### WHAT EACH DEPARTMENT GETS

Resolution Passed Calling on Each Department to Keep Within the Appropriation as Fixed by Ordinance.

The City Council at a special meeting yesterday afternoon passed ordinances levying the 8-mill tax authorized by the city charter and the extra 2-mill tax authorized by the legislative act which became a law yesterday morning by the eignature of the Governor. An ordinance was also passed levying the special tax on those paying their street and sewer assessments on the installment plan. Present were Messrs. Branch, Bronaugh, Gilsan, Holbrook, Masters, Neslond, Nich-ols and Sherritt.

An invitation to the Mayor and City Council to attend Sunday's memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria was received from British Consul James Laid-law, and unanimously accepted. A telegram from City Engineer Chase,

at Salem. was read, stating that the Governor had signed, at 11 A. M., the legislative act enabling the City Council to levy an extra tax of 2 mills. The act as passed was read, showing that the funds derived from this tax were to be disposed of as follows: Fire and police judgments, with interest, amounting to about \$25,000; street repair fund of 1900, \$15,000; the balance to be applied to deficiencies in the interest fund of 1901. This was a change from the original act, which gave the City Council power to distribute the proceeds of the levy toward the deficiencies of 1900, and among the various funds of 1901. as passed was read, showing that the is funds of 1961, ection 2 of the act gives the City Coun-

cil the much-desired power to transfer money from the general fund to other departments, while section 3 limits the power of the Council to appropriate funds in excess of its revenues for the year. City Aftorney Long's substitute ordi-nance for the one passed relating to the improvement of Second street was re-ferred to the committee on streets.

The ordinance providing for revenue for raunicipal purposes during 1901, and levy-ing an 8-mill tax, according to the city charter, was then put through its three readings, and passed.

readings, and passed.

The ordinance levying the extra 2-mili tax was then passed by a vote of 7 to 2. Helbrook and Nichola voting no. An ordinance making an appropriation of \$122,140 out of the bonded indebtedness

of \$123,100 out of the bonded indebtedness fund for 1981 was passed.

An ordinance making an appropriation of \$73,862 20, in addition to the unexpended balance of 1960, making a total of \$80,000, from the fire department fund of 1961, was

An ordinance making an appropriation of \$55,623 79, in addition to the unexpended balance of 1900, making a total of \$50,000, from the police department fund, was

passed.

An ordinance appropriating \$122.217 from the general fund for the general expenses of 1891, as agreed upon by the committee on ways and means, was passed. Only two items of the original estimates had been reduced: That of \$5100 for salaries in the surveying denortment to \$500 that In the surveying department, to \$7800; that of \$2040 for salaries of two inspectors of street work, to \$1960.

ordinance was passed making a levy An ordinance was passed making a rey-of a special tax equal to the annual in-stallments and unpaid balances upon cer-tain property assessed for the cost of the improvement of certain streets and the laying of certain sewers, the owners of laying of certain sewers, the owners of which property have made applications to pay their assessments for the cost of improvements by installments, as provided by the legislative act of 183, was passed. This equals 10 per cent of the amount of the bonds issued by the city for such improvements, and amounts to a total of \$31,418.62 for the installments, and 18678 26 for interest upon unpuld balances. The tax is made delinquent on The tax is made delinquent on

ian Branch introduced the folwing resolution, directing that the sard of Public Works, the Board of Tire Commissioners, and the Board of Police Commissioners should be inrmed of their appropriations, and the w law regulating city expenditures: "Resolved, That the City Auditor be and

he is hereby authorized to notify the Board of Public Works, Board of Fire Hoard of Public Works, Board of Fire Commissioners, and the Board of Polloe Commissioners, of the amount of appropriations made by the Common Council for the expense of the departments under their control, and that the Legislature of the state, on January M. 1961, enacted a law that the City of Portland and the Common Council these of the state. and the Common Council thereof shall be limited in the muking of appropriations and in the expenditure of money during any year to the amount of revenues received for that year, and all contracts made, debts created or liabilities incurred by any officer, commission or department of said city, in excess of the revenues re-ceived and the appropriations made by the Common Council of said city, shall

The purpose of the resolution was to call attention to the necessity of keeping expenditures within the limits set by the

The question of the payment of flexes at miles. due the Portland General Electric Company on last year's lighting contract was brought up by Councilman Branch, but no action was also no action was taken, as no recommenda Works, by which the contract was made.

### BESTIRS ITSELF TO ACTION Irrigation Committee Decides on Counter Arid Land Legislation, .

WASHINGTON, Jan. M.-Representatives from Western States have about concluded that they will not get recogni-tion on any river and harbor bill for irrigation schemes, and they have accord-ingly been rustling around of late, to see what course will be best to secure the earliest action upon the various irrigation schemes that are pending, or which may be proposed. Among the various bills that mature in the next few years. The Delaware & Hudson by this refunding will efmany and diverse propositions. The fact, however, that the prime object of these members is to secure Governmental asmany and diverse propositions. The fact, feet a saving equivalent to 1 per cent inveceet, that the prime object of these upon the stock of the company. It is members is to secure Governmental assistance in their irrigation schemes, has given in exchange for Albany & Susquebrought them closely together, and it is safe to say that if it were possible to secure the passage of any one of the proposed bills at the present session, friends of different measures would gladly chip

In and support the favored bill.

