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BENT ON GETTING IT

Irrigationists Line Up for National Legislation.

A dispatch to the Oregonian of the 8th, from Washington says: All of the Western members of Congress are in Washington, and there is considerable speculation among them as to what progress will be made this winter with the National irrigation movement. The emphatic declaration in favor of the construction of irrigation works and their control by the National Government which President Roosevelt had in his message will make the National irrigation more or less an Administration measure, and as such it will receive more consideration from certain members of Congress than it did during the last session.

All irrigation bills are presumably referred to the arid lands committees in House and Senate. The chairmanship of both these committees were given to Oregon last year, and while Eastern Oregon is in the arid region and interested in irrigation, there are other States far more deeply concerned in the programme made in the reclamation of desert lands.

Speaker Henderson was not looked upon last Winter as particularly friendly to the National irrigation movement. Representative Tongue was made chairman of the committee of the arid lands in the House. Mr. Tongue was not only indifferent to the interests represented in his committee but on various occasions last Winter avoided calling the committee together any oftener than was absolutely necessary.

The irrigation advocates, recognizing this fact, secured a reference of some of the irrigation measures to the public lands committee and secured a hearing. As soon as Mr. Tongue realized this he showed more activity and galvanized his committee into some semblance of life.

In the Senate the chairmanship of the committee on arid lands also went to an Oregon man, Senator Simon, who takes merely a perfunctory interest in such matters. Notwithstanding the large number of irrigation advocates in both House and Senate, the cause is apparently leaderless and lacks influential, persistent workers, about whom sentiment and effort can crystallize.

President Roosevelt in his message, came out flat-footed for the construction of a few large reservoirs by means of a national appropriation, such works to remain under national control. The President is emphatically in favor of something being done. This may lead to a re-construction of both House and Senate committee, in such a way as to give them greater strength and importance.

It is probable that the Newlands bill will be re-introduced. This bill provides that all of the money received from the sale of public lands in the arid states shall be used for the building of irrigation works; these works to be constructed and operated by the National Government. The appearance of this bill will undoubtedly lead to the introduction of what is known as the "State Engineer's Bill," which provides the same kind of a fund from the same source as does the Newlands bill, but which puts the control of the money and work in the hands of the various state authorities. A fight between the advocates of these two measures might lead to the defeat of both

ills and a concentration of the irrigation forces upon the proposed laws providing for specific enterprises, such as those mentioned.

There is considerable opposition in the House to any bill such as the Newlands bill, which is indefinite in its terms. Members assert that under the Newlands bill there is no knowledge as to what amount of money would be available for irrigation, and that Congress and the people would be better satisfied with a definite appropriation each year than to depend upon a fluctuating amount derived from the sale of land. The idea of creating a special arid land reclamation fund from the sale of public lands does not seem to be particularly popular, most of the older members preferring definite and final action one way or the other in each appropriation bill.

The irrigationists are stronger this year than they were last year, and they have the added prestige of emphatic Presidential support for the principle they advocate. There are certain general lines, however, under which they will work, and whatever is accomplished will conform to these lines, many of the details being considered as unimportant. The demands are for an increased appropriation for investigation and surveys; appropriations amounting to at least several million dollars for the building of a number of irrigation reservoirs, dams or canals, which have been selected by the Geological survey as most desirable; the reservation of all public lands thus improved by the Government for the exclusive benefit of actual homestead settlers, and the adoption by Congress of the general principle that the reclamation of the arid public domain by the Government is as legitimate a public function as the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country.

It seems to be generally conceded that considerable progress along these lines will be made during this session of Congress, though nothing will be accomplished without a hard fight, and what is accomplished will be merely a beginning of the great work which lies before the Government in making the remainder of the public domain salable and habitable.

Rep. Pearce, Republican, of Maryland, has proposed a plan of dealing with the tariff and trusts some what similar to the plan proposed last year by Representative Babcock. The bill authorizes and directs the suspension of tariff duties on imports when their sale or manufacture are monopolized. Provision is also made for a commission to report to the President on the subject

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

From His Message Submitted to Congress Last Week.

