

PROTECT SETTLERS.

Lien Land Claim Not Really Effective Against Occupants—Burden of Proof on Railroad, Instead of Settler.

Settlers in the states of Washington and Oregon, and, in fact, in all the states through which the Northern Pacific railroad passes, are very much interested in the rulings now being made by the interior department on the act of congress of June 4, 1897, which allows the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others to select lands in lieu of lands embraced in the various forest reserves and held by them under patent or under unprotected claims of squatters' rights.

In lieu of the lands so relinquished the railroad company and others was authorized to select from any vacant lands open to settlement.

The department of the interior has held "vacant lands to settlement" to mean, if necessary, all unsurveyed lands. Therefore, settlers or squatters on unsurveyed lands have been very uneasy for some time, and many of them felt that there is little prospect of holding their claims.

The land department of the railroad company, however, asserts that it is not its purpose to take the lands of any bona fide settler.

At the same time the department of the interior encourages the settlers to continue their settlement, and within three months after the acceptance of the official survey of their lands to assert their claims thereto.

The ruling of the department is that the party first initiating the right of settlement has the prior claim.

Congressman Jones, of Washington, who has just introduced a relief bill on behalf of settlers, is of the opinion that most settlers would not think of fighting the railroad company, and, therefore, the law as it was enacted does grave injustice to settlers, as a rule.

In an interview Mr. Jones said: "It has been repeatedly asserted that lands upon which there are settlers have been filed on by the railroad company under the present law. To prevent this is one of the objects of the law. I know that settlers have their remedy. That is to fight the claim of the company and establish their prior rights. This is expensive. The settlers are not wealthy. The prospect of delay is discouraging, and many prefer to abandon their settlements rather than bear the expense and delay of a contest.

"The railroad cannot complain at these provisions. If its claim to a tract of land is just it will prevail. Delay and expense cannot hurt it as they do the settler. All it has to do is to inspect the land. If it finds a settler and does not think he is there bona fide it can contest his claim as any other contestant, but it should bear the burden of such contest. These hills are introduced without any hostility to the railroad, but out of a desire to do justice to the settler. I believe the government should be quite lenient with men who are striving to reclaim the public domain, especially now when the choice land is taken up. If we had more owners of small tracts of land we would be better off."

Senator Foster and Representative Cushman have each given much attention to the claims of settlers and their rights, and in all cases there is an unqualified sentiment favorable to the pioneer and home-building squatter and settler.

Government Hospital at Vancouver. President Beebe, of the Portland chamber of commerce, at its last meeting, called attention to the bill locating a permanent general hospital at Vancouver, Wash., which has been introduced in congress by Representatives Jones, of Washington, George Taylor, jr., said that the hospital was of great importance to Portland.

"Vancouver's healthful location is well known," said Mr. Taylor. "Before long, many soldiers will be returning from the Philippines, and Vancouver is the place for them." The trustees voted to request the Oregon congressional delegation to co-operate with the Washington delegation in behalf of the Vancouver hospital. Statistics showing that Vancouver is a healthier place than the Presidio will be sent to Washington to help the bill along.

Northwest Notes. Steelhead salmon are reported very numerous in Coos bay.

The Dalles has authorized a contract for an electric fire alarm system for 10 years.

Fish Commissioner Little has arranged to plant a carload of Eastern lobsters in Puget sound waters as an experiment.

A horse, loaded with United States mail, was recently killed near the falls below Brewster valley by missing its footing and rolling over a precipice on the rocks, 150 feet below. The mail was recovered.

The Christian denomination of Albany intends to build a new church and has raised \$2,000 toward it. The pastor announces that the site of the building is to be determined by the amount of money raised, as the congregation intends to build only such a structure as may be dedicated free from debt.

The common council of The Dalles has passed an ordinance to refund \$20,000 of 6 per cent bonds at 4 per cent.

At the December meeting of the board of Thurston county commissioners the question of calling \$20,000 worth of the Olympia & Chehalis railroad funding bonds of 1889 was considered, and the call decided upon. Of course, as the bonds have 10 years yet to run the call was conditional on the disposition of the holders to release them.

A Pomeroy man has been fined \$20 for allowing his son to remain on the streets after 7:30 o'clock in the evening, in violation of a curfew ordinance.

The oldest letter-carrier in Seattle is Everett A. Hartley, whose term service dates from August 6, 1888. He will, therefore, wear two black stars.

The private banking firm at Burns has been dissolved, and in its stead a bank has been incorporated by citizens with a paid-up capital of \$25,000. J. W. Biggs is president. The news says the stockholders are prominent citizens of Harney county.

DEMAND IS QUIET.

Prices, However, Continue Steady in Nearly All Lines of Trade.

Bradstreet's says: Quietness as to demand but marked steadiness as to prices is still the leading feature in trade lines, a condition it might be remarked not uncommon at this stage of the year, which is a sort of middle ground between stock-taking and inventory time and the actual opening of the spring season.

Aggressive strength in prices is confined to a few staples, such as pork products, which are firmly held on a rather tardy recognition of the fact that supplies, both of live hogs and dead meats, are far from burdensome. Tallow, cotton-seed oil and similar products are sympathetically strong. Raw and refined sugars have both advanced this week, not apparently because of the war between the refiners being settled, but really because supplies of raw are limited.

What few lines of next season's woolen goods have been reported are at advances ranging from 25 to 35 per cent.

Iron and steel are extremely quiet, but signs of weakness are not numerous, the shading in pig iron being confined to a few grades and markets.

The demand for lumber is naturally light, but the length of supplies is notable, as evidenced by the fact that white pine stocks are 22 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Hides are dull at the East, but considerable buying is reported West, and quotations are fairly firm. Wheat including flour shipments for the week aggregate 4,348,926 bushels against 3,509,692 bushels last week.

The current week's failure returns reflect the annual clearing out of delinquent traders in a total for the week of 295, as compared with 229 last week, 304 in this week a year ago, 323 in 1898, 478 in 1897 and 412 in 1896.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$1.00@1.25 per sack. Potatoes, new, \$1.00@20. Beets, per sack, 75@85c. Turnips, per sack, 60c. Carrots, per sack, 50c. Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c. Cauliflower, 75c@1 per dozen. Cabbage, native and California, 75@90c per 100 pounds. Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box. Pears, \$1.00@1.25 per box. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 32c per pound; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 34c per pound. Eggs—24c. Cheese—Native, 16c. Poultry—9@10c; dressed, 13@14c. Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$17.00@18.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$21; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.80; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$17.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7 1/2@8c; cows, prime, 7c; pork, 7c; trimmed, 8 1/2c; veal, 8 1/2@10c. Bacon—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 50@51c; Valley, 51c; Bluestem, 63c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$3.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$15@16.00; brewing, \$18.00@18.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9.50@11; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; second, 48@49c; dairy, 30@37 1/2c; store, 22 1/2@27 1/2c. Eggs—8@10c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12 1/2c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$3.50@3.50; geese, \$7.00@8.50 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@9.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@17c per pound. Potatoes—55@85c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$1.00@1.10; carrots, \$1. Hops—7@10c; 1898 crop, 5@6c. Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 27@30c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2@7c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.50@6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3@3.50; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@14c; Valley, 20@22c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11@12c per pound. Onions—Yellow, 75@85c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 25c; do seconds, 23@24c; fancy dairy, 21@22c; do seconds, 18@20c per pound. Eggs—Store, 20@22c; fancy ranch, 27@28c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.00@19.00; bran, \$13@14.00. Hay—Wheat \$6.50@9; wheat and alfalfa, \$6.50@9.00; best barley \$5.00@6.00; alfalfa, \$6.00@7.50 per ton; raw, 30@45c per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 85@90; Oregon Burbanks, 85c@1.00; river Burbanks, 90@95c; Salinas Burbanks, \$1.00@1.25 per sack. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@1.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box. Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

BRAVE GEN. LAWTON.

HIS DEATH ROBBED THE NATION OF AN IDOL.

Dashing Volunteer of the Civil War, Fearless Indian Fighter, a Hero as El Caney and Hunter of Filipinos—Dies on the Field.

The Filipino sharpshooter's bullet which took the life of Gen. Henry W. Lawton did more. It plunged the nation in grief, for Lawton was a popular idol. The same fearlessness which cost him his life had given him a warm place in American hearts and his government regarded him as one of the most valuable of its military men.

