

DECREASE IS SLIGHT

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT ROLL OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Filed in the Department of State Yesterday—Statements for This Year and 1899 Compared.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 5.)

The clerk of Clackamas county yesterday filed the summary of that county's assessment roll for the year 1900, in the office of Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar, for use of the State Board of Levy.

Table with 2 columns: Property Type and Value. Includes items like 78,506 acres tillable land, 437,057 acres non-tillable land, etc.

Gross valuation \$4,595,494 Exemptions 310,653

Total taxable property \$4,284,841

For purposes of comparison the summary of the roll for last year is given below, showing in what classes of property the decrease was made:

Table with 2 columns: Property Type and Value. Includes items like 71,271 acres tillable land, 463,092 acres non-tillable land, etc.

Gross valuation \$4,714,406 Exemptions 346,446

Total taxable property \$4,367,960

Pumman Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by Dr. Stone's Drug Stores.

BIG SALES OF BIBLES.

English Statistics Show Large Demand for Scriptures—Orders Are Heavy—Bible Societies Dispose of 5,000,000 Copies in One Year.

London, Oct. 27.—Statistics issued this week show a vast increase in the circulation of the Bible. It has been stated that the opposite is the case in the United States, where publishers and booksellers are cited as having said: "There is no money in the Scriptures."

Knock-Out Drops

"I am a saloon-keeper, and used to think that rock and rye, or whiskey and quinine were proper remedies for coughs and colds. Most of my acquaintances were of the same opinion. Now I know something at least a thousand times better. It is Acker's English Remedy for Coughs and Colds. A good while ago I began to cough and found out then that rock and rye was no good. I got worse and I was beginning to think that the trouble would run into consumption. I didn't take any stock in patent medicines, but somehow or other I tried Acker's English Remedy. One bottle did the business for me—knocked that cough out completely—and it has never come back again. There is never a day passes that I don't say a good word about this wonderful medicine. I almost forgot to say that I am stronger and fresher now, since taking the remedy, than I was before the cough began. I write this letter to you, kindly and cheerfully, and am glad to do it." (Signed) CHAS. HUMBLE, Saloon-keeper, Pocatello, Idaho.

ciently significant, but even more striking is the record privately compiled, and not yet published, of the growth during the last decade. In 1891-90 the number of complete English Bibles sent out was 324,180. Each year showed a consistent, steady rise up to last year, when it was 418,215. Ten years ago the New Testament sales were 300,673, and last year 614,719. The intervening figures having somewhat fluctuated, with a general tendency to increase. Of portions of the scriptures, such as the Psalms or the gospels, 25,000 were issued in 1890-91, and last year they numbered 467,482. Not a little of that great increase being due to the fact that 125,000 copies were distributed to the troops as they left these shores for South Africa. The penny New Testament is sold at less than cost price. Since it was first brought out in 1894 over 7,000,000 copies have been issued at a loss of £25,000, as it cannot possibly be produced at its selling price. At the Oxford and Cambridge University presses, which, together with the Queen's printers, alone have the right of printing the Bible in this country, the finest typography, the choicest paper, and most artistic of bindings are requisitioned for the sacred volume, and there is not the slightest diminution to be observed in the demand for sumptuous copies.

Mr. Frowde says that the total annual output of Oxford Bibles for some years past has been upward of a million copies, and even before there was an American branch of the Oxford University press the weekly shipment of Bibles to the United States often exceeded five tons in weight. The Americans take the keenest interest in Bible and Biblical matters, as was shown very clearly at the time of the publication of the revised Testaments. Not only the authorized Bible holds its own, but the revised version is slowly but steadily increasing in popularity.

The usury laws dating back for eight centuries of English history, which were finally repealed in 1854, are revived in a form chosen to meet the ways of living of the present day by the money lenders' act of 1900. Six years ago a betting and loans (infants) act made it a misdemeanor to send to persons whom the sender knows to be infants circulars inviting the infants to borrow money. By the act of this year this provision is made effective by the enactment that the sender shall be deemed to have known that the person to whom the document was sent was an infant unless he proves that he had reasonable grounds to believe the contrary. The new act is most important as placing the whole system of money lending as a trade on a new basis.