The committee on irrigation of arid lands of the House, of which Representative Tongue, of Oregon, is chairman, has been an inactive committee for many years past. Irrigation bills and which it might naturally be would be referred to this committee have been considered by the com-mittee on public lands, and that is where they are going now. In fact the public lands committee for several weeks past has been holding extensive hearings on the irrigation question, and those hearings are likely to continue late in the session of Congress. It is not expected, even by the members of this committee, that any decided irrigation legislation can be Nest Pass.

passed at this session, but they hope, with the facis that are now being gathered, to determine upon the most feasible form of irrigation bill and then unite in its support at the beginning of the next Congress.

Congress.

The news of these hearings has come to the ears of members of the committee on irrigation, and they at last agreed among themselves to get the committee together and outline some irrigation legislation which will cut off the steps taken by the other committee. However, so strong has the public lands committee become that it will be hard for the irrigation committee at this late day to take any action that will supercede the action of the former.

### SCALPERS ARE PLACID.

Portland Ticket Brokers Do Not Fear Adverse Legislation.

Members of the American Ticket Brok-

similar laws have been passed in other states, at the behest of the big railroad corporations, and afterwards knocked out.
"A railroad ticket should be like a bread ticket or a beer ticket, good for the holder, no matter whether he bought

it from a regular agent of a railroad or not. The custom of limiting the use of a ticket to the actual purchaser has no basis in law, but is simply an act of assumption on the part of the hig corpora-tions. Last year a bill like the Sweek measure was presented for passage in Congress, but falled to go through, as the big railroads of the country became alarmed, knowing that the United States Supreme Court would knock it out. "The "scatpera" of Portland have each deposited \$1000 with the head of the as-

sociation, to protect purchasers of un-used tickets, and we therefore are in-terested in protecting our customers, who are among the most intelligent class of the country-commercial men, merchants etc. We propose to keep right on doing business, no matter how the Legislature

Those who are interested in keeping tickets from the scalpers point out a radical difference between railroad tickets and milk or bread tickets. Purchasers of tickets usually sign an agreement ers of tickets usually sign an agreement that the ticket is not to be transferred. If for any reason the ticket is not used, the money paid for it will be returned to the purchaser, so no honest purpose is served by transfer of the ticket. The business of scalping tickets also leads to many abuses and offenses of all degrees, up to actual for erry, and it is upon this ground that many object who believe as ground that many object who believe a ticket should be recognized, regardless of the bands it may be in, until it is fully used. It is not the mere transfer of the ticket that is objectionable, so much as it is the fraudulent use of portions of it— the abuse of the scalping privilege. There is no question, however, that the rail-ronds themselves could put a stop to the cut-rate ticket business if they should agree among themselves to do so, and the ticket brokers as a matter of fact have had comparatively slim picking since the agreement not to pay commissions on tickets was put into effect by all the

### GOT TITLE DIRECT.

Hammond Obtained Astoria Subsidy That the Moores Want.

William G. Gosslin, secretary of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Company, says the suit begun by Detroit attorneys, Moore & Moore, for a share of the profits arising from the bonus and subsidy for the building of the Astoria Railroad, is based on the assumption that Mr. Harmond, obtained the rights through Mr. Hammond obtained his rights through John C. Stanton, a New York promoter, who spent some time trying to get the Astoria subsidy. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gosalin says, Mr. Hammond and the As-toria company got the bonus and subsidy direct from the Astoria committee, taking nothing at all through Stanton. H. I. Kimbali and James, T. Campbell were in bad faith, as since their discharge two some way associated with Stanton, and the Moores, in the deal. Hammond was ances. The tax is made delibuted on able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be about and able to make use of some of Stanton's able to make use of some able to make use of some of Stanton's the office must be abolished. Insufficiency ton's service. There was never any rec-contition of claims of the others mentioned in the suit now begun in the United States Court. The complaint was filed in December, and kept from publicity for several weeks in the hope that Mr. Hammond, who has been in New York nearly three months, would return and the papers could be served on him here. Though he will not be home for 10 days or two weeks yet, service was accepted for him here, in order to keep the suit together and svoid the extra expense of separate

### PUSHING FOR THE NEHALEM. Goble, Nehalem & Pacific Is Now Only Twelve Miles Away.

ST. HELENS, Or., Feb. 1.—Thomas Day, of the Goble, Nehalem & Pacific Rallway Company, today said that their surveying party, which consists of 17 men. will be running their survey down the Nehalem River from a point one mile south of Oak Banch Creek, at Rupert's mill, on the river, the survey having been competed through to that point. The construction of grade and track laying is be-ing pushed forward as rapidly as pos-sible. From the end of the grade to the Nehalem River at present is only 12

## NOT A BLUFF.

Not Intention of Northern Pacific to Hend Off Other Project.

