Tells Republicans They Are Bound in Honor by Platform-Proposes Radical Reform in System of Equalizing Assessments.

Plans Legislation.

(Continued from First Page.)

and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the said state general fund to the said current school fund sufficient money to pay said interest as the same fails due, and certify the same to the State Auditor, certificate shall be authority to said Auditor to make the necessary and proper entries in the books and records credited to the state permanent school fund."

September 20, 1902, according to the report of the State Treasurer, the perma-nent school fund account stood as fol-\$1.165.000.00 Invested in state bonds

Invested in county and school district bonds 429,104 15

Cash on hand on hand, belonging to this fund, is that the Board of State Land Commissioners could not invest it in such securities as are authorized by the constitution and of interest as 5 per cent. Counties, cities and school districts desirous of borrow-ing money could obtain it elsewhere at

a lower rate. It is estimated by the Commissioner of Public Lands that his office will turn over to the State Treasurer, to be placed in this fund, at least \$600,000 in the next two years. It is to be hoped that the appro-priations made at this session of the Legislature from the general fund may exceed the anticipated revenues, and that there may be no necessity of further borrowing from the permanent school fund for the benefit of that fund. Should fund for the benefit of that fund. Should this hope be realized, there will be in the permanent school fund, during the next fiscal term, in the neighborhood of \$1.000, 600 looking for investment. To find in-vestments for this sum, in such securities all our constitution and laws permit, it seems absolutely essential that the rate of interest be made less than 5 per cent. In the opinion of the Board of State Land Commissioners the rate should be re-duced to 3% per cent. Others, somewhat ersed in financial matters, seem to think a reduction to 4 per cent would serve the desired purpose. These funds should not remain idle. On the other hand, as high a rate of interest as can be ob-tained should be demanded. The question is submitted to your wisdom.

State Capitol Fund.