By section 6 the expression "money lender" includes "every person whose business is that of money lending, or who advertises or announces himself or holds himself out in any way as carrying on that business." It does not include statutory pawnbrokers, or certain registered friendly societies, benefit building societies, loan societies or building societies under certain acts; or bodies corporate empowered to lend money in accordance with a special act of Parliament; or bona fide banking or insurance business, or other bona fide business that lend money, but do not exist for that purpose. Great pains are taken to prevent money lenders from transacting business in other than their own names. It is notorious that flagrant extortionate usurers have been doing business all over the country under hundreds of different attractive aliases.

But now a money lender must register himself at the proper office, "under his own or usual trade name, and in no other name, and with the address, or all the addresses, if more than one, at which he carries on his business of money lender." He must "carry on the money-lending business in his registered name, and in no other name, and under no other description, and at his registered address or addresses, and at no other address." He may enter into no agreement with respect to the advancement and repayment of money or take any security as a money lender otherwise than in his registered name, and he must on reasonable request and on tender of a reasonable sum for expenses, supply a borrower with a copy of any document relating to the loan or any security therefor. If the money lender fails to comply with the section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £100, and in the case of subsequent convictions to imprisonment for three months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or to both, or, if the offender is a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding £500. If any money lender or his agent induces, or attempts to induce, any person to borrow, or to agree to terms of borrowing, by means of false statements and representations, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for two years, or to a fine not exceeding £500, or to both.

AN AGED RESIDENT

GEORGE H. VAN WAGNER PASSED TO HIS REST YESTERDAY.

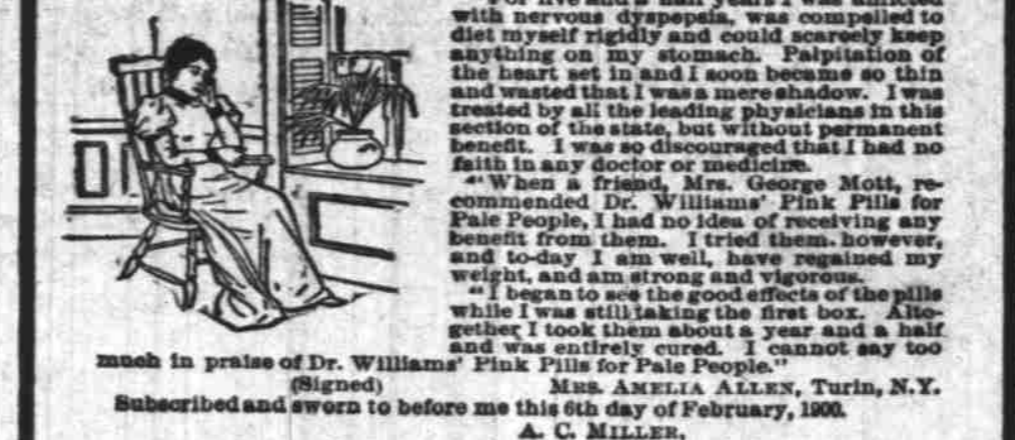
Was a Resident of Salem Since 1865—Retired from Active Business Life Ten Years Ago.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 5.)

George G. Van Wagner, died at the family home at No. 269, 13th street, yesterday morning, at 6:15 o'clock. He had been in poor health for several years past and for the last six months he had fallen so rapidly that it was realized by his relatives and friends that the end could not be far away.