TACOMA, Wash. Feb. 1.—Assistant to the President W. G. Pearce says that the announcement that the Northern Pacific would begin work on a road from Scap-poose to Pittsburg immediately was not one with the intention of heading off any other road. He said his company had been at work for some time investigating the project, and as the result of this the company had decided to build.

Delaware & Hudson to Refund. NEW YORK, Feb. L-It is stated on good authority that plans are being con-sidered by the Delaware & Hudson man-agers to refund about \$15,000,000 in the ag-

La Grande's New Depot.

LA GRANDE, Or., Feb. 1.—Business was transacted here today for the first time in the new depot of the O. R. & N. Co., which has been srected in place of the one destroyed by fire jast Summer, The finishing touches have not yet been put on the building, but most of the rooms are ready for occupancy. The new building stands just west of Depot street, and south of the tracks; that is, between the tracks and town, and will thus be much more convenient for the local and travel-

HAVE STANDING IN COURT DISCHARGED POLICEMEN WILL BE

Their Suit Against the City to Be Tried on Its Merits-Notes of Litigation.

HEARD.

In the cases of the discharged police-men, W. O. Stitt, Moses Waller, Charles Venable and J. Murray, against the Board of Police Commissioners, Judge Sears yes-terday rendered a decision overrulling the demurrer of the defendant to the plaintiffs' petition, and refused to dismiss the writ of mandamus. The court stated that there were sufficient allegations to warrant a hearing of the case, and intimated that the position of the plaintiffs, object-

into his confidence concerning the origin of the document and the channels through which it reached him. If this information would increase the public respect for the document he would of course give it; his reticence admits of only one construction. The presentation of the appeal by Senator Hoar would have too directly suggested its origin; its presentation by Senator Teller cannot conceal its origin. The two thousand signatures said to be appended to the appeal may be genuine; but this would signify little unless it were proved that the signers represented all tribes. The local color has undoubtedly been thrown in by insular artists; some of the rhetoric may be regarded as a little. into his confidence concerning the origin

of the rhetoric may be regarded as a little too tropical for Boston culture. But the point of view is distinctly Bostonian; the American and insular historical allusions ould hardly have been made outside of Boston, and certainty not west of Chi-cago. The document in no respect re-sembles authentic Filipino papers, and bears a striking resemblance to papers and speeches emanating from Boston, in that Members of the American Ticket Brokers' Association in Portland are watching the fate of the Sweek scalpers' bill with 
considerable interest, but have decided 
not to fight its passage. They say they 
have received instructions from the association headquarters, at Louisville, Ky, 
advising them not to try to influence the 
Legislature, as the matter would be taken 
to the courts should the bill pass. 
"We don't think it will pass," said a 
"scalper" yesterday, "but we can beat 
if if toes, as it is clearly unconstitutional. The act makes both buyer and 
selier of a scalper's ticket a criminal, and 
similar laws have been passed in other

### DEATH OF A PIONEER OF 1852.



### MRS. MARTHA KERNS.

Mrs. Martha Kerns, a pioneer of 1852, died at her home at Woodstock Thursday, January III, after an illness of four weeks. She was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1828. Afterwards she moved with her parents to Indiana, where she was married to J. A. Kerns. In 1852, in a wagon drawn by ozen, they journeyed westward, and arrived in Oregon the latter part of that same year, settling first at St. Helens, Columbia County, where they remained from 1853 till 1862, and then moved to Upper Carcades. Here they lived nine years, when they moved to Washougal, Wash., making their home there for 10 years. Returning to Upper Carcades, they spent two years, when they moved to Woodstock. Mr. Kerns died several years are. Mrs. Kerns was a woman of strong character, and bishly respected by all. The years ago. Mrs. Kerns was a woman of strong character, and highly respected by all. She passed through all the experiences of plonser life, and was a useful woman in her day. Eight sons survive her, and all were present at her death. These were: A. W., F. M., J. A., C. C. and W. M. Kerns, of Fortland; H. A. and C. H. Korins, of Eitensburg, Wash., and J. W. Kerns, of Enterprise, Wallowa County, Or. The funeral will take place from the house tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment will be in Multisoman cemetery. Plympton Kelly, a clonser, will officiate. ton Kelly, a pioneer, will officiate.

authorities will bear it out, when a board is out of funds it must cause opera-tions in whole or in part. There is one dissenting case, and that is from a Neappointed when the board is again in posion of funds.

"I cannot say now this would be my stand, but I believe the case is worthy of being heard in full. After the facts are presented, I will be in condition to de-cide the case. The motion to quash the writ of review will be denied." This leaves the case at issue and it will now come the case at issue, and it will now come up for trial in the usual form.

### Probate Maiters.

The will of James F. Bybre, decreased, was admitted to probate yesterday. The estate is valued at \$1690, and comprises money and notes.

The inventory of the estate of Fred Young, deceased, was filed. The appraised value of the property is \$2350.

The final account was filed in the mat-

ter of the estate of Lydia Hunt King, de-censed. Harry F. Cooley receives the re-mainder of the property, consisting of a lot in Caruthers' addition, lots in Riveraddition, Cloverdale, Astoria, Grande, etc.; also the personal property.

In the damage suit of Henry Wester-man vs. R. B. Irving et al., the defend-ant was granted 19 days to file a motion for a new trial.

J. S. Kidd has brought suit against the Yukon Transportation Company for \$1346, which he claims due as salary while chief engineer of the steamer Lavelle Young, which was running in Alaskan waters. Judge Sears overruled a motion to make the complaint more definite and certain in the case of G. W. Allen against L. D. McArdle, to recover a balance of \$1234 due on a judgment rendered in Jefferson Coun-ty, Washington, in favor of Cyrus F. Clapp. The original amount of the judg-ment was \$2009, and about \$700 was paid Clapp. The by the sale of property. The Sheriff has attached the interest of McArdle in the south half of lot 2 block 77, Portland, and lots at Highland Park and Wood-

Yesterday, before Judge Sears, the trial was commenced of the suit of Fannie Reiflin against John F. Hawks and Rose A. Hawks, for \$10,000 damages for assaul and hattery. The testimony dis-closed that the plaintiff and her husband, William Relflin, occupied a house at 30 East Sixth street, owned by Hawks. In East Sixth street, owned by Hawks. In September, 1500, the latter sued the former for money due for the use of furniture in the place, which was afterwards paid, and Hawks next sued the Beiflins for the persession of the place, and they moved out October 1. In the meantime Hawks is said to have called at the house in the absence of Mr. Reiflin, and, having struck Mrs. Reiflin and thrown her cown. causing her to suffer from nervous prospers. causing her to suffer from nervous pros-tration. Hawks denies the charge. The trial will be concluded today.

Boston Filipino Eloquence.

must be recognised as very clever. The toriou Colorado Senator has not taken the public ment.

also contended that the civil service section of the charter means only that a man shall have a right to a hearing when he is charged with any of the offenses mentioned in that section. He also contended that where the tenure of office is not fixed, the power to appoint carries with it the power of removal.

John F. Long, afterney for the petitioners, argued that they were removed in bad faith, as since their discharge two new men were appointed. He asserted over several million people who desired a government of their own, and only Poston strabismus has discovered anything in his career to afford aid and comfort to the

### MARK TWAIN TO WOMEN.

Characteristic Address Before Girl Technical School.

In a recent address before the Hebrew Technical School for Giris in New York, Mark Twain said:

"I remember going to a church in Hart-ford one hot night to hear a city mission-ary read his annual report. The report contained instances of herotam and de-votion, and of acts of kindness done by the poor for the poor. I had \$100 in my pocket. I determined to put it into the missionary's hat when it was passed around, I determined even to horrow more and put it in the hat. The missionary talked and talked, and the people grew sleepler. My first feelings of generosity, which I had imagined would last a year, went down, down, down down and final. went down, down, down, down, and final-ly, when the hat was passed around, instead of putting my \$400 into it I stole a

"Mr. Myers, who has been pleading for girls, spoke of not hearing from me about the other sex. He said that perhaps I resorded it as too exalted to talk about. But he does not know me. I have talked about that other sex for years. I have been a woman suffragist for a long time. Since the first step was taken in that movement, in 1853, there has not been a year in which women have not scored a victory against the villanous laws which oppress them. I don't care who makes the

laws, so long as I can see the whiplash of the ballot in woman's hand,
"If I live for 25 years more, I expect to see woman armed with the ballo is the source of morals. States are founded on morals, not on intellect. If woman could occasionally vote, her vote, deper upon it, would be exercised righteously. In a crisis such as the present, for example, she would go to the polls and ele a Mayor who would sweep corruption a Mayor who would sweep corruption away. If she had a say the city would not be in its present state. Altogether, I do not think much of civilization New York is a shame to such civilization

"With these things in mind, I hope will see how much helping the girls in the Technical School will help the city. May lots of us die and remember the school in our wills."

For Relief of Alaska Destitute. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Secretary

of War has transmitted to Congress sev-eral claims, amounting in all to \$2500, growing out of the transportation furnished destitute citizens of Alaska during the Winter of 1825 and 1900. Of this total, 2222 goes to the North American Trans-portation Company, and smaller sums to the Alaska Commercial Company, the Em-pire Transportation Company, the Scattle-Yukon Transportation Company and the Seattle Steamship Company. The Secre-tary states that the claims are meritorious and should be paid. He also transmits a claim of the North American Transportation & Trading Company, amounting to 3189, for supplies furinshed to destitute Indians at Fort Yukon, Alaska, during To Build to Crow's Next Pass.

