

Coquille City Herald.

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The Timber-Land Law.

Commissioner Hermann urges in his annual report that the timber lands be turned over to his office in which he thinks business relating to them should be attended to, rather than by the Secretary of the Interior and his assistants, as it seems to be the practice. If any fraud is being perpetrated, Mr. Hermann wants the job of looking into them, and his suggestion seems reasonable.

However that may be, the Commissioner's recommendation as to the price of timber lands is timely and ought to be acted upon by Congress at the earliest opportunity. Under the law, passed 30 years ago timber lands, regardless of real value, are sold at \$2.50 per acre. One 160-acre tract may be worth only \$5, \$10 or \$20, while others are worth 100 or three times as much. The Commissioner mentions \$100 an acre as the value of some of these lands, yet they are all sold indiscriminately at the same price, \$2.50 per acre.

If these lands were actually taken in good faith, secured and held, as contemplated by the law, by actual individual settlers, it would not be so important to raise the price; the Government would then be simply giving a great many citizens a good bargain. But since the lands immediately or soon pass, after entry, into the hands of speculating capitalists the Government ought to get nearer a fair price for them. As it is, a comparatively few capitalists are making millions of dollars out of the people. Mr. Hermann says that during the 30 years that the law has been in force, the Government has received only \$13,000,000 for its timber lands, and that such lands sold in that time are worth at least \$130,000,000; that is, the Government has made a gift of \$117,000,000, less some expenses and interest, to the purchasers of the lands, most of which are owned by a comparatively few persons or syndicates.

This is wrong, even shameful; yet it is to be observed that these lands, if held in single tracts of 160 acres each, by as many individuals, as many individuals as contemplated by the law, would have a far less value than they now have. The timber on a single tract might be worth but a little to the individual settler if he kept possession of it, because he would not be able to utilize and market it; the value of the timber lies somewhat in the very fact that a large contiguous area can be secured by the same person or a company, able to log it, build and operate mills and possibly a railroad, and so get the timber manufactured and taken to a market. So that the tendency to large holdings is not only natural but almost necessary, and is probably irresistible. Too stringent a law will somehow be evaded, as the present law has, to such an extent that the Secretary of the Interior is loudly crying "fraud." There has been "fraud," of course, but it has been scarcely disguised, and was invited by the very strictness of the law's requirements and by the nature of the situation.

But whatever if anything the Federal Government may do Oregon assessors can at least get in some useful work for their respective counties in valuing these timber lands. It is absurd to assess at \$2 or \$3 an acre land on which the timber is worth \$40 or \$50 an acre. Since these speculators have gotten rich or much richer out of the rise in the value of these lands, they should be compelled to pay taxes on them somewhat in proportion to their actual value.—Telegram.

Politics A Big Farce.

New York, Nov. 3.—Politics was discussed in many pulpits in this city, and lessons were drawn from the conflict now being waged. Rev. Robert Paddock, in an address before the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, said: "It is strange that ministers do not talk politics. It is a pathetic condition of society and Christianity if preachers fail to take their part in the discussion of political subjects. Parishioners should demand that their ministers interest themselves in politics. A man cannot be a good Christian if he does not exercise all the privileges and duties of good citizenship.

"Hundreds and thousands are selling their votes every day. What does it mean? It means that those men realize no responsibility to the state, certainly not to God, and none to themselves. What a farce it is for Christian men to go to the polls and imagine we have a choice. We may gain our rights by attending and demanding those rights at the primaries."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets all druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each package.

Half-Tones By Wire.

Cold shudders will run down the backs of ladies of fashion, actresses, wives of millionaires, and public men to learn that fate has a still worse form of portrayal in store for them. Bad enough are the imaginary portraits which the staff of some of our esteemed but illustrated contemporaries are compelled to grind out when no photograph of the victim can be obtained. But they carry their own innocuous imbecility on their faces. They gratify the public thirst for a picture, any old picture; they use up space and economize test, and they can be used over and over again, like the jokes of J. Miller, whenever it seems worth while to alter them a bit to suit a fresh name. The new method is more relentless, for it means a real photograph as the foundation of the picture.

Given the bride of a distinguished crackman in Missouri or the leader of a lynching bee down South, and something happening that starts a journalistic call for her or his portrait, any photograph of the interesting person can be telegraphed to the metropolis and received as a "pictorial message," a stylus at the receiving end slowly and surely drawing a copy of the original as it appears on a half-tone plate at the sending end. Actually, the main features and an approach to a likeness can be telegraphed from the zinc plate at one end to the "moving pen" at the other. A fairly good copy is the result.