Against the State Capitol fund warrants mounting to \$77,004 16, bearing interest at the rate of S per cent per annum, were is-sued during the years 1800-4-5. The inter-est upon these warrants on the 1st of Janof this year amounted to, approxiuary of this year amounted to, while to-mately, the sum of \$58,150; making the tomately, the sum of 388,130; making the to-tal sum, principal and interest due there-on on said date, about \$125,154.16. There are also outsanding against the fund war-rants amounting to the sum of \$355,000, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, issued in accordance with the provision of the act of 1901 for the pur-chase and completion of a State Capitol Building. The interest upon the last menwhat was best to be done. It was the sense of the meeting that the state should be fittingly represented at the St. Louis tioned warrants is guaranteed by the state, but there is no such guarantee as the other warrants. These warrants first mentioned, however, together with the interest thereon, are a first lien upon proceeds to be derived from the sale ands granted to the state for public buildings at the capital. Of this grant, which was 132,000 acres in the first instance, over 10,000 acres remain. Some of this land, in the opinion of the Commis-sioner of Public Lands, is worth today at least \$30 per acre; and he deems it conaccountive to say that on an average they are worth \$10 per acre. If he is anywhere nearly right-and, in my judgment, I am prepared to say he is not very far wrong-why should we continue to pay 8 per cent interest on these \$77,004 16 of outstanding warrants? These warrants, the principal and interest of which amount to about \$135,154 16, being a first lien upon property which, in the not distant future, will sel for at least \$1,000,000, would be considered a safe investment by any one. The permanent school fund has hundreds of theunds of dollars idle in the treasury. The pitol Building fund has outstanding against it warrants drawing 8 per cent inest per annum. Why not invest a por-n of the permanent school fund at say. 214 per cent, the same rate paid to that d by the general fund, in the warrants of the Capitol Building fund, thus find-ing a safe investment for the permanent fund, and at the same time savint to the Capitol Building fund 41% per cent per annum? The method of procedure ould be this: Transfer from the permaool fund to the Capitol Bu fund a sufficient sum to take up the 8 per cent interest-bearing warrants outstanding against the latter fund. Issue state bonds to that amount and deliver to the State Treasurer for the account of the ermanent school fund, said bonds to draw permanent school fund, said bonds to draw interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually. Provide for the payment of the interest upon these bonds from the general fund. The permanent school fund and the genand executive ability. If strictly busieral fund would be amply protected by a ness methods are pursued, an approprifirst lien upon the proceeds derived from the sale of lands granted to the state for public buildings at the capital. I would ation of \$50,000 would prove more beneficial to the state than double that amount unend this subject to your careful consideration State Normal School Fund. On the 1st of October, 1902, there was in he State Normal School fund the sum of \$500 74. Against this fund there are out standing warrants to the amount of \$105. 819 07, Lesued botween July 12, 1895, and April 16, 1899. These warrants bear interand est at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and it may be held, under section 5, page 57, Session Laws of 1835, that the interest upon them is to be compounded. By the terms of the enabling act the state was granted 100,000 acres of land for State Normal Schools. Of these lands, selected and approved, more than 55,000 acres re-main unsold. A question has arisen as to whether, under the terms of the grant, the uncereds derived from the sale of the proceeds derived from the sale of these lands can be used in the payment of utstanding warrants, or whether these proceeds must be placed in a permanent fund to be invested, and the interest only appointed Hon. F. J. Parker, of Walla Walla; Hon. J. G. Megler, of Brookfield; Hon. W. W. Tollman, of Spokane; Hon. be used for that purpose. The proceeds derived from the sale of lands granted to Hon, w. W. Tolman, of Spokane; Hon, E. M. Rands, of Vancouver, and Hon, George W. Rowan, of Castle Rock, as members of a commission to represent the State of Washington in the prelimithe state for the support of common schools must constitute a permanent fund, the interest upon which only can be expended in their support. It is thought by some the same holds true of the proceeds derived from the sale of lands granted to nary work connected with this exposi-tion, and to report to this Legislature its the state for the Agricultural College for Normal Schools, for the Scientific School and for the state charitable, educational, recommendations as to what appropria-tion should be made. The report of this commission will doubtless be laid before penal and reformatory institutions. But you. A company under the name of "The such is not the legislative construction that has been given the enabling act. In Lewis and Clark Centennial and Ameri-can Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair 1831 the Legislature made appropriations for buildings at the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane, at the Eastern Washington Hospital for the Insane, at the Eastern and no doubt is entertained but that the

Governor of Washington itable. propriations were made for buildings at the Agricultural College and for the Nor-mal School at Ellensburg, coupled, in the tific School, and, in the second, from the first proceeds derived from the sale of lands granted to the state for Normal

By the terms of an act approved March 7, 1895 (Session Laws, pages 55-6-7), a fund to be known as the "State Normal School fund" was established and pro-vision made that all proceeds derived from the sale of lands granted to the state for Normal Schools be paid into that fund, and that no appropriations for the erec-tion of Normal School buildings be made from any other fund. By the sume act an appropriation of \$00,000 was made for buildings at the Chency Normal School,

and an appropriation of \$40,000 for buildings at the Whatcom Normal School, with firections to draw warrants upon said State Normal School fund to pay for the erection of such buildings. October 1, 1902, the Scientific School fund contained \$29. said Auditor to make the necessary and the Scientific School fund contained 325,-proper entries in the books and records of his office to show such transfer. The principal of said bond shall be payable, any or all of them, on or before 20 years from the date of issue, to the State Treas-turer for the account of the state per-manent school fund, out of the state manent school fund, out of the state general fund, to which the proceeds thereof shall have been credited, and when paid the principal thereof shall be Legislature should make provision for their investment. If, on the other hand, the Legislative construction placed upon the enabling act is correct, then such of these funds as have no warrants outstanding against them should be trans-