ST. PAUL, Minn. Feb. 1.—J. J. Hill to-day declared the Great Northern would at once commence an extension to Crow's must be recognised as very clever. The torious, and is recommended for pay-

## SPRING TRADE IS FAIR

BUSINESS IS BEST IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Good Export Demand for Finished Products-Dun's and Bradstreet's Reviews-Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-Bradstreet's will

say tomorrow:
Business as a whole has been of a
larger volume this week. Cold and
stormy weather has unquestionably
stimulated retail business in boots, shoes, rubber goods and clothing, and this has aided in lightening the stocks carried by retailers as a result of mild weather heretofore. More has been doing, too, in wholesale lines on Spring account, and business in this respect is classed as fair. Reports are relatively best from the West and South, from which sections ad-vices are that the total January business compares well with a year ago. The contrary is reported from leading Eastern markets, however, and the aggregate done here has not by far equalized expectations. Trade collections as a whole are fair, the only complaint coming from sections where mild weather has interfered with the distribution of heavy goods. Foundry pig iron is lower at all leading markets, but on the other hand Bessemer

is rather firmer, while steel billets act-ually sell for 25 cents more per ton, and there is talk of an advance of \$1 per ton. In finished products wire and wire nails are \$2 up. The weakness in foundry nails are \$1 up. The weakness in foundry grades is chargeable to large buyers who, having secured their early wants now are holding aloof, and to reports that stocks are increasing. A sale of 16,000 tons is reported closed at the concessions noted. Export trade in crude forms is practically dead, but in finished lines a good business is still doing in railway material, examples of which are shipments of locamotives to France, steel shipments of locomotives to France, steel rails to Mexico and South Africa, and steel billets to England. Heavy calls for pipe are reported from the new oil dis-trict in Texas. The labor outlook has been helped by the compromise between the valley furnace operators and their

men.
Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week aggregate 2,775,100 bushels, against 4,838,678 bushels last week; 2,742,757 against 4,838,678 bushels last week: 2,742,737 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, and 6,555,418 bushels in 1899. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 115,957,683 bushels, against 120,119,965 bushels last season, and 130,187,659 bushels in 1898-99.

Fallures in the United States for the Pallures in the United States for the last week of January number 288, as against El last week, 171 in this week a year ago, and 297 in 1899. Canadian fallures for the week number 27, as compared with 34 last week, 31 in this week a year ago, and 36 in 1899.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended January 31, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

manding mank had yen	W-4			1.00
ponding week last yea	Ottomate and	Year	The	e
ponding week last yea  New York	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.	11
loston	122 755 000	48.3 11.8	1747	A
Thioago	127,860,000	9.6	2000	
Philadelphia	86,645,000		3.0	31
St. Louis	88,524,000	35.8	1000	r
Pittsburg	87,840,000	30.4	10.00	ti
Baltimore	29,000,000	11.7		
San Francisco verve	18,449,000	29.5	2022	t
Kansas City	16.281,000	30.4	****	n
New Orleans	12,345,000	1.8	0.000	U
Minneapolts	10,324,000	14.5	4.854	0
Detroit	8,823,000	5.5	2.000	31
Cloveland	10,108,000		10.0	t
Drogs dones	6.442.000	15,1	1000	e
Milaration	6.247.000	2.5		n
Rt. Paul	4,276,000	2.5 7.0	0.000	11
Ruffalo	4,822,000	0.2	2.000	7
Deneha	6,001,000	8.7 23.2 22.2		a
Indianapolis	7,014,000	23.2	5570	P
Columbus, O	4 090 000	44.4	10.0	t
Day animate	4,350,000	4.8		ti
Hartford	2.033,000		18.8	C
Lichmond	3,600,000	11.2	2000	P
Memphis	3,033,000	15.9	3,510	
Washington	2,318,000		3,000	0
Peorla	1,088,000	****	22.0	1
Socnester	- 1.915 (600)	2.5.40	14.3 10.4	
Warenter	1.018.000		15.1	t
Atlanta	2,301,000	15.1	2012	t
Salt Lake	2,381,000	23.4	4444	1
Springfield, Mass	1,204,006 3,205,000 914,000	14.6	22.53	0
Fort Worth	3,205,000	104.5	***	
Pertland, Me	1 570 100	2.9	22.00	13
Portland, Of	1,0740,100	20.4	5.00	t
Los America	3,887,000 2,456,000	15.8	7.44	e
New Haven Werester Adinota Adinota Salt Lake Sopringfield, Mass. Fort Worth Portland, Me Rorald Sanguers Nashville Wilmington, Del Fall River Scranton Grand Eapids Augusta, Ga Lowell Dayton, O Seattle Tacoma Spokanie Spokanie Spokanie Spokanie Birmingiaam Wichtita Birmingiaam Wichtita Birghamton Lexington, Ky Jacdonoville, Fia. Kalamazon Akron	1,412 000	1.8	***	n
Syrnouse	1,965,000	93.0		t
Des Molnes	1,965,000	5.5	****	13
Nashville	1,420,000	12.1	1.2	П
Wilmington, Del	804,000	3.5	1.2	1
Fall River	1,416,000	28.4	1555	
Clanton Landon	1,351.000	19.8		1
Apposts Co.	942,000		8.2	1
Lowell	942,000 488,000	3.7	10001	c
Dayton, O	1:027:000		10.7	11
Seattle	2,104,213	17.0	++++	11
Tacoma	2,104,213 1,263,317 830,156	18.7	777	b
Spour City	1,063,000	24.1	4.5	i
New Bedford	200,000	7.4	22.00	
Knoxville, Tenn,	553 000		11.0	1
Topeka	1,060.000	95.4	****	1
Birmingham	1,015,000	2.8	4000	13
Wichita	494,600	12.0	68.61	1 2
Bingbamton	424,000 410 000	10.9	****	1
Lexington, B.y.	274 000	3.5	07.77	1 3
Kalamazoo	375,000		2.2	t
Akron	467,000	33.0	-0.511	0
Chattanooga	397,000	2.0	10.044	
Rockford, Ill.,	234,000 375,000 467,000 257,000 251,000 251,000 237,600 242,000 333,000	****	2.0	3
Canton, O	337.600	69.3	3.855	1
Springheid, O.	222,000	13.0	***	1
Slove Palls S D	222,000	65.6		13
Fremont, Neb.	138,000	10.9	222	3
Davenport	122.2 (100)	14.1	****	18
Toledo	2,273,000	14.1	****	1
Galveston	2,273,000 7,576,000 788,000	1.0	16.6	3
Manon	788,000	1.0.00		15
Kalamareo Akroni Chuttanooga Rockford, III Conton, O. Springfield, O. Springfield, G. Fargo, N. D. Bloux Fails, S. D. Frimont, Neb. Davenport Tolledo Galveston Evansville Macon Little Rock Youngstewn Springfield, III Helena	731,000 537,000 302,000	29.3	9.9	1
Youngstown	302 000		20.0	1
Sprinkfield, Ell.	433,000.4	5.6	200.00	0
Helena	914,000	54.9	***	] t
Colorado Springs	1,004,000		****	1
	0.000.045.000	10.7	-	1 5
Totals U. S	050 251 102	33.7	****	13
Totals Officiale N. 1.8	CONT. COLUMN	20.5		1
DOMINION				
Montreal\$	12 813 220	12.2		13
	9,207,407 1,702,980	12.2	+411	13
Winnipeg	1,402,980	7.4	1.4	13
BHILLIAX STOREGOES	1,405,634		44.44	1 5
Hamilton St. John, N. B	678,138 641,216			1
St. John, N. B Victoria	583,969	10.8		10
Vancouver	639,763	12.0	3555	
	-	-	-	I.
Totals	27,741,022	75.66	49.44	13
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NEW FEATU	RES SCAF	CE.	. 1	Пø