A Pacific cable at once.
A National naval reserve.
A safe and elastic currency.
Rate-cutting should be prevented.
The Nicaragua Canal is a necessity.
Re-enactment of Chinese exclusion.
Abolition of convict contract labor.
The merchant marine should be restored.
Extension of the rural free delivery system.
That anarchists should be kept out of the country.
A Cabinet Department of Commerce and Industries.
Enforcement of the eight-hour law on Government work.
The Census Office should be made a permanent Government bureau.
He does not commend the reciprocity treaties, but asks attention to them.
Four thousand additional seamen and 1000 additional marines should be provided.
That in arid states the only right to water that should be recognized is that of use.

The Navy needs this year several additional battleships and heavy armored cruisers.
That anarchy should be declared a crime against the human race by the treaties among civilized powers.
Nothing should be done to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time.
That trusts should be supervised and regulated; that full and accurate information regarding them should be made public.
That the President should by law have the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture.

A general staff should be created for the Army, and the present staff and supply departments should be filled by details from the line.
That the Federal Courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who attempts to kill the President or his constitutional successors.

Immigration laws should exclude all anarchists; educational test for immigrants, who should also be able to earn "an American living."
The Monroe Doctrine should be continued as the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States.

Our militia law is obsolete and worthless, and the organization and armament of the National Guard of the states should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces.

Indian tribal funds should be broken up and divided into individual holdings. The number of Indian agencies should be reduced, the ration system abolished, and the Indian treated as an individual.
That the Federal Government should build great storage works to reclaim large arid region; that these lands should be reserved by the Government for actual settlers; and that the cost should, so far as possible, be repaid by the land reclaimed.

That the functions exercised by the General Land Office and United States Geological Survey in regard to the forest reserves should be given to the Bureau of Forestry; that the scientific bureaus should be put under the Department of Agriculture.

YOUR FUTURE TAXES.

The New Law is Now in Effect and Should be Read by All.

At the last session of the legislature a new law was passed in regard to the collection of taxes which law took effect on December 1, 1901, and in substance is as follows:

1. If you pay your taxes on or before March 15th you will be allowed a rebate of 3 per cent.
2. If you pay your taxes between March 15th and up to and including the first Monday in April, there will not be any rebate allowed and neither will there be any penalty or interest added.
3. If your taxes are not paid on or before the first Monday of April, they will become delinquent, when there will be added a penalty of 10 per cent and the tax will also draw interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum in addition to the penalty.

4. If you pay one-half of your taxes on or before the first Monday in April, then the remaining half may run up to and including the first Monday in October following; but if the last half of tax due is not paid by the first Monday of October, it becomes delinquent, and there will be added to such balance a penalty of 10 per cent, and in addition, such balance will bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the first Monday in April until paid.

5. On all personal property taxes, if one half is not paid on or before the first Monday in April the law compels the sheriff to levy upon and collect the same after May 1st, hence to prevent a levy upon personal property after May 1st, it will be necessary for one half to be paid as above stated.

6. The law compels the sheriff to sell all lands on which taxes have not been paid, and that such sale shall not be held later than March 1st of the year in which the levy is made.

7. The property will be sold to the person bidding the lowest rate of interest, and certificates will be issued therefor, and deeds given to such property sold, unless redeemed within three years from the date of such sale.

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by H. M. Horton, Burns; Fred Hayes, Harney.

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"While suffering from a bad case of piles I consulted a physician who advised me to try a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," says G. F. Carter, Atlanta, Ga. "I procured a box and was entirely cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a splendid cure for piles, giving relief instantly, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers. Surgery is unnecessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure any case. Cuts, burns, bruises and all other wounds are also quickly cured by it. Beware of counterfeits. City Drug Store, H. M. Horton, prop.; Fred Hayes, Harney."

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