ferred to the general fund; and where warrants are outstanding, the money on 429,104 35 Hand should be applied upon their pay-ment. A test case has been brought in the Supreme Court of this state to deter-The reason for such a large sum being mine this quesiion, and a decision will n hand, belonging to this fund, is that probably be handed down in time for you to deal with this subject in such manner as your judgment approves. If it should be held that the proceeds from the sale of the laws of the state at so high a rate lands granted for Normal Schools do not constitute a permanent and irreducible fund, then the warrants outstanding against the State Normal School fund

are a first lien upon something over 55,000 acres of land. Here may be found an opportunity for a safe investment of a portion of the permanent school fund. 'a nese warrants, principal and interest, on the let of January of this year, amounted to, approximately, the sum of \$146,000. The Normal School lands in value certainly far exceed this sum. Should you look with favor upon this suggestion, the method of procedure might be the same as pointed out in what has been said in reference to outstanding warrants against the Capitol Building fund.

EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS FAIR. Appropriation of \$50,000 Enough Under Good Management.

An exposition commemorative of the ouisiana purchase will be held at St. Louis, opening on the 1st day of May. 1994. It seems beyond question that this exposition will be upon a grander scale. and will attract a larger number of vis-

itors than any ever before held. I believe our people, quite generally, are in favor of the State of Washington being worth-ily represented upon that occasion. It was at first supposed this exposition would be held in 1903. Had the original plan been adhered to, and had nothing been done here until after the convening of this Legislature, it is quite evident that suf-ficient time would not have remained for the assembling of a proper exhibit of the industries and resources of the state. For that reason a meeting, composed of business men and of representatives of va-rious Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, was held at the state capital on the 25th of April, 1992, to determine

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1903.

VIEWS OF M'BRIDE the State Penitentiary, at the State Re-form School and at the Soldiers' Home-each of these appropriations being coupled with the express provision that the amount of Oregon to appropriate \$500,-000, and that other states, especially those transferred to the general fund, \$1,155,000. subscribed. The management expects the Legislature of Oregon to appropriate \$500,-was \$5151 62. of the appropriation should be returned to the general fund of the State Trensury from the first proceeds of the sale of session of sufficient information before lands granted to the state for state char-itable educational, penal and reformato-ry institutions. At the same session ap-Furnishing Legislative Chambers. Furnishing Legislative Chambers. On the 20th day of June, 1902, arrangements were entered into for furnishing DEMANDS RAILROAD BILL first instance, with the proviso that the general fund should be reimbursed from the all strong hope that the building might be of finds granted to the state for a Scienthe legislative chambers in the new Capicompleted in time for occupancy at this session. Bids were called for due notice having been given through the principal newspapers of the state. The lowest and best bids were accepted, but the commis-don, not having the necessary funds, no ittempt was made to bind the state. The years 1897 to 1839 inclusive the general fund sion, not having the necessary funds, no attempt was made to bind the state. The successful bldders were simply given the privilege of putting in the necessary fur-niture, with the understanding that they might remove it unless this Legislature. within 30 days from the opening of the session, made an appropriation to pay for the same. The commission believes that the price agreed upon between it and the successful bidders is fair and reasonable. would suggest that each house appoint

advocates. They urge that all taxes paid by the ratiroad companies must be col-lected from the people in the shape of pas-From October 31, 1896, to September 1992, the general fund indebtedness de-creased \$572,398 48. But it is well known that, at the date of the first report above senger and freight rates; and that, there fore, the valuation placed upon railroad property for purposes of taxation is a matter of no particular concern to the people. This argument, if it can be dig-nified by that name, would apply with referred to, a large amount of delinquent taxes was outstanding. It is also equal-ly well known that soon thereafter a genequal force to any and all kinds of mer-chandise. The owner might say: "Do not eral revival of business set in, and that delinquent taxes began to flow into the treasury. In 1897, from delinquent taxes assens my property! If you do, what I pay in taxes will be added to the selling prices, and it will not be I but the pur-chaser who will have to pay the taxes." for the years 1892-4-5, the general fund received \$226,879 37; in 1598, for the years from 1893 to 1996 inclusive, \$120,974 87; in 1899, for the years from 1593 to 1896 inclu-By this line of reasoning, carried to its logical end, the state would be shorn of its revenues and rendered powerless to sive, \$121,943 18; in 1960, for the years from 1893 to 1896 inclusive, \$48,073 50; in 1901, for afford protection to person and property-the purpose for which government is called into being, and the only ground the years 1894 to 1896 inclusive \$22,602 67: upon which it can justify its existence. roperty now escaping taxation should be blaced upon the assessment roll, and all also received from delinquent taxes for the year 1892 and preceding years, approx-imately, the sum of \$25,000. coperty should be fairly assessed, the