NEW FEATURES SCARCE. Slight Rise in Most Lines, But Tex-

tiles Are Lower. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Beview of Trade tomorrow will say: The week in general business has been

gained 48.3 per cent over 1900, and outside New York the gain is 10.8 per cent. There is a loss of A per cent outside New York for the week compared with 1800, but it is due to the fact that February but it is due to the fact that February settlements were increased in that year. While steel mills have contracts on hand for their output from three to six months ahead, prices nominally rule firm. Few actual advances are recorded, but there is an expectation of a higher figure soon for Bessemer pig iron, while rumors are numerous as to a rise in billets, plates and structural materials. All those lines show a brisk demand. Wire nails and barbed wire were advanced 22 per ton, owing to heavy orders from the West,

and it is expected that the few mills still idie will shortly resume. Activity in Texas oil fields had an influence on the sales of tanks and pipes. Wages are in a fair way to be satisfactorily adjusted at valley furnaces, the reduction agreed upon being less than originally an-nounced. Export orders decreased and the armor plate contract may not so to

the armor plate contract may not go to an American, although his terms were

an American, although his terms were the best.

A sudden increase in sales of wool at three chief Eastern markets to 5,412,000 pounds against 2,803,600 in the previous week, does not appear significant. After such an unusually dull season, some recovery was in order. For five weeks sales were 18,687,700 pounds, against 25,519,500 in the same week of 1806, which was the smallest aggregate in five years. These figures indicate present conditions. These figures indicate present conditions in this industry. Even the small operations were only accepted at a further reduction in quotations, the average now being the lowest since June, 1899. Interior holders are stubbornly refusing to accept present prices. Heavy-weight accept present prices. Heavy-weis suitings were opened at the expected duction, and another week of the Lond auction sales is not expected to have any

Bradstreet's Financial Review. NEW YORK, Feb. L.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say: Renewed strength was shown in the stock market this week, in spite of the fact that the much-talked-of and long-expected deal in regard to the St. Paul expected deal in regard to the St. Paul road proved to have been more or less a myth and that the action of the American Steel & Wire directors on Tuesday resulted in virtually suspending action as to the dividends on the stocks and left the prospect in that connection a matter of doubt. Further gold shipments to Paris were made on Thursday to the amount of \$2,300,000, and the continued rise of exchange forced the conclusion that gold will go to London, the position of the Bank of England, as shown by its of the Bank of England, as shown by its weekly statement of Thursday, showing that it is in need of reinforcement for its

specie reserves. Money, however, has continued to con to New York from the interior, and Wall street, in view of last Saturday's good bank statement, and the favorable one which is also expected tomorrow, apparently concludes that money will remain easy and plentiful and that gold ship-ments will do no harm, while they will improve the position at London and lead to a more active interest in America stocks developing there.

