

VOL. XLI.—NO. 12,545.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1901.

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ingly short time a most accomplished planist. This is a broad assertion, but can be easily proved. Drop in and let us convince you, or send postal for catalogue.

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### ROCKHILL IN CHARGE.

Minister Conger Turns Over Legation Affairs.

PEKIN, Feb. 25.-This morning Minis. ter Conger turned over the affairs of the United States Legation to W. W. Rock hill, particularly to conduct the negotiaand he will shortly return to the United States for a six months' vacation. Americans here feel that this arrangement is a confirmation of the report that everything is practically settled, for Mr. Conger felt it his duty to finish the negotiations satisfactorily. The Pel-Ho River will

open next week, and then the exodus

diplomats, correspondents and others will

the imperial court will return to Pekin as soon as notification is given that the troops of the allies are evacuating the capital. He also asserts that no further difficulty in the negotiations is possible. Some old residents here think there may be difficulty in connection with the cere monial of receiving the Ministers of the powers by the court, but the Ministers themselves do not anticipate any

The German and Russian barracks for the guards of their respective legations will be ready in a month Mr. Rockhill today attended for the first time a meeting of the foreign envoys in an independent capacity. No business

#### importance was transacted. Executions in Pekin.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.-The Lokal Angelger has the following from Pekin, dated Feb-

The execution of Chin Chiu, ex-grand secretary, and Cheng Fu, son of the noto-rious Hsu Tung, tomorrow by the hangman will occur upon the same place where last Summer two pro-civilization Manda-rins were beheaded. The spot is within the German zone. All the other officials whose lives are demanded by the Ministers of the powers will be beheaded in Sinan Fu. The opinion largely prevails in Pekin that Prince Tuan's punishment will necessitate the choosing of another heir

### Chinese Loss at Kueng Chang

to the throne than his son.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.-A dispatch from Count von Waldersee says over 300 Chipese were killed when they attacked the Germans at Kueng Chang recently. Hoff-meister's column, which started thence, will return to Pao Ting Fu.

### Departure of the Foreigners.

PARIS, Feb. 25 .- A dispatch to the China will begin at the end of March. strike.

### WYOMING MINE HORROR.

Fifty Men Imprisoned and Probably Dend in a Burning Coal Mine.

KEMMER, Wyo., Feb. 25.-A disastrous late this evening was attended with serious loss of life and great destruction of property. There were 50 miners and 15 horses entombed, but one miraculous escape was made, however, by John Anderson, who was working near the mouth of the level. When he realized the mine was on fire, he, with some difficulty, reached the main lead, and, by throwing a heavy overcoat over his head and shoulders, pushed his way through the flames and reached the main lead completely ex-hausted and terribly burned, but will recover. He was taken out by friends. All efforts to succor those farther back have falled, as the fierce flames drove the rescuers back. That all have perished is

without question. The scenes around the mine were heartrending. Mothers, wives and sweethearts were weeping and tearing their hair in terrible agony, and all efforts to calm them proved of no avail. The loss of property will reach an enormous figure and, as the officials are very reticent, the amount and names of those imprisoned are unobtainable at a late hour. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. The mine has been plugged at the sixth level, about two miles from the mouth.

### FIRE IN DETROIT.

Wholesale and Retail Piano Dealers Burned Out.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28,-Shortly after I o'clock this (Tuesday) morning a fire started in the fourth story of the building occupied by Grinnell Bros., wholesale and retail plane and musical merchandise dealers, 221 and 222 Woodward avenue, and in an hour the third and fourth floors of the building were completely burned out, with the fire still burning fiercely. Grinnell Bros. are state agents for a number of prominent manufacturers of planes, and carried a stock valued at \$100,000. The insurance was \$60,000. The loss on the stock is estimated at \$50,000, and that on the building, which is owned by the Wesson estate, will fully equal that amount. Tuomey Bros., dealers in ladles' furnishings, are tenants of a store in the same building, and carrying a stock valued at \$20,000. The loss on this is estimated at fully \$0 per cent.

French Miners Will Not Strike MONTCEAU. France, Feb. 25-The min-ers of Montchanin and Le Creu Stot have "emps from Shanghai says it is believed era of Montchanin and Le Creu Stot have the evacuation of the foreign troops from rejected the proposition of a general

## IS CHARTER VALID?

Its Constitutionality May Be Tested in Court.

NOT READ THIRD TIME IN FULL

Enrolled Act May Be Impeached by the Journals Which Contain the Protests of Senator Josephi and Representative Story.