George Garwood Van Wagner was born January 2, 1831 in Dutchess county, New York, and was therefore nearly 70 years old at the time of his demise. Mr. Van Wagner came to Salem in 1865, where he engaged in the furniture business, continuing in this pursuit until 1880 when he retired from active business life. He at one time served the city as an alderman. He was a highly respected citizen of Salem and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him, both as a man of business and a neighbor. Deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist church

Mental Depression is a frequent and natural result of physical weakness. Ill-health and boyaunt spirits cannot dwell in the same body. One of the most distressing of ailments is stomach trouble, but thousands of dyspeptics might be spared their misery if they but profited by the experience of Mrs. Amelia Allen which is here given in her own words.



man in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. (Signed) Mrs. AMELIA ALLEN, Turin, N. Y. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1900. A. C. MILLER, Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are made from the formula of a regular physician. They are endorsed by physicians, and praised by thousands of people who have been cured. For sale at all drug stores or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50.

and was a habitual attendant at its services. He was also a member of Salem Lodge No. 4 A. F. and A. M. and Valley Lodge No. 18 A. O. U. W. Besides the widow five children survive their father. They are: Mrs. Theo. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Mary Foster J. C. Van Wagner, and Miss Louise Van Wagner of this city, and Mrs. Lizette Frost, of Pasadena, California.

TWO NEW CORPORATIONS FORMED.

A Bank Organized by Klamath County Business Men.

In the State Department, yesterday, two new corporations filed articles and received authority to begin business operations in Oregon, as follows:

The Klamath County Bank will engage in the business of banking in Klamath Falls. The company has a capital stock of \$20,000, divided into shares valued at \$100 each. Alexander Martin, Evan R. Reames and Alexander Martin Jr., are the incorporators of record. Shiloh Post No. 77, Department of Oregon, G. A. R. will own and control property for burial purposes of deceased soldiers and others. The estimated value of the property on hand is \$100. The headquarters of the organization is at Newberg. R. B. Livy, John McCreary and John D. Shearer are the incorporators.

AN ACCIDENT AT BERRY.

John Sumpter, son of Alexander Sumpter, who lives on near Sanderson's bridge, was hurt yesterday in a way that might have proved serious. He was logging for Spaulding & Company up at Berry when the top of a tree hit him and threw him about fifteen feet. When he hit he hit the left side of his face on the blade of an axe and laid his face open from the bridge of his nose down across the face, making a gash four inches long. The blade of the axe cut through into the cavity of the nose and into the mouth. He was immediately placed on a push cart and started for Albany. After coming nine miles, a lumber was secured and the remainder of the fifty mile ride made on that, arriving in Albany at about 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Sumpter was taken at once to Dr. Hill's office, where his face was sewed up, and although he had lost considerable blood, he was doing nicely the last that was reported last night.—Albany Herald.

A NATIONAL GATHERING.

Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday received a letter from C. F. Martin, of Salt Lake City, secretary of the National Live Stock Association, urging the appointment of three delegates from this state, to meet with the association in Salt Lake City, on January 15th to 18th, next. Governor Geer has appointed W. D. Handley, of Vale, Malheur county, as one of the delegates.

"Uncle Charlie" Benson, of Sublimity, was in Salem yesterday looking after business matters. Mr. Benson came to Marion county in 1848 and took up a farm near Union Hill, three miles the other side of Sublimity. Mr. Benson said he could have taken up the land where Salem now stands, but preferred the hills about Sublimity, where he could hunt and trap for wild animals. He is 80 years old, and is still bright and active.

CAUSE OF LEPROSY.

In London Jonathan Hutchinson read a paper on the leper question in which he takes advanced ground in favor of a more rational view of the disease. He insists it is not a contagious disease, why did it totally disappear from the British islands and from inland Europe? The true cause of leprosy, he asserts, is the eating of uncooked salted fish containing the bacillus. The fact that it is dotted here and there all over South Africa, a few cases occurring here and a few

here, show that it is not contagious. So such thing as a violent outbreak as ever been recorded. There are no records of leprosy in South Africa before the Dutch introduced a number of Malay slaves to found a factory or drying fish. Leprosy is prevalent among the Hottentots who eat fish, but does not affect the various Kaffir tribes, Zulius, Bantios, and Bastutos who do not.