## CONSTITUTION AND FLAG.

Mr. Hovey Reiterates His Former Views on "Self-Extension."

EUGENE, Jan. 30 .- (To the Editor.)-In an extract from the Chicago Tribune, pub-lished in your issue of today, occurs the

following:

Gardiner appears to be on solid ground when he argues that the privileges secured to us by the bill of rights are an inheritance of the Anglo-Saxon race, but are not an inheritance of Indians of Filipines. Thus, while Congress is forbidden to abridge these rights in the States, this negative act of restriction does not carry with it the positive act of establishing those rights in acquired territory. Freedom of speech and of the press, the right of habeas corpus and the rest can be granted to the Filipines or withheld, as seems best to Congress and the American people.

By what principle of natural right or justice should color of skin or nationality make any distinction in the possession of the Boove rights which the founders of the Constitution intended and declared

he Constitution intended and declared hould belong to all residents of the Inited States? It is only the abuse of r intorference with possession of rights which the Government, under the Constiution, has power to prevent—not their mjoyment. Under this power the Govern-nent can and has authority to crush the lagal rebellion, but it has no right to leny the Tagals freedom of speech or the ress. If Mr. Gardiner's theory is to be he principle of Government in the new erritory we might as well admit that the

territory we might as well admit that the Consiliution is a failure, and request Edward VII to send over one of his reconcentradoing, house-burning Knights of the Transvaal to rule and reign over us.

Mr. Gardiner's theory, though contrary to the very spirit and central idea of the Constitution, has the merit of consistency in that he admits that no part of the Constitution applies to the Philippines, It is plain that if any one part of the Constitution "extends" all of it must the Constitution "extends" all of it must extend, or, in other words, the Islands must be a part of the United States, or

hey are entirely outside the Constitution There can be no intermediate position. Instead of saying "The Constitution fol-lows the flug" it should be "the flag follows the hag it solved be to had to exist or "extend" before any law could be pussed under it. In fact, it came into existence or extension in January, 1788, when the necessary number of states ISS, when the necessary number of states had ratified it, and elections of Congressmen and President were held under it before the first law was passed under it in May, 1786. A constitution or law extends as soon as it is ratified, or after it has been ratified or legally adopted, at the time it states it shall go into effect. Some laws in their nature can be more easily enforced than others, in some cases; for instance, no new officials may be needed to enforce them, officials already in existence doing the work as soon as notified that the law them, oliciais aircady in existence doing the work as soon as notified that the law has been passed. Similarly, some pro-visions of a constitution may be more easily put into effect than others. The rovision that each state shall have two Senators needs practically no effort to en-orce it. The provision, however, that the right of voting shall not be denied on acount of "race, color or previous colon" never has been fully enforced. this last provision extends over the United States as much as any other part of the Constitution. The sovereignty of the Naion can act only within and under the Constitution while the Constitution exists (Art. 6, Sec. 3). Spain transferred her covereignty over the islands to the United States, and the United States purchased and received that sovereignty. That set of necessity brought the Philippines under the Constitution. The very instant that the exchange of ratifications of the treaty was complete that instant the Constitu tion extended over the Philippines as much as it did over Washington City. In the case of Loughborough vs. Blake it is Chief Justice Marshall, held the self-ex-tension view. The Court, the Chief Jus-tice delivering the opinion, referring to the power conferred upon Congress to lay and collect taxes, said:

The week in general business has been without striking new features, but in this respect the outcome has been favorable. Not one of the great industries finds any scarcity of orders for goods, and business is done at prices which show a slight tendency to rise, except in textiles, which have been affected by the reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in the season's opening prices by the American Woolen Company. This cut is expected to be indefinitely continued. Developments in the money market, however, indicate that the dry goods trade is preparing for a season of activity, and the new woolen prices are not lower than most buyers expected. There is nothing discouraging in the slight decline in commodity prices from January 1 to February 1, and railroad earnings continue large, increasing 11,1 per cent for three weeks of January over last year, and 26.2 per cent over 1899.

New York bank clearings for the week gained 43.3 per cent over 1890, and outside New York the gain is 10.8 per cent. There is a loss of A per cont outside New York than in 18 page. That The power than in the other.

It is plain that "the Government streams to lay and collect in taxes, saids and collect faxes, saids could could be doubted, setting as the subject of the Government streams over the Government streams of the Government streams over the grant is greatly extends to all cases over land collect taxes, saids and collect taxes, saids the doubted which the Government streams to all cases over the Government streams of the power textends to all cases over law world and collect taxes, in the Government streams of the

tends" (quoting the language of the Co

## Unpledged for Senator.

Because one or more members of the Multnomah delegation to the Legislature, elected on the Citizens ticket, are voting for Mr. Corbett for Senator, they have been charged with unfaithfulness to pledges. Now the fact is that all the candidates on the Citizens ticket were specifically unpledged as to United States Senator, in these words:

We accept the nomirations tendered un upon the "Citizens Ticket" without having expressed or having been asked our pref-erence for any candidate for the United States Senate. We most solemnly avow that we are entirely unpledged for any candidate for that important position, and we each promise that we will, if elected, exercise our best judgment as to whom we will support; and, being uninfluenced by any selfish consideration, will, when the time comes, vote for such person as in our individual opinions is best fitted to represent the interests of the State of Oregon in the Senate of the United States.

(Signed) R. D. Inman,
Andrew C. Smith,
Alex Sweek,
H. A. Smith,
G. W. Holcomb,
D. M. Watson,
A. J. Knott,
C. W. Nottingham,
F. A. Heitkemper, John Driscoll, J. J. Shipley, Louis H. Tarpley, G. M. Orton, Otto Schumann, M. E. Thompson,

The question is for each member of the delegation to decide whether he is voting, as he pledged himself, "for such person as in our individual opinions is best fitted to represent the foterests of the State of Oregon in the Senate of the United States."

of the North Coast Limited, commencing May 5.

### DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Building Permit. Bishop B. W. Morris, two-story dwelling-house. Marshall street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second; \$300.

Contagious Diseases. Estelle Taylor, 210 Clay street, diphe Alma Bonner, 361 Taylor street, meas-M. Griden, St. Vincent's Hospital, meas-

Henry Bohen, 352 Jefferson street, meas-Jim Bassey, Nineteenth and Marshall streets, menales.
Mildred Bodle, 624 Northrup streets

Birth Returns.

measies.

January I, to the wife of George Z. Wordman, 719 Ellsworth street, a girl. January 3, to the wife of Caspar Gott-sacker, 636 East Main street, a girl. January II, to the wife of Lambert Clarssen, 37 Wilson street, a boy. January I7, to the wife of Charles John-son, 38 Twenty-fifth street, a boy. January 19, to the wife of James West-January 18, to the wife of James Westergar, Kenilworth, a girl.
January 22, to the wife of Charles Gatchett, 209 East Sixth street, a boy.
January 24, to the wife of La S. Cooley.
414 Flint street, a boy.
January 25, to the wife of Charles Shelley, 1013 Moody street, a boy.
January 28, to the wife of Charles O.
Wells, 265 North Elighteenth street, a girl.
February 1, to the wife of Nois C. Paule

February 1, to the wife of Nels C. Pauls sen, 508 Tillamook street, a boy. Death Returns. January 29, Thomas N. Burton, of Woodstock, at Good Samaritan Hospital, 64 years; fracture at base of skull. January 30, Sarah Buell, 2714; Grand ave-

January 30, Sarah Juden, 200 Grand avenue, Il years; heart failure,
January 30, Theima J. Smith, 408 Harrison street, 14 days; meningitis,
January 31, Lorenz Scherrin, of Linnton,
at 1032 Ohio street, 55 years; la grippe, Real Estate Transfers.

John P. Rusk, referee, to Emmett B. Williams, 321-3250, Market and Fourth streets, January 31. Columbia Real Estate Company to James R. Walker, lot 25, block 1, Peninsular Addition, No. 2, January

Peninsular Addition, No. 2 January

II

H. H. Northup et ux. to Maude G.
Hudson, undivided three-eighths of
N. % of Horace J. McInitre and wife
D. L. C. January 30.

R. M. Dooly, trustee, to James Frainey and John Keating, &44 acres &
M. King D. L. C.; also rock-crushing plant, January 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Ola Okorson to Mrs.
Jennie M. Bussey, lot 14, block 2;
lot 12, block 4; lot 10, block 2, Laurel
Park, October 7, 1839.

William E. Pescher et ux. to Frederick Rau, W. % lots 5 and 6, block 2,
subdivision, Proebstel's Addition,
February 1

E. A. King and wife to Amos N.

King, undivided 4 lots 5 and 12, block
300, Couch Addition, January 11.

Sheriff, for Fred Metxyer, to Sam L.
Bliss, % acre, section II, T. 1 N., R.
2 E. January 4

The Associated Ranking & Trust Company to A. B. Manley, lot 7, block 13,
Lincoin Park Annex. November 18,
1900

Mattie E. Robertson and husband to

Mattie E. Robertson and husband to
Edith A. Browning, strip 29x109 block
125, East Portland, December 29, 1900.
Martha E. Hallett to I. A. Jennings,
lots 2, 3, 14, 15 and 16, block 3, Mabelle Park Addition, January II.

James F. Davies to J. B. Kellogg, partition, 50x109, East Morrison and
East Fourteenth streets, December
31, 1900.

## Let the Head Decide.

The head ought to have something to say about what the stomach receives and how the food is prepared. Now, the difference between lard and COTTO-LENE is the difference between the hag and the cotton-plant. There's nothing delicate or attractive about the hog-he offends all our senses. Look at him, hear him, touch him, smell him, taste him! On the other hand you have

# White Cottolene

made of refined vegetable oil, as clean, pure, sweet, and healthful as the Southern sun that produces it, with just enough choice and wholesome beef 'suct added to give the oil consistency.

Think of the difference between COT-TOLENE and lard and let the head decide what to use for shortening and



ped the resumption P. S.—No Hog Pat in COTTOLENE