Lawton's death occurred in San Mateo. With a small force he had left Manila for an expedition in the Mariquina valley, an insurgent stronghold. It took all night to cover fifteen miles through rice fields, mud and over rocky hills. In the morning an attack was made on San Mateo. Lawton personally directed the work. He walked along the firing line, 300 yards from the Filipino trenches, heedless of the warnings of his staff officers that his white helmet and yellow coat made him a shining mark and regardless of the bullets that fell about him. He laughed as they whistled past him. Finally one struck him in the breast, and with the remark, "I am shot," fell into an officer's arms and died almost instantly. Many tears were shed as his men, having driven the insurgents from San Mateo, followed the body of their dead general, borne on a stretcher by six stalwart cavalrymen, back to Manila.

Gen. Lawton was a victim to his sense of duty. In spite of his officers' protests he persisted in placing himself in imminent danger, remarking, "It is my duty to see what is going on on the firing line."

Gen. Lawton was the ideal soldier.

From 1858 until the Spanish war broke out Lawton was attached to the Inspector General's department, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In May, 1868, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers and as Santiago directed the operations against El Caney. The marvel is that he was not killed. He never availed himself of cover. His commanding figure was the most conspicuous thing wherever there was hot fighting, and every Spanish sharpshooter within a mile had always a chance at Lawton. When he reconnoitered, he rode preferably in front of the trenches on the firing line. When he had to move about the zone of action he went right across, regardless of any storm of bullets, even though a de-tour to the rear would avoid all danger. He simply never thought of the possibility of being hurt by bullets, he had defied them so often.

MAJ. GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON.



Courage, strength, activity and endurance were his conspicuous traits. He was a born leader, an intrepid campaigner and a dashing commander. His lion-like courage was proved in every war his government had waged since he was a stripling, and his rise from a private volunteer in 1861 to a brigadier general in 1869 was by sheer merit. He had not yet been made a brigadier general when he died, but the War Department was preparing his commission when the news of his death came. One of the best Indian fighters that our army ever produced, he carried Indian tactics into his campaign against the Filipinos, thus adding much to their demoralization.

Gen. Lawton was a man of striking personality. He was 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighed 210 pounds. His forehead was low and broad, and his iron-gray hair was thick and was worn erect. He rendered himself even more conspicuous in the field than his great size would have made him by always being actually in the lead of his men. He was frequently warned that he needlessly exposed himself, but he laughed at all suggestions of danger. His fellow officers admired him; to his men he was an idol and an inspiration.

From School to Battlefield.

Lawton's birthplace was Manhattan, Ohio, and he first saw the light on St. Patrick's day, 1848. As a boy he was in the West with his father, and when he was 10 years old the family located at Fort Wayne, Ind., which he ever since regarded as his home. He was a student in college when the civil war broke out. He left school and enlisted as a private in the Ninth Indiana. Four months later he was first lieutenant in the Thirtieth Indiana, and with that regiment he served to the end of the war, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel with the brevet of Colonel. When peace established he left the service and be-

came a contractor for army supplies. He would sell his own rice to the government for army rations at an enormous profit, and pocketed a handsome rake-off on all other supplies furnished to the tens of thousands of soldiers in the Pechili province. Then he was chief supreme of the custom houses for a long distance around the Gulf of Pechili, and there was nothing mean about the stream of gold that poured into his strong-box through this channel. It has long been notorious that one of the methods he employed was to import quantities of goods through his agents without the payment of a cent of duty, and then sell the goods at a round figure to his countrymen. This method of money-making finally involved the old gentleman in trouble, charges were made against him, and he came near losing his official head; but his power was so great and his real services to the state were so valuable that he was almost invulnerable in spite of the many enemies who have always been ready to accuse him.

There was once a Viceroy named Tsel-Kwo-Fan, who was said to have died without leaving a single enemy behind him, for, according to his satirical countrymen, he had killed them all while he was alive. Early in his political career Li Hung Chang is said to have followed this illustrious example, but for many years he has been too powerful to think it worth while to pay the slightest attention to his rivals and opponents, except those who were so powerful themselves that he could not with impunity inflict personal vengeance upon them.

One of the greatest sources of money-getting employed by Li Hung Chang during the later years of his career as Viceroy was as a money lender. There is little doubt that he was the king of pawnbrokers the world over. His loan offices were scattered far and wide over his province, and he loaned great sums of money on mortgages and on pledges of personal property. In a country where no legal rate of interest is fixed this business has brought enormous returns to Li Hung Chang.

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In November the whereabouts of Gens. Lawton and Young, on account of the rapidity of their movements, became almost as mysterious as that of Aguinaldo. But it was understood that Gen. Lawton was ambitious to capture the Filipino leader, and that he would run him down if possible. It was just such a chase as he made after Geronimo, the Apache. Many of the General's horses were dying, and the soldiers, and even some of the officers, marched ahead half naked, their clothes being torn to pieces in getting through the jungles. Hundreds of them were bare-footed. Bread was scarce and carabao meat and bananas made up their rations.

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Gen. Lawton, like so many eminent soldiers, died poor. He owned nothing except a piece of property in California which he purchased several years ago for \$15,000, but which is mortgaged for half that sum. To aid his family a bill was introduced into both House and Senate providing for a pension of \$2,000 a year for his widow, and an appeal was made for a popular subscription, to which there was a generous response.

WEALTH OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Some of the Ways in Which He Accumulated Enormous Fortune.

Li Hung Chang, the most conspicuous Chinese of the age, is often called the richest man in the world. This assertion is easier made than proved, for nobody knows how rich he is. His fortune may certainly be counted by millions of dollars, but how many millions is purely conjectural. One way in which Li for many years made an enormous sum of money was to use thousands of soldiers in his own private enterprises without paying them a cent for their labor. In the course of time he purchased extensive estates in the rice-growing regions and raised more bushels of rice every year than the bonanza farmers of North Dakota used to raise of wheat. He got his labor for nothing and his great crop of rice was almost care-free. He simply turned his soldiers loose in the rice fields, and they had to be content with the rations and the miserable pittance paid to them by the government.

The great man also became his own contractor for army supplies. He would sell his own rice to the government for army rations at an enormous profit, and pocketed a handsome rake-off on all other supplies furnished to the tens of thousands of soldiers in the Pechili province. Then he was chief supreme of the custom houses for a long distance around the Gulf of Pechili, and there was nothing mean about the stream of gold that poured into his strong-box through this channel. It has long been notorious that one of the methods he employed was to import quantities of goods through his agents without the payment of a cent of duty, and then sell the goods at a round figure to his countrymen. This method of money-making finally involved the old gentleman in trouble, charges were made against him, and he came near losing his official head; but his power was so great and his real services to the state were so valuable that he was almost invulnerable in spite of the many enemies who have always been ready to accuse him.

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One of the greatest sources of money-getting employed by Li Hung Chang during the later years of his career as Viceroy was as a money lender. There is little doubt that he was the king of pawnbrokers the world over. His loan offices were scattered far and wide over his province, and he loaned great sums of money on mortgages and on pledges of personal property. In a country where no legal rate of interest is fixed this business has brought enormous returns to Li Hung Chang.

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MORMON ROBERTS' WIVES AND THEIR HOMES.



(Mrs. Celia Dibble Roberts and house in Centerville; Mrs. C. A. Roberts and house, Centerville; Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts and house, Salt Lake City.)

There are probably few men in the United States in which the public has a greater interest than Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon, the question of whose eligibility to hold a seat in Congress became a matter of national concern. The three wives of Mr. Roberts take life easy in their Utah homes, even though Mr. Roberts is under indictment for bigamy in Utah. Wife No. 1, Mrs. C. A. Roberts, and wife No. 2, Mrs. Celia Dibble Roberts, live in separate houses in Centerville, a few miles distant from Salt Lake City. The third wife, Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts, maintains an establishment in Salt Lake City. It is said that all the Mrs. Roberts are as happy as if each was the only wife of one man.

gan the study of law. He was attending Harvard University in 1896 when he received a commission as Second Lieutenant of regulars upon the recommendation of Gens. Sheridan and Sherman. After a brief service in the infantry he was made a Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry, and with that regiment he was identified in nearly all the important events of his subsequent career. In 1870 he was made a captain, and it was while in this position that he led the Southwest of the murderous Geronimo.

His regiment did nothing but fight Apaches for years, and Lawton studied them as a naturalist studies venomous snakes, and took much the same view of them. In 1880, when Geronimo and his Apache band of thieves had been off the San Carlos reservation a long time, raiding in the vicinity, Lawton was sent after them by Gen. Miles. The cavalrymen chased the Indians over the deserts and into the mountains. Their horses gave out and they followed on foot. Their rations gave out and they lived on what they could gather as they moved. They ran Geronimo down, after covering 1,380 miles. One day one of the old chief's braves came into camp with a message. Geronimo wanted to talk, and Lawton went alone to see him. An Apache is no more trustworthy than a mad dog, but Lawton sat down with the treacherous chief in the midst of his warriors and powpowed with him to such effect that he presently led him and his war party prisoners to Gen. Miles.

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In the Philippine Jungles. In January, 1899, he was sent to the Philippines and did the severest fighting. He relieved Gen. Anderson in command of the regular troops, and on April 10 he captured Santa Cruz, a Filipino stronghold at the extreme end of the lake near Manila. There was sharp fighting, and Lawton led his troops, using the Indian tactics which he had learned so well on the Western plains. Then he captured San Rafael after a jungle fight, and then San Isidro, the insurgent capital. President McKinley sent him congratulations for these successful operations. His operations covered the entire central part of Luzon. Up to the day of his death Lawton was in the field almost constantly, dispersing the insurgents and cutting off the ammunition and supplies. He was under fire several times, but he drove the insurgents before him

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WEALTH OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Some of the Ways in Which He Accumulated Enormous Fortune.

Li Hung Chang, the most conspicuous Chinese of the age, is often called the richest man in the world. This assertion is easier made than proved, for nobody knows how rich he is. His fortune may certainly be counted by millions of dollars, but how many millions is purely conjectural. One way in which Li for many years made an enormous sum of money was to use thousands of soldiers in his own private enterprises without paying them a cent for their labor. In the course of time he purchased extensive estates in the rice-growing regions and raised more bushels of rice every year than the bonanza farmers of North Dakota used to raise of wheat. He got his labor for nothing and his great crop of rice was almost care-free. He simply turned his soldiers loose in the rice fields, and they had to be content with the rations and the miserable pittance paid to them by the government.

The great man also became his own contractor for army supplies. He would sell his own rice to the government for army rations at an enormous profit, and pocketed a handsome rake-off on all other supplies furnished to the tens of thousands of soldiers in the Pechili province. Then he was chief supreme of the custom houses for a long distance around the Gulf of Pechili, and there was nothing mean about the stream of gold that poured into his strong-box through this channel. It has long been notorious that one of the methods he employed was to import quantities of goods through his agents without the payment of a cent of duty, and then sell the goods at a round figure to his countrymen. This method of money-making finally involved the old gentleman in trouble, charges were made against him, and he came near losing his official head; but his power was so great and his real services to the state were so valuable that he was almost invulnerable in spite of the many enemies who have always been ready to accuse him.

There was once a Viceroy named Tsel-Kwo-Fan, who was said to have died without leaving a single enemy behind him, for, according to his satirical countrymen, he had killed them all while he was alive. Early in his political career Li Hung Chang is said to have followed this illustrious example, but for many years he has been too powerful to think it worth while to pay the slightest attention to his rivals and opponents, except those who were so powerful themselves that he could not with impunity inflict personal vengeance upon them.

One of the greatest sources of money-getting employed by Li Hung Chang during the later years of his career as Viceroy was as a money lender. There is little doubt that he was the king of pawnbrokers the world over. His loan offices were scattered far and wide over his province, and he loaned great sums of money on mortgages and on pledges of personal property. In a country where no legal rate of interest is fixed this business has brought enormous returns to Li Hung Chang.

everywhere. His son, 11 years old, was with him in the Philippines. The youngster was under fire with his father at Santa Cruz, and the General was intensely proud of him.

In November the whereabouts of Gens. Lawton and Young, on account of the rapidity of their movements, became almost as mysterious as that of Aguinaldo. But it was understood that Gen. Lawton was ambitious to capture the Filipino leader, and that he would run him down if possible. It was just such a chase as he made after Geronimo, the Apache. Many of the General's horses were dying, and the soldiers, and even some of the officers, marched ahead half naked, their clothes being torn to pieces in getting through the jungles. Hundreds of them were bare-footed. Bread was scarce and carabao meat and bananas made up their rations.

The General