COLORED BUTTER RUINS COMPLEXIONS.

Would you have a beautiful skin? Then you are to avoid saffron colored butter. This advice comes from Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Food adulteration in its relations to public health has for years been a subject of special investigation by this expert. Warning against butter of deep hue has been given by Dr. Wiley to the Hundred Year Club, of which he is president. The object of the club, whose chief branch is in this city, is to promote longevity. The doctor, too, has sounded a warning in regard to a more serious phase of food adulteration. Mineral salts commonly used for adulteration by unscrupulous manufacturers are apt to be poisonous, with which thousands are stricken each year.

As a diet means as to what food should look like must in a large measure be sacrificed, we are told, if our women would have beautiful complexions. There is little butter used in this country which does not contain artificial coloring matter. The butter which comes on the most pretentious as well as the humblest table is, as a rule, of a color totally unlike that of the dairy product when it comes off the dairy from the churn. It is often of a deep saffron color. The best natural dairy butter is of a delicate light yellow or cream tint. It is only in the spring, when cows are first turned out to pasture, that natural butter is of a real yellow color. One sound of artificially colored butter will ruin a complexion, but, the expert declares, in its constant use lies the menace to a fair, clear skin. Dr. Wiley explains that dairymen formerly used turmeric for coloring purposes. The introduction of the coal tar dyes, however, provided a cheaper coloring matter, and one of the azo dyes, tropaeolin, which gives a bright yellow color, has almost entirely replaced the vegetable coloring matter. Turmeric has practically disappeared from the dairy, and the synthetic yellow has taken its place.

Coal tar, or aniline dyes, if constantly taken into the system, even in small quantities that give food a brilliant color, will eventually give the complexion a sallow appearance. Stripped of its scientific verbiage, the new explanation is that the coloring matter accumulates in the system and that eventually its effects are shown at the surface. The constant taking into the system of mineral salts, which are so largely used in food adulteration, tends, says this warning to the Hundred Year Club, to make the small arteries brittle. Were they not thus weakened they would often be able to withstand the sudden shocks and strains from unusual physical exertion or great excitement, which, in thousands of cases, cause intracranial hemorrhage and apoplexy. Many bank robbers have a large percentage of these harmful salts, and so the members of the Hundred Year Club have been advised to avoid breads, cakes and pastries in which baking powders have been used.

POWER WASTED AT THE BLAST FURNACE.

We have in the blast furnace two sources of power at present more or less wasted, namely, the surplus store of gases going to waste in the atmosphere, after the needs of the furnaces have been supplied, and the imperfect utilization of those now burnt under boilers, when power might be generated from them by direct combustion in an engine. The usual standard of working blast furnaces is about one ton of coke burnt per ton of iron made. From 100,000 to 180,000 cubic feet of high-furnace gases are produced per ton of iron smelted, or per ton of fuel burnt. Assuming that 10,000,000 tons of fuel are burnt annually in blast furnaces in Great Britain, this gives about 2,000,000,000 horse power wasted, which might be converted into useful work, especially for the production of electric energy. We have only to consider the immense output of pig iron per day from the high furnaces in England, the United States, and the

THE NEW BUSHELWOMAN.

An Ancient Practice Revived With Modern Improvements.

The Turkish bath in the larger cities of the world has developed a new industry for woman. Thus far there is no name for it, but it comes close to what in the old days was known as the trade of a bushelwoman. The modern edition and modification, however, give it an entirely different character.

The first one appeared in New York this week and made so successful a debut that others will undoubtedly come forward in the next month or two. A lady visits a bath, and after disrobing and donning a bathing tunic, hands over her clothing to the bushelwoman. She dusts it, repairs any worn or torn edging, strengthens or replaces buttons, and presses the different pieces of the wardrobe which need that kind of work. Then with an atomizer she sprays it with a perfumal disinfectant and hangs the articles in a heated room so as to expel all moisture. The process takes from a half an hour to an hour and a half, which is less than the time required for a Russian, Turkish, Roman or electric bath. The garments come out neat, spotless, "dressed," and void of all germs. The cost is moderate, and the satisfaction to the wearer unspokeable.