Thus it will be seen that from 1897 to 1962 inclusive the general fund received from dolinquent taxes of 1855 and precedvenue of the state would be ample withnot any increase in the rate of taxation, indeed, should this be done, we might, with the exercise of a wise economy, rea-sonably look, in a short time, for a ma-terial reduction in the rate of taxation. ing years the sum of \$565,155 92-a sum in excess of the decrease in the general fund indebtedness during that period. On October 19, 1897, the Attorney-General

a committee to consider this matter. The advised the State Treasurer that the act secretary of the Capitol Commission will creating the tide land fund, approved

This, besides affording relief to the in-dividual taxpayer, would be an element in attracting hither the homesecker and the capitalist in search of investments State Board of Equalization.

If

figure merely nominal is not without its

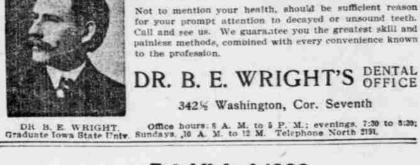
The State Board of Equalization, sisting of the Secretary of State, the Com-missioner of Public Lands and the State Auditor, is powerless to afford relief in the matter of the proper assessment of rall-road property. This board simply apportions among the several counties the amount of tax to be raised in the state for state purposes. It does not determine the rate of taxation, but the total sum to be paid by each county to the state for state purposes. Section 1717, I Bal., is as follows:

"When the State Board complete their equalization, the Auditor of the state shall equalization, the Auditor of the state shall transmit to each County Auditor a tran-script of the proceedings of the board within 16 days after said board ad-journs, specifying the amount to be levied and collected on said assessment books for state purposes for each year, and the County Auditor shall compute the required per centum on the valuation thereof as it suands after the same has been equalized by the County Board of Equalization, and shall extend such taxes in the proper columns of such books.

The valuation placed upon railroad property by County Assessors, as equalized by the Board of County Commissioners, is the basis upon which the tax levy is Board of County Commissioners, made for both state and county purposes. If railroads should be assessed in any particular county at, say \$5250 per mile, the State Board could not change that valuation even for state purposes. If it should be of the opinion that the road was worth, say, \$20,000 instead of \$2590 per mile, it could take that fact in con-sideration only for the purpose of deter-mining the total sum to be paid to the state by that particular county-the levy would have to be made by the County Auditor upon the basis of \$280 per mile; should the State Board, believing the property to be worth \$30,000 per mile, instead of \$5290, by reason of that fact, de-mand a larger sum from the county, the increased burden would not fall upon railroad property, where of right it should fall, but, in the main, upon other prop-erty in the county assessed at a fair fair

valuation. To do this would be inflicting penalty upon the taxpayer whose property is properly assessed for the action of county officials in assessing railroad property too low. Considering the powerful influence ex-

erted by the railroads and the peculiar methods resorted to by some of their agents, it would be expecting almost too in the ilde land fund were transferred to the general fund; and the proceeds de-rived from the sale of tide lands since The State Board should be a Board of Equalization in fact instead of in came only, as at present. Upon it should be conferred the power to change valuations the general rund received from this source conterred the power to change values and such alone the sum of \$1.653.651 25. During this as equalized by county boards, and such period of six years the general fund re-ceived from delinquent taxes for the year is and preceding years the sum of \$605.-1896 and preceding years the sum of \$605.-155 33; and from the sale of tide lands the sum of \$1.579.561 25, making a total of \$1,684,207 18, and yet during that period ized by county boards, should be the the general fund indebitedness was re-duced but \$572,378 45. The taxes that be-came delinquent during the period of de-Board, then, instead of simply determin-