The pains and penalties of being remarkable for riches or public office, or some other attribute which renders the citizen a prey to the press, will now affect the more test coarser of the land. Whoever a camera and a telegraph wire have penetrated no one will be safe from publicity over night. And the worst of it is that these pictures will not be fancy portraits, in which beldames of eighty are shown as sinpering maidens and men of exiguous dimensions are designed according to the front elevation of Goliath, but they will have an awful realism about them, so that the victims' own friends must recognize them, and will be unable to deny their authenticity.

There are people capable of acclaiming the "electrograph" as a signal feat in civilization, an advance instead of a backsliding. They mander about the usefulness of this deadly machine because the features of an escaping criminal can travel alongside his train and arrive before him at his destination, thus enabling the police to meet him at the station with a portrait in hand for purposes of identification. Witness, they do not reflect that for the sake of a little usefulness great damage may ensue. Appalling is the thought that a great financier on whom the price of stocks depends may be kokaded when suffering from a toothache, and the expression of haggardness incidental thereto may be registered the next day in the morning press, with the result that a panic starts. Our own city crop of "ugly nugs" goes a long way to make pessimists over breakfast tables; but the electrograph adds the pictures of everybody between Pekin and Land's End, between Cape Cod and the Golden Gate, and darkens thereby our lives.

Demand For Milking Machines.

The question of securing a good practical milking machine is engaging the attention of the Agricultural Department. Major Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division, states that the labor required to milk the cows of the United States is represented by the work of about 85,000 men working ten hours a day the year around. He tells me there is no effective milking machines in operation in this country, though he knows of a few in Iowa which milk one cow at a time. His division is now arranging to make a test of a Scotch machine which will milk six or eight cows at a time. The operation of this milk is said to be superior in several respects to hand milking. The action on the cow's teats is the nearest possible to the sucking of the calf, the motion having a pulling effect. The operation is performed by means of a pump attached to the milkers which sucks the milk from the cow's udder in a very rational manner. Power is, of course, required for the milk. One man attaches the apparatus to six or eight cows and then sets the pump in operation which requires about one-half horse power to run. By this means, six cows, it is claimed, can be milked in about twelve minutes.

The Department proposes to make a test on some good herd of milkers—possibly the herd at St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum near Washington—selecting twelve uniform milk cows and on six of them using the milking machine for a period of weeks while the other six are milked in the

usual way. This will give some idea of the practical value of the machine. It is a well known fact that where cows are milking rapidly and with the least mental irritation on their part, their milk production is the highest.—Live Stock Journal.

"Can I Afford It?"

The fourteenth annual report of the Vermont Experimental Station, J. L. Hills, Director, contains much helpful information along feeding lines to dairymen and others. Among other problems, the feeding of silage in comparison with hay was undertaken. A uniform grain allowance was fed all the cows; then some received silage and hay and others hay only. The conclusions are as follows: 1. Seven per cent less milk and butter were made when silage was omitted from the ration than were made when it was included. This statement is likewise true for the unit of dry matter eaten. 2. The quality of milk remained unchanged. 3. Almost without exception a change from silage to hay was accompanied by shrinkage, and a change from hay to silage by increase in the milk flow. A gain of one and two-thirds cents a day per cow as a result of replacing one-third of the hay by silage, is obtained when silage is rated at \$3 per ton and hay at \$10 per ton. Prof. Hills closes his summary as follows: "The question for the dairy farmer has long since changed from 'Can I afford to build a silo?' to 'Can I afford to build a silo?'—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

Too Many Immigrants.

Mention has been made before in these columns of the greatly increased immigration to this country during the past year of people from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia, but perhaps a reader may catch a clearer idea of this volume of immigration when it is stated that it approximates in numbers the population of a great city like St. Louis or Baltimore. The Italian immigration alone about equaled the population of St. Paul, and that from Austria-Hungary was nearly as large, while that from Russia would make a city of the size of Syracuse or New Haven. The total immigration for the fiscal year was 730,798, an increase of 167,330 over the preceding year, and a number exceeded in but one previous year, 1882. After that year immigration decreased, until in 1895, owing chiefly to the "hard times" here as well as elsewhere, it amounted to but 258,000. Many of these immigrants make fairly good citizens; nearly all of them are self-supporting; yet the better judgment is that we are receiving too many immigrants from these countries.—Telegram.

The Pendleton East Oregonian is not wholly in sympathy with the movement against the "sweatbox" through the agency of which a great deal of testimony against criminals is developed. "In nearly every case in Oregon," says the East Oregonian, "of an outrageous crime within the past year, the truth has been brought out through confession" by means of the "sweatbox"; and this being so, "it may not be so bad a thing, after all. The cry against everything that seems harsh to the oversensitive is not always justified. The criminal element is never humane in its work, and a little rough treatment sometimes brings criminals to their senses. There is nothing like treating a fellow like he is at home." There is more sense than grammar in this remark. Those who come into close contact with the criminal class agree that we have of late years carried the spirit of "humanity" to a point where there is less terror than there ought to be in the practice of society in its dealings with criminals. Moral suasion and the "rule of kindness" is all very well as applied to certain types of youthful waywardness, but in dealing with habitual and hardened criminals it is wholly inadequate. The thug, the thief, the out-rigger of women, the deliberate forger, are not reached by it. Their sensibilities are hardened against sympathetic methods, which they only laugh at as marks of weakness. The suggestion that the criminal be treated "like he is at home"—that is, with a severity after his own fashion of severity and calculated to reach his calloused sensibilities—is in accord with the judgment of those best entitled to give judgment. Jails and prisons ought to be made indeed a terror to evil-doers, and since experience proves that this cannot be done by seminary methods, then the strong hand would better be applied. The codding practice has given us the prison "hero" of whom Tracy is the most conspicuous example; possibly another and severer method will yield a better result. Prison experts think so. Almost to a man they are out of sympathy with the prac-

tice which "humanitarianism" insists upon applying in relation to a class in whom all that is best in humanity has been lost.—Oregonian.

Sensation in England.

London, Nov. 3.—The excitement yesterday over the reported flight of a peer to the Continent was heightened to day by the announcement that a well known society man Bernard Frazer, has been sentenced at the Norwich Assizes to ten years' penal servitude. With him was also sentenced Arthur Thorold, the son of a clergyman, connected, as is Frazer, with one of the oldest and proudest families in the United Kingdom. The prisoners were charged with carrying on a regular campaign to deprave the morals of youth all over the country.

Team Went Over Grade.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—J. M. Hutchings, who discovered the Yosemite Valley and opened it for tourists, has been killed by his team going over the grade on his way into the famous valley. Mr. Hutchings was nearly 90 years of age, and until recently spent every winter in the Yosemite.

New York, Nov. 5.—The train bearing President Roosevelt arrived here at 11:18. The President was met by the committee appointed for the purpose and was escorted to the Masonic Temple, where he participated in the exercises attending the Sesqui-centennial anniversary of the initiation of George Washington into the Masonic Fraternity, which took place in the lodge at Fredericksburg Va., November 4, 1762.

New York, Nov. 5.—Many girls have joined the striking silversmiths in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and a general strike of 3000 silversmiths is threatened throughout Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, if a nine-hour work day is not granted. Seven firms of this city are reported to have granted the smith's demand.

The retiring editor of a Guthrie, Okla., newspaper says to his readers in his farewell address that "Any man or set of men, candidates, thugs or thieves, who say that this paper has under our management received or offered to accept a cent for the support of any candidates, policy, or any illegal or dishonest purpose, is a typical lying, slanderous vagabond, or a villain seeking office whom we have refused to support for good reasons." Newspaperdom.

Mr. Knox says we can get a good title to the Panama canal. Uncle Sam will now proceed to dig, that is, to dig for a treaty.

A Thanksgiving Dinner.

Fresh eating is usually the first cause of indigestion. Repeated attacks inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach, exposes the nerves of the stomach, producing a swelling after eating, heartburn, headache, sour risings and finally catarrh of the stomach. Kodol relieves the inflammation, protects the nerves and cures the catarrh. Kodol cures indigestion dyspepsia, all stomach troubles by cleansing and sweetening the glands of the stomach. R. S. Knowlton.



STOPS PAIN

Athens, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1901. Ever since the first appearance of my miseries they were very irregular and I suffered with great pain in my hips, back, stomach and legs, with terrible bearing down pains in the abdomen. During the past month I have been taking Wine of Cardui and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I passed the month's period without pain for the first time in years. NANNIE DAVIS.

What is life worth to a woman suffering like Nannie Davis suffered? Yet there are women in thousands of homes today who are hearing those terrible agonizing pains in silence. If you are one of these we want to say that this one

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For advice and literature, address, giving name, to The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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