TO WIDEN THE SUEZ CANAL.

A Great Work to Be Undertaken by an American Engineer.

Linden W. Bates, an American hydraulic engineer, has been asked to undertake the widening of the Suez canal. He will leave London for the Mediterranean in the latter part of November at the canal company's invitation, which bears the indorsement of the British colonial office.

The corporation which controls the waterway is represented as desirous of re-equiping it available for the passage of ships of greater draught than can now be accommodated. It proposes to accomplish its object by a colossal dredging process, and Mr. Bates' services are being enlisted, owing to the fact that he has just completed three leviathan dredging ships for the Queensland government, the largest of them a seagoing barge of 1000 horsepower, which is about to leave the Armstrong-Waitworth yards at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The canal authorities, with the influence of the colonial office, have secured from the Australian colony's consent to stop tie machinery on route and test its efficacy for the purpose. On his return to Europe next year Mr. Bates will design a comprehensive scheme of river, harbor and canal improvement for the Russian government.

RISE OF AN INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE ON PUGET SOUND.

British Columbia possesses enormous potential resources in her iron deposits, but that these resources must wait for commercial development upon the development of those industries which stimulate a demand for iron. Sooner or later the political reasons which led to the construction of United States battleships on the Pacific Coast, for which, as we have seen, British Columbia iron was partially utilized, will give place to commercial reasons, connected with the development of trade on the Pacific coast, the building of a large merchant marine. Sooner or later manufacturing industries with their constant demand for the iron which is their base will be brought into being to supply the ever-increasing market of the Orient. When these things happen, British Columbia with its abundant coal and lumber in direct connection with its iron must become the seat of a great iron industry.—H. Mortimer Lamb, in The Engineering Magazine for December.

The Princess of Wales is a lover of animals, and visitors to Sandringham always enjoy a visit with her to the kennels to see her canine friends and to the pigeons which come clustering around her to be fed. Princess Henry of Battenberg has a fancy for Angora rabbits, and from the long, woolly fur of her pets she has made many useful and pretty articles. The Duchess of Newcastle has a special love for her large wolf hounds.

TREASURES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Description of Some of the Artistic Pieces of Furniture and Bric-a-brac Collected by the Presidents.

"The Art Treasures of the White House" is the title of an article in the Woman's Home Companion for December dealing with the bric-a-brac that has been accumulated in the Executive Mansion by the Presidents. In the beginning of his article Mr. Fawcett says: "There are doubtless in every large city in the country larger and more valuable collections of bric-a-brac and art furniture than that to be found in the private apartments of the Executive Mansion, but it is a question whether there is in the length and breadth of the land any other half so interesting. Rarity is, of course, a universal characteristic of the artistic gems scattered through the home of the Presidents, but better than that is the fact that almost every piece is fraught with memories and associations that make it a prized possession. Of the whole number probably half are the gifts of kings and rulers—tokens of appreciation from friendly nations—and the remainder, having been fashioned especially for the White House, have no duplicates anywhere else in the world. "This accumulation is not the product of any particular administration. President Arthur had, perhaps, more of the collector's spirit than has been inherent in any other man who has been master of the White House, and certainly he made more additions to its furnishings than any other of its occupants. "Any expenditure which the President makes for pictures or statuary or bric-a-brac or furniture, unless specially provided for, must come out of the fixed appropriation which Congress makes each year for the maintenance of the White House. Mr. Arthur chafed to spend the major part of his 'allowance' in the manner which

has been outlined. Mrs. McKinley, on the other hand, has preferred to devote the rather modest sum to beautifying her temporary home in other ways, and thus we find all about the house new mirrors, freshened decorations and other evidences of refinishing. Mrs. Cleveland added more new flowers than bric-a-brac, and Mrs. Hayes found her hobby in pretty table china rather than in the treasures that are purely ornamental."

