restless, feverish condition. Soon little watery blisters or pimples break out, from which a clear liquid or yellow fluid is discharged, which forms thick crusts and sores, or falls off in fine particles or scales, leaving the skin raw and tender, or hard and dry like parchment. Eczema attacks most frequently the legs and arms, back and chest, face and hands, and is a disease that comes and goes in the earlier stages, but is a perpetual torment and constant annoyance when chronic. At times the itching and stinging is so great that the sufferer, driven almost to distraction and tortured beyond endurance, scratches and rubs till the skin is broken and bleeds; but this only aggravates and spreads the disease.

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South Dakota Socialists.
Sioux Falls, S. D., March 15.—The socialists are the first of the political parties in the field in South Dakota this year. They assembled in state convention here today to nominate a full congressional and state ticket. The party will wage a long and aggressive campaign with a view to making the best possible showing at the polls next November.

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