Portland's new charter will, if oved by Governor Geer, put affairs in a state of uncertainty. its validity is attacked on the ground its validity is attacked on the ground that when it was up for final passage in the House and Senate, it was not read by sections as is required by section 19, article 4, of the constitution. It is not unlikely that the charter will be taken into court on the issue of unconstitutionality. While this question is pending it would be imprudent for the Council to authorize street improvements as the exauthorize street improvements, as the ex-pense would be thrown upon the city if the charter should be declared invalid Loss from this source would seriously cripple the treasury, especially as firemen's claims amounting to nearly \$100,000 will evidently be saddled upon the munic-ipality. While the fate of the charter is in doubt public improvements of all kinds will necessarily be suspended. The provision of the constitution which

was violated in the passage of the char-

Every bill shall be read by sections, on three several days, in each house, unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the house where such bill may be depending shall by a vote of ayes and nose deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections on its final passage shall in no case be dispensed with, and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by

It is notorious that the charter was not read by sections in either house when it was on final passage. It was railroaded through House and Senate as part of the deal with the Democrats which resulted in the election of Mr. Mitchell to the United States Senate. It is not doubted that the House and Senate journals show that the bill was read the third time. It is not customary to enter upon the jour-nals that the bill was read the third time "by sections," nor is this necessary. In the case of the State vs. E. P. Rogers, the Supreme Court of Oregon held that the constitution does not require the journals to show that a bill was read the third time by sections, or that the vote on final passage was taken by ayes the third time by sections, or that the vote on final passage was taken by ayes and noes. Slience of the journals on these points would not invalidate the enrolled act, attested by the signatures of the Fresident of the Senate and the Speaker of the House and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, if the charter gets that far, When the bill was in the Senate, President Fulson would not permit Senator Josephi to file a protes against the method of reading the third time. Senator Josephi succeeded in gettime. Senator Josephi succeeded in get-ting in the journal a protest against the reading of an amendment before the charter had been printed in accordance with the instructions of the Senate the House, Representative Story filed a written protest against the bill for the reason that it had not been read the third

### Protests Have Significance.

It would appear that they who attack the constitutionality of the charter are standing on thin ice. Their main support is the protests of Senator Josephi and Representative Story, but this is sufficient to give standing to a test case in court. The protests have significance and are as much a part of the record as any entry pertaining to the so-called third reading and final passage of the charter bill. W. D. Fenton, who has had cases in the Supreme Court involving to a certain extent the point at issue in the charterday:

In my opinion, parol evidence is not admissi ble to impeach the journals. The journals may be consulted, and if it appears from them that the charter bill was not constitutionally passed the presumption of regularity arising from th enrolled act would be overcome; and if the journals, read in connection with the protest which the constitution provides, may be spread on the journal, satisfies the court that the rekept, the court might disregard the enroll

Still, the case would be the protest of Senator Josephi and Representative Story against the record and the attestation of the president of the Senate and th Speaker of the House to the enrolled act The tendency of American decisions is that the journals of the Legislature may be used in court to impeach the enrolled act, though in 12 states the ruling is the contrary. Parol syldence, it would ap-pear, is not admissible to impeach the journals. The leading decision on this point was rendered in the Hill case in Iowa 18 years ago. It was suggested in the argument, that it was the duty of the court to go behind the record and take the testimony of Senators on disputed facts. The court dismissed the proposal as "startling," and held that parol evidence "never can be introduced or con sidered when there is written evidence of any fact which can be produced." I Oregon the decisions of the Suprem Court have been that every reasonabl presumption is to be made in favor of th egislative proceedings. In the homestead exemption case, it was held that the at-testations of the presiding officers of the two houses of the Legislature to an enrolled act "must be given full force and effect, and import absolute verity unless affirmatively contradicted by the journals." Whether the court would consider the Josephi-Story protests an affirmative contradiction is the main point the contradiction is the main point. the controversy, which has arisen over evidence, but a part of the record,

In March, 1891, E. P. Rogers, then as sistant general freight agent of the South ern Pacific Company, was indicted by the grand jury of Linn County for violation of the Hoult railroad law of 1885. The caswas taken to the Supreme Court and de-cided June 9, 1892. Objection was made that the record of the House did not show that the bill (House bill No. 97), as amended, was read section by section on its final passage, nor that the vote was taken by yeas and nays. On these points the Su-preme Court decided:

The constitution of this state requires that every bill shall be read section by section on its final passage, and "the vote on the final passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by ayes and noes"; but there is no provision that either of these facts shall be entered in the journal, except the vote shall be entered when demanded by two members (article 4, section 13), or upon the passage of a bill notwithstanding the objections of the executive (article 5, section 15). In Currie vs. Southern Pacific Co., we held that the court will take judicial knowledge of the journals of

the Legislature for the purpose of impeaching the validity of the enrolled bill on file with the Secretary of State; and when from such journals it affirmatively appears that the bill as filed in the Secretary of State's office did not in fact pass the Legislature, the courts will refuse to recognize it as a valid law; but will refuse to recognize it as a valid law; but every reasonable presumption is to be made in favor of the legislative proceedings; and when the constitution does not require certain pro-ceedings to be entered in the journal, the ab-sence of such a record will not invalidate a law. It will not be presumed, from the mere silence of the journal, that either house has exceeded its authority or disregarded consti-tutional requirements in the passage of legis-lative acts.

lative acts Conceding, therefore, that the provisions of the constitution, that every bill shall be read section by section on its final passage, and the rote taken by ayes and noes, require that every amendment to a bill shall be so read and the vote thus taken, which may well be doubted, we must assume, in the absence of an affirmative showing to the contrary, that the constitutional requirements were observed, and hold that the act under consideration was

Journal May Impeach Act. In deciding the case of McKinnon vs. Cotner, which involved the validity of the homestead exemption act of 1893, the Su-preme Court of Oregon in July, 1897, passed upon the question of impeaching an enrolled act by the journals of the Leg-

slature. The court ruled: The question was before this court in Currie vs. Southern Pacific Co., and State vs. Rogers, and the rule there applied is that when it ap-pears from the journals of the Legislature that the enrolled act filed in the office of the Secre-tary of State did not in fact receive the equisite number of votes in either house for its passage, the courts will refuse to regard it as a valid law, but the absence of an affirma-tive showing in the journal to that effect does not affect its validity. In other words, in order to impeach the validity of such an act, it out affirmatively appear from the Legislative nurnals that it did not in fact receive the ap-roval of the constitutional number of the tembers of the Legislature. Mere allenoe of members of the Legislature. Mere allence of the journal is not sufficient. . . . The constitution requires all bills and joint resolutions to be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses (section 25, article 4), and their signatures must be given full force and effect, and import absolute verity, unless affirmatively contradicted by the journals which the constitution requires to be kept.

In Koehler & Lange vs. Hill, the Supreme Court of Iowa decided, in April, 1883:

It was suggested on the oral argument, by

It was suggested on the oral argument, by one of the counsel for the appellant, that the words, "Or to be used," were struck out of was adopted by the Senate, and it was fur-ther suggested on such argument that we can readily so ascertain, if we should consult the persons present at the time, including the members of the Senate, and that we should not only do so, but that such is our duty. This argument practically concedes the necessity of getting rid of the words aforesaid in some manner. As has been said, the Senate journal, by provisions of the constitution, is made the primary evidence of the contents of the resolu-tion, as it passed the Senate. This journal is in existence, and, as has been said, was kept as re-quired by the constitution. Now we are asked to ignore this constitutional evidence, and receive parol evidence, or ascertain for ourselves by inquiring of those who are supposed to know, as to the existence of a fact which is contradictory to the journals kept, certified to,

Decisions of Various States. In the cases of Boyd and Sternbach vs. United States decided, February 29, 1832, that "the signing by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and by the President of the Senate, in open session, of an enrolled bill, is an official attestation by the two houses of such bill as one that has passed Congress; and when the bill thus attested receives the approval of the President and is depos-ited in the Department of State, according to law, its authentication as a bill that has passed Congress is complete and unimpeachable." To the Government's brief was attached an appendix containing a list of authorities, by states, upon the question whether the legislative journals could be used to impeach the com-pletely enrolled act, duly recorded and au-

gan-Carnegie combine. The agent of the lumber and other materials, and all or new corporation in New Jersey is the any articles consisting or partly conthenticated. The authorities follow: Alabama-The validity of the seeming ac nay be inquired into, and the presumption of ne enrollment overthrown by the journals,

Arkansas-The journals control the enrolled California-Under the present constitution urnals have been examined to impeach the wolled act.

Colorado-The journals control the enrolled Connecticut—The journals cannot be used to impeach the recorded act.

Florida—The journal may be resorted to to mpeach the recorded act. Illinois—The journals control in any conflict setween their and the resolved stween them and the enrolled act as to the validity thereof.

Indiana—The journals do not now control the enrolled act. Formerly they were consulted for the purpose of impeaching the act.

Iowa-The enrolled act in the Secretary of ste's office is held to be ultimate proof of

the journals. tucky-The question has not been squarely decided whether the journals in a conflict would overcome the presumption of the en-rolled act, but the intimations of the court are

that it would.,
Louisiana—The enrolled act is conclusive.
Maine—The enrolled act is held to be the
best evidence, and not to be overcome by the urnals where its record is complete. Maryland-The enrolled act was at first held to be conclusive. Late decisions are that it may be impeached by the journals.

Michigan-The enrolled act is controlled by he entries on the journals.

Minnesota—The journals control the enrolled Mississippi-The enrolled act is held con-

Missouri-Upon the change of the constitu-tion, the Legislative journals have been al-lowed to inuscach the recorded act. Nebraska-The journals are used to impeach Nevada-The enrolled act is held conclusive

New Hampshire—The enrolled act is con-irolled by the journals.

New Jersey—The enrolled act is held to be the most appropriate evidence of the law, is not overcome by inconsistent entries in New York-The enrolled act cannot be im

Ohio-The Journals are permitted to control the enrolled act.

Oregon-The journals control the enrolled

Pennsylvania — While the question is not clearly settled, the tendency of the decisions is towards the conclusiveness of the enrolled South Carolina-The journals are permitted control the presumption from the

-Same as South Carolina Texas. The enrolled act is the best evidence and is not controlled by the journals.

West Virginia-The enrolled act is controlled Wyoming-Same as Wisconsin.

Morgan's Big Steel Company Incorporated

UNDER LAWS OF NEW JERSEY

United States Steel Corporation the Title-Official Announcement of the Combination May Be Made Today.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.-Articles of in-orporation of the United States Steel Corporation were filed today at the office of the County Clerk of Hudson County,

London, Paris, Berlin and Frankfort bankers have taken kindly to the ad-vances of the underwriters. From a well-informed source comes the

THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION. Objects of the New Steel Combi-

nation. of the County Clerk of Hudson County, corporation is formed are the manufacture. N. J. This concern is the gigantic Mor- ure of iron, steel, manganese, copper,

HE WAS SPEAKER FORTY YEARS AGO.

GALUSHA A. GROW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is still a mem

ber of the House of Representatives. He entered Congress 50 years ago, and 40

years ago was Speaker of the House. In 1850 he was elected to succeed David Wilmot, the author of the "Wilmot Proviso," although few of the present gener-

ation know what the Wilmot Proviso was, and remember it only as one of the

many issues growing out of slavery before the war. Grow was elected the first

he first entered the House he was the youngest member of that body. He is

in the House, and shows considerable knowledge of the precedents of his early

days, which it would seem that a man would naturally forget. From the Thirty-

seventh Congress until the Fifty-third he was in private life, although taking an

active part in politics and business. He is now a member of Congress at large

from Pennsylvania and, although useful to his state, his selection is largely in

tal in passing the homestead laws many years ago, and he has always been a

use or develop any lands containing coal.

or iron, manganese, stone or ores, or oil, and any wood lands or other lands for

any purpose of the company. To mine

or otherwise extract or remove coal, ores, stone and other materials and timber from

lands owned, acquired, leased or occu-pied by the company, or from any other lands. To buy and sell or otherwise to

the products thereof and any article con

sisting or partly consisting thereof. To

construct bridges, buildings, machinery,

ships, boats, engines, cars and other equipment, railroads, docks, slips, ele-

vators, waterworks, gas works and elec-

tric works, viaducts, aqueducts, canals and other waterways and other means

of transportation, and to sell the same or otherwise to dispose thereof, or to maintain and operate the same, except

that the company shall not maintain or operate any railroad or canal in the State of New Jersey.

chase, lease or otherwise to acquire and

to hold, use, own, operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise to dis-pose of any trade marks, trade names,

patents, inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or se-

cured under letters patent of the United

States or elsewhere or otherwise; and to use, exercise, develop, grant, license in

respect of, or otherwise to turn to ac-

count any such trade marks, patents, licenses and processes and the like, or any such property of rights. To engage in

any other manufacturing, mining, con

any kind whatsoever and to that end to

acquire, hold, own and dispose or any and all property, assets, stocks, bonds and rights of any and every kind; but

not to engage in any business here under which shall require the exercise of the

right of eminent domain within the State

of New Jersey. To acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold or

dispose of stocks, bonds, or any other ob-

ligation of any corporation formed, then or heretofore engaged in, or pursuing

any one or more of the kinds of business

purposes, objects or operations above in-dicated, or owning, or holding any prop-

erty of any kind herein mentioned; or of

obligations are held or are in any manner

guaranteed by the company and to do any other acts or things for the preser-

vation, protection, improvement or en-hancement of the value of any such

stock, bonds or other obligation, or to do

any acts or things designed for any such purpose; and while owner of any such

struction or transportation business

To apply for, obtain, register,

now 77 years old, but is a man of considerable vigor. He often makes spe

recognition of his past services to the Republican party. Grow was instr-

total authorized capital stock is \$3000, di-vided into 30 shares of \$100 each. The

provision is made that the stock may be

increased at any time. The papers were prepared by Stetson, Jennings & Russell,

of New York, and were witnessed by, Francis Lynde Stetson and Victor Mora-

The \$3009 capitalization of the corpora

tion excited little comment in Wall street,

as it was generally understood that the promoters had deemed it wise as a pre-

autionary measure to file its incorpora

tion papers at this time without regard to the amount of capital, so as to secure

Official announcement of the steel com-bination will probably be made tomorrow. Up to a late hour this afternoon it was

expected that a statement would be made in time for tomorrow's newspaers, but,

after a protracted conference at the office

of J. P. Morgan & Co., Robert Bacon, a member of that firm, declared that the official news would have to be withheld

Mr. Cromwell; President Gary, of the

Federal Steel Company; Max Pam, representing the American Steel & Wire Company, and Francis Lynde Stetson, who is

one of Mr. Morgan's confidential legal advisers, were in conference the greater part of the day. With these gentlemen

from time to time were representatives of

the various concerns which are to form

the great combination. There were un-

confirmed statements that people repre-senting the companies had presented cer-

tified letters to be sent to their stock-

holders; that these letters gave exact terms and all details, and that the share-

holders would be urged to accept the terms set forth. A director of the American Steel & Wire Company said of this:

"I don't know what the directors of the

other companies interested may have done, but I can say that as yet we have

prepared no letter for our stockholders.

Another bit of gossip was to the effect that both the American Bridge Company

and the National Tube Company would be

left out of the combination. These con-cerns are credited with being dominated

by Morgan interests, so the rumor that they were not to go in was accepted with

much reservation. None of the principal

officers of the companies would discuss

Morgan & Co. are said to have made

all details for financing the companies. They have also, according to reports, com-

pleted the details necessary to the ex-changing of old securities for new. As

to the flotation of the company, a promi, nent bank officer was quoted as saying that not more than \$15,000,000 of actual

cash would be necessary, and that this sum had already been put aside by the

underwriting syndicate. Speedy applica-tion will be made, it is said, to list the

shares of the company here and on the

London stock exchange. The underwrit-ing syndicate is said to have offers for

the shares of the new company aggregat-ing about \$160,000,000. It is rumored that

the validity of its title.

statement that the United States Steel Corporation will have \$1,100,000,000 of capital stock. Of this, \$300,000,000 will be 5 per cent general mortgage bonds, \$400,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock, and \$400,000,000 common stock. The corporation will take over the Carnegie, Federal Steel, Steel & Wire, and other companies named by an exchange of stock. The valuation of the subsidiary concerns has been ar-rived at by a close examination of their assets, as well as their earning power. Mr. Morgan is said to have declared that without a combination the companies to be absorbed in one would have spent for betterments at least \$50,000,000 a year for the next five years. With the element of tition eliminated, it is figured that all, or nearly all, of this will be saved.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.-Articles of incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation were filed today in the State Department. The objects for which the corporation is formed are the manufact-

Senatorial Election.

Washington Star on Oregon

Points Out That Under Primary System State Would Have Been Spared Spectacle of Session

beaking of lines as may cause serious actional trouble hereafter. Had it not een for the desertion of Democrats at the last moment, the session would have closed without a choice. If there is any virtue in party government through the holding of men to responsibilities by their organization allegiance, this method of Senatorial selection is calculated to de-story it. Under the primary system or the direct election method, this result would have been avoided much time saved and the state spared the spectacle

SIMON AND TONGUE EULOGISTIC.

Have Been a Great Misfortune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- A large num ber of Senators seen today expressed sat-isfaction, and many of them surprise, at the result of the Senatorial contest in Oregon. It is evident from the many com-ments made that Senator Mitchell will have a hearty welcome when he reaches Washington, and that his former col-leagues will be glad to again count him

among their number. in speaking of the result, Senator Simon said:
"Mr. Mitchell will make a valuable Sen-

worker.' Representative Tongue said: "It is a matter for congratulation that the Legis-lature did not adjourn without electing a Senator. Senator Mitchell is an able man and will be an efficient Senator. His experience, gathered during 18 years of previous service in the Senate, and his personal acquaintance with leading public men will give him influence and standing,

gratifying that a final selection was made, even if it came at the last hour. The wants of Oregon are such as to require the presence of every one of the delega-tion. It would have been a great misfor-tune to the interests of the state had there been a deadlock."

Mr. McBride's friends say nothing more than that they are satisfied, masmuch as

Corbett did not succeed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Feb. M.-Frank H. Hamilton, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, was today sentenced seven years' hard labor at the state

## SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

Congress. The House voted down the authorization for two new battle-ships and two cruis-ers. Page 2.

The Cuban amendment to the Army bill was introduced in the Senate. Page 2.

Hudson Trust Company, of Hoboken. The incorporators are Charles C. Cluff, Will-lam J. Curtis and Charles McVeagh. The thereof. To acquire, own, lease, occupy, The Morgan steel combination was incorporated. Page 1.

Oregon method of choosing United States Senators is disapproved by Washington Star. Page 1. Fifty men are imprisoned in a burning mine in Wyoming. Page 1.

A Topeka carpenter was shot during a raid on a wholesale liquor house.

deal or to traffic in iron, steel mangenese, copper, stone, ores, coal, coke, wood, lumber and other materials and any of Dewet's retreat from Cape Colony was checked by the Orange River flood. Page 3.

Clyde Vaugho, Jefferson youth who made a murderous assault upon a girl with an ax, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. Page 4.

her six nhildren in a well strangled them first. Page 4. Mrs. Al Taylor was drowned in Yaquina Bay in an attempt to keep her husband from failing out of boat. Page 4.

Washington railway committees will re-port bill requiring the State Auditor to investigate railroads within the coming two years. Page 5.

Washington bill to prohibit practice of os-teopathy was vetoed by the Governor,

let the present Congressional apportionment stand. Page 5. bregon bill appropriating \$5,000 for exhib-its at Buffalo and Charleston fairs was signed by the Governor. Page 5.

Commercial and Marine. Steel merger still exciting Wall street,

Corn is the feature in Chicago grain pit, Big lumber cargo from Tillamook. Buckingham clears with fourth February flour cargo. Page 19. Skarpsno's manifest lost on the Rio.

Almond Branch out of the mud, but still in trouble. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity. Constitutionality of new Portland charter questioned. Page I. Firemen's suit against the city will be heard today. Page 8. Dr. E. P. Fraser died at Los Angeles of heart trouble. Page 12. Inman, Poulsen & Co. buy 20 acres which form their mill site. Page 12.

William Penland, the "sheep king of Mor-row County," died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Page 8.

Banquet tendered to Senator-elect Mitch-ell. Page &

(Concluded on Second Page.)

# NOT A GOOD METHOD

#### PARTY LINES ARE DESTROYED

of Factional Wrangling.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Commenting on the Oregon Senatorial election, the Evening Star, of this city, says: The Oregon deadlock is broken, but only through a mixing of party votes and such

of a legislative session, mainly devoted to factional wrangling and scandal monger-

Hermann Says a Deadlock Would

ator. Oregon will be very greatly hene-fited by his return to the Senate. I find he is very popular with the members of the Senate, and has many friends here. He is an earnest and indefatigable

and he will be valuable to the state and Nation."

The struggle for insular legislation began in the Senate. Page 2. 

Domestic.

Several decisions were rendered by the United States Supreme Court, Page &

Foreign.

The House of Commons discussed the wars in China and Africa. Page 2. King Edward is at Cronberg. Page 3. Pacific Const.

insane Washington mother who threw

Northwest Legislatures.

Washington Republicans have decided to

Idaho reapportionment bill gives all gains to fusion and all losses to Republican counties. Page 5.

Good progress made in saving the light-ship. Page 10.

Main provisions of the new direct pri-mary law. Page 12.

stock, bond or other obligations to ex-

any corporation owning or holding the stocks or the obligations of any such corporation. To hold for investment, or otherwise to use, sell or dispose of any stock, bond or other obligations of any such corporation; to aid in any manner any corporation whose stocks, bonds or