A Minister's Mistake.

A city minister was recently handed a notice to be read from his pulpit. Accompanying it was a clipping from a newspaper bearing upon the matter. The clergyman started to read the extract and found that it began: "Take Kemp's Balsam, the best Cough Cure." This was hardly what he had expected and, after a moment's hesitation, he turned it over, and found on the other side the matter intended for the reading. 3.

SCALP BOUNTY.

State Treasurer Chas. S. Moore yesterday received several remittances the funds thus coming in being placed in the several funds for which they were intended. The treasurer of Morrow county deposited \$63.21, being the balance due from that county on the scalp bounty fund. Malheur county sent in \$205.98, the balance due from that county on bounty tax. The treasurer of Walla Walla county also remitted \$1703.23, balance due on state taxes for the year 1899.

A SALEM MAN.—Gen. W. H. Byars, of Salem, came up on last Tuesday's stage to pay a brief visit to Mr. and Mrs. David Hamilton. Mrs. Hamilton is his sister. General Byars was formerly prominent in Oregon politics, and has been State Printer, Surveyor General, and Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home. He has spent the past season surveying for the Government the mountains above Goldendale.—Fossil Journal.

TWO APPEAL CASES HEARD

Southern Oregon Litigants Appear Before the Supreme Court.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 5.)

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, two cases were argued and submitted, upon appeal, as follows: James Gaines, plaintiff and appellant, vs. Spencer Childers Jr., Mary E. Childers, Wadhams & Co., and Wallace Woods, defendants and respondents; an appeal from Jackson county. A brief statement of the case follows:

This was a suit to reform and foreclose a mortgage. The defendant, Woods, had a mechanic's lien on part of the mortgaged premises; this lien was subsequent in time to the mortgage, but the mortgage did not correctly describe the premises. Plaintiff claims Woods had actual notice of his mortgage before materials were furnished for which lien was claimed. Woods denies this but admits that his attorney told him, at the time he instituted his suit to foreclose lien, that plaintiffs claimed a mortgage on the same premises; but that the description was bad.

Plaintiff was not made a party and the lien has never been foreclosed as to him. More than a year intervened between the filing of the lien and the commencement of this suit. Plaintiff claimed that the lien was barred and he should have had a decree to that effect. The decree reformed plaintiff's mortgage, but gave Wood's lien precedence.

George A. Durkee, plaintiff and respondent, vs. Jesse D. Carr, defendant and appellant; an appeal from Klamath county. The appellant makes the following statement of his case in the court:

This action is brought to recover damages from the defendant for failing to furnish plaintiff water to irrigate a tract of land, which he declares defendant leased to him. The defendant in this case wrote to one J. F. Adams requesting him to lease the land described in the complaint, and gave him authority to rent it for such portion of the crop as he, Adams, might see fit, and to furnish money to pay for the seed grain, upon the condition that the tenant should give a mortgage upon the crop to secure the same. This was the extent of Adams' authority.

He was not authorized to furnish water to irrigate the land, nor to furnish anything except money to purchase seed. Adams executed a lease to the plaintiff purporting to act as agent for the defendant, wherein he agreed, among other things, "to furnish water from Little Klamath Ditch sufficient to properly irrigate said tract where practicable and to construct all main ditches for conveying said water on to the said tract free of charge." The defendant denied making the lease or having authorized Adams as his agent to make such a lease.

Minor orders were also made and entered of record by the court, as follows:

United States Investment Corporation, respondent, vs. Portland Hospital et al., appellants; appeal from Multnomah county; ordered on stipulation that appellants' time to serve and file brief be extended to December 31st. The City of Portland, respondent, vs. August Ericson, appellant; this being a criminal case, the parties thereto having paid filing fees by mistake, on petition for refunding the same it is ordered that the clerk refund to the parties the amount so paid.

LOOK OVER—The line of holiday goods at the New York Tracket. You will find many things to interest you, and you'll find the prices way down below regular houses. 631w2.