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other documents, nor to send for and examine under oath witnesses powers es-pecially essential in arriving at a just determination as to the value of railroad property. In the event of the passage of a rallway commission bill, the commis-sioners selected would necessarily have to ascertain the value of all the rallroad property in the state. They might be re-quired to certify such values to the State Board of Equalization, for its information

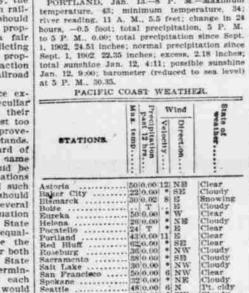
be better, they might be made ex-officio members of the board. Fliing and License Fees of Corpora-

tions. Our law provides that every corporation incorporated under the laws of this state, having a capital stock divided into shares, shall pay to the Secretary of State, for the use of the state, a fee of \$10, payable upon the filing of the articles of incorupon the hing of the articles of meor-poration. Every corporation incorporated under the laws of any state or territory

of the United States, or of any foreign state, is also required to pay a like fee upon the filing of a certified copy of its articles of incorporation. In some of the states the fee payable upon the filing of such articles is made to depend upon the amount of the capital stock of the cor-poration. In Iowa, for instance, a fee of \$25 and an additional fee of \$1 per \$1000 upon all authorized stock in excess of \$10,000 is required, with the provision, how-

(Concluded on Page 11.) DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 13 .- 8 P. M .- Maximum



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AUCTION SALES TODAY.

By the Ford-Wilson Auction Co., at 182 1st t. at 10 A. M. Wilson & Ford, auctioneers. A: S3 North 2d st., at 10 A. M., by S. L. N. Gilman, auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 18, R. A. M.-Regular convocation this (Wednesday) evening, Jan. 14, 7:30 o'clock, Masonic Hall, Eurikhard bidg. Visiting companions welcome. J. W. ROWLAND, H. P. E. E. SHARON, Sec.

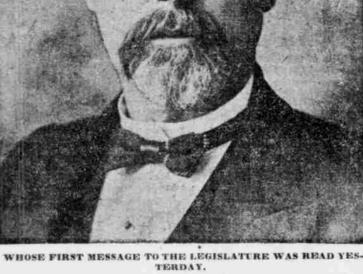
CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 54, O. E. S.-Regular communication this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Installation of officers. By order W. M. ELIZABETH KISSELL, Sec. S.

SAMARITAN LODGE, NO. 2, L O. O. P.-Regular meeting this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Third degree. Visitors welcome. M. OSVOLD, Sec.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

POST-Jan. 12, 1968, Mrs. Susie Constance Post, aged 42 years, 5 months, 24 days, Funcral today at 1 P. M. from St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, 1st and Caruthers sts. In-terment Riverview cemetery.

ELLING-Jan. 13, 1963, at Good Samaritan Hospital, Carl Elling, aged 52 years, 4 month, 7 days. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 13, 1903, at 2 P. M., from Edward Holman's funeral parlors. Interment Lone Fir cem-NOST--In this city, at the family residence, 372
North 16th st., Jan. 13, 1003, Herriha C. S.
Nost, wife of A. Nost and sister of Mrs. O.
Nelson and Fred P. Holm. Friends and ac-quaintances are respectfully invited to at-tend the fumeral services, which will be held at the Danish and Norwegian Methodist Church, cor. 13th and Davis sts., Friday, Jan. 16, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Green-wood cemetery.
BROWN-Friends and acquaintances are re-spectfully invited to attend the funeral serv-ices of the late Moses R. Brown, which will be held at the family residence, 354 Harrison st., at 2 F. M. today. Interment Lone Fir cemetery. etery.



GOVERNOR HENRY M'BRIDE.

No one

llege

tion in its possession. Increase in Business Means Increase

in Expenses. Growth in population and increase in volume of business necessarily call for a constantly increasing expenditure for pub-lic purposes. The number of inmates in our asylums for the insane and in the Penitentiary is steadily growing. Septem-ber 30, 1898, our asylums for the insume contained \$50 patients. September 30, 1900. this number had increased to 1019, and September 30, 1902, to 1146. These unfortunates, together with the inmates for the School for Defective Youth and the Reform School, must be properly cared for. September 50, 1838, there were 329 con-

victs in the State Penitcutlary: Septem-ber 30, 1901, 405; September 30, 1902, 580. From September 30, 1898, to September

lay before such committees all informa- March 26, 1890, had been repealed by sec tion 70 of the general land act, approved March 25, 1897 (Session Laws 1897, page 253). The moneys that had accumulated

that time have been placed in the same fund. From 1897 to September 30, 1902, the general fund received from this source

Our tide lands are at best but a tempo-

exposition, and that the Governor should 1902, the membership of the Soldiers' appoint a commission of seven, and an Home increased from 112 to 168. Executive Commissioner, to take charge can object to these men, who in the hour of their country's dire need fought its the preliminary work and to raise funds to defray the necessary expenses, battles, receiving the necessary support trusting to the Legislature to reimburse at the hands of the state. Our higher educational institutions, the those advancing the money for that purpose. Coinciding with the views of the meeting, I appointed Hon. C. J. Lord, of State University, the Agricultural Col and School of Science, and our three nor-mal schools are supported by appropria-tions from the general fund. The num-Olympia; Hon. George B. Kandle, of Ta-coma; Hon. Charles L. Denny, of Scat-tle; Hon. T. B. Sumner, of Everett; Hon. ber in attendance increases with an in-Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla; Hon. George M. Brown, of Spokane, and Hon. creasing population, and at each succeeding session of the Legislature it has A. H. Stulfauth, of Ellensburg, as Comseemed necessary to make larger appro-priations for the support and maintenance ers, and Hon. Elmer E. Johnston, of Everett, as Executive Commissioter. of these educational institutions. If it were left to the heads of these institu-tions or to their boards of regents or I am informed by the treasurer of the Commission, the Hon. C. J. Lord, that trustees to say how much money could be the sum of \$1900 will cover all expenses incurred in the preliminary work. The Commission, at the time of its appointspent to advantage in their support, loubt the aggregate would far exceed the state's ability to provide the means. nent, as well as myself, indulged the hope do not say this by way of criticism, for it is undoubtedly true that the field of that no more than \$50,000, at the very outside, would be required. Under date of December 21, 1902, the Commission resefulness of our State University or of our Agricultural College or of our nor-mal schools could be greatly enlarged did ported to me what had been done, but wing to a lack of funds that report has the revenues of the state permit. not been printed. It is subject, however, Legislature fails the task of squaring the natural desire of those in immediate to your call, and I would commend it to your careful consideration. From the examination of the report it will be seen harge financial condition. Viewed from this standpoint, you will probably feel yourthat in the judgment of the Executive selves compelled to deny them some things that, under different circumstances, Commissioner, the sum of \$63,950 could be expended to advantage. I believe, how-ever, a careful examination will disclose you would willingly grant. In passing, permit me the suggestion that our educational institutions should be kept entirely free from politics, or po-litical influence of any kind. Appropri-ations for their support should not be made to hinge upon other legislation. In you would willingly grant. that this sum could be reduced several thousand dellars without materially interfering with the benefits to be derived. demonstrates that work entrusted to a few is better and more ecomically done than when entrusted to For that reason I would suggest many. this matter but two considerations should that the membership of the Commission you may provide for to take charge of this govern-their actual needs, and the abilof the state to meet those needs. matter be made not too large. The expenhave not caused the removal of any mem-ber of the board of regents, or board of diture of the appropriation made for this purpose should be under the direction of trustees, of these institutions, for board of rustees, of these institutions, for have I appointed any such member, for polit-ical reasons, for shall I do so. And, whatever contents may face us during this a few men of practical business training

der loose management, or a management permitting favoritism, or politics, to creep in to the detriment of the work.

LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.

Recommended to Favorable Consideration.

tive expenses. And it is promotive that that the growing volume of business in other departments may call for heavier appropriations. I mention these things simply for the purpose of showing the neessity for strict economy, for, with the exercise of the wiseat economy, the prob-lem of making our revenues keep pace with our increasing expenditures is, at the If this state is to take part an appropria-tion should be made for that purpose at this session of the Legislature. While the fact that it follows so closely upon the St. Louis Exposition may lessen its with our increasing expenditures is, at the best, a perplexing one. True, it is generally supposed that, the state is upon a cash basis; and to the ex-tent that warrants now drawn upon the general fund are paid in cash upon presen-tation, that supposition is correct. But it does not follow from this that the state is out of debt, or even that its finances are, in the benithlest condition. value, viewed from a practical standpoint yet sentiment naturally inclines one in its favor. What other states, including even Oregon, may do, is not yet known. Pur-suant to Senate concurrent resolution No. 17, adopted March 4, 1991, Governor Rogers

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

session, I indulge the hope that no one of

our educational institutions may be made the football of contending forces, or of

The increase in the membership of the

Legislature means an increase in Legisla-

tive expenses. And it is probably true that the growing volume of business in

in Expenses Also.

October 21, 1895, according to the report of the State Auditor, the general fund warrant indebtedness, over and above the cash on hand in that fund, was \$1,777,918 03. This did not include the interest due on the warrants. September 30, 1902, accord-ing to the report of the State Treasurer, the general fund indebtedness, not includ-ing interest, over and above cash on hand in that fund, was \$1,205,575 57. Taus con-

rary source of revenue. The proceeds de-rived from their sale will soon begin to purposes. It should also have the power diminish, and, in a very few years, will to place upon the assessment rolls any property omitted by County Assessors With these changes, the responsibility for practically ecase These facts emphasize the necessity of

strict economy, and likewise the necesproperty escaping taxation or being asseesed at but a small fraction of its real value would rest upon the State Board, instead of being divided, as now, among sity of finding some new source of revenue our income is to keep pace with our expenditures. The rate of taxation should not be inthe Assessors and the Commissioners of

creased, except as a last resort, for the burden now borne by our people is suffithe several countles. Any person or corporation so desiring should have the right to appear before the State Board, but the decision of that clentiy heavy. In some parts of the state the rate of taxation, including the board upon all questions relating to vallevy for state, school, county, road and uation should be final. No person or coror town purposes, is at least 40 mills ne dollar. Such a rate, in addition to poration should be permitted to on the dollar. being a hardship upon the taxpayer, tends action in any court to reduce the assessed to prevent the natural growth and develvaluation of property as determined by the State Board or to reduce or interfere of any locality. Intending inrestors inquire closely into the matter of in any way with the collection of taxes based upon such assessment, unless such action is based upon fraud. No such actaxation, and, where the rate is found to taxation, and, where the rate is found to be abnormally high, they naturally turn to other sections where the burden in this tion should be permitted unless com-menced prior to the time the taxes com-plained of become delinquent; and the

espect is lighter. There is in this state property that esapes taxation altogether; and other propamount of such taxes should be deposited erty that is assessed at but a small frac-tional part of its market value. As an instance of the former, I would call atin court at the time the action is com-menced. In any action brought by a corporation, doing business in more than one county, the state should be made a party. tention to sleeping-car companies doing business in this state; of the latter, to our and it should be the duty of the Attorney-General to defend the same. No compre railroads. mise of an action should be permitted. In the event of it being determined that

SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT.

the assessed valuation, by reason of fraud, is too high, the court should be re-Change in Duties of Board of Equal-ization Needed. quired to find the amount of taxes that From the report of the State Board of Equalization I find that the main track of that such amount should be turned over to the proper officials from the moneys the railroads in this state is divided into five classes. The first class, consisting of 955 miles and a fraction, is equalized at deposited in court. tention to the fact that each of the gen \$9600 per mile. This, it is believed, is not

more than one-tenth of its actual market value. The second class, consisting of 1558 and a fraction miles, is equalized at tlemen upon the State Boald of Equaliza-tion, as now constituted-the Secretary of State, the State Auditor and the State Land Commissioner-is busy with the af-fairs of his own office, and has not the per_mile; the third class, consisting fretof 220 and a fraction miles, at \$2168 per time to enter upon an exhaustive study miles; the fourth class, consisting of 156 and a fraction miles, at \$2000 per mile, and the fifth class, consisting of \$1 and a of values. But, even if the board had the time, it has not the right to call for fraction miles, at \$1329 per mile. The total and examine books, papers, vouchers and ength of main track is 2981 and a frac-tion miles, and it is assessed at the sig-nificant sum of \$15,718,512-insignificant, at

least, in comparison with its real value Of sidetrack there is 535 and a fraction Of sidefrack there is 525 and a fraction miles, assessed at \$1,132,561. The average assessed value of main track per mile is \$5371.45. The average assessed value of side track per mile is \$2112.06. The aggre-gate assessed value of rolling stock and all railroad personal property is \$3,753,356. The aggregate assessed value of all rail-road property in the state, used for rail-road purposes is \$20,604,659. By those who have inquired into the matter, the stateclear: there is nothing have inquired into the matter, the state strange in a beautiful face. ment that this property is worth, at least, \$200,000,000 is deemed conservative. But I am not advocating that it should be assessed at the full sum of \$200,000,000, for I believe that throughout the state, quite generally, property is assessed something soap, the skin will be open below its real value. But that the dispro-portion between the real and the assessed and clear, unless the value of other property is anywhere nearly so great as the disproportion between the real and the assessed valution of railroad property, no one can be found to contend Is there any good reason why you should permit the continuance of such a state of affairs? Property now escaping taxa, tion altogether, as well as that assesses at a figure ridiculously low, certainly re-

ceives a benefit in the protection afforde it by our laws. The cost to the state of affording protection to railroad property, dollar for dollar in value, is, probably, greater than the cost of affording similar protection to any other class of property in the state, Why, then, should

48 0.00 6 N PL cld Walla Walls *Light.

Poriland Red Bluff

Roseburg

bring an

ould be paid and to direct in its decree

In this connection I would also call at-

'ears

The skin ought to be

If we wash with proper

health is bad. A good

Sold all over the world.

doctor.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Fair and moderately cool weather continues in the states west of the Rocky Mountains, but with little change in temperature, except along the immediate coast of Washington, where a of from 8 to 10 degrees has taken place rise of from 8 to 10 degrees has taken place. The indications are for fair weather in this district Weinesday.

rinds, mostly casterly.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Wednesday, January 14: Portland and vicinity-Generally fair; brisk winds, mosily easterly. Oregon and Washington-Generally fair; brisk

Idaho-Generally fair weather.

loudy loudy

Clear Cloudy

A R WOLLARER.

TERTH ENTRACTED AND FILLED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN by our late scientific method aplied to the guma. No sleep-producing agents or cocaline. These are the only dental parlors in Portland having PATENTED APPLI-ANC.ed and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years, WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. All work done by GRADUATED ENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years' experience, and each department in charge of a specialist. Give us a call, and you will find us to do exactly as we ad-vertise. We will tell you in advance ex-actly what your work will cost by a PREE EXAMINATION.



New York Dental Parlors MAIN OFFICE-FOURTH AND MORRI-SON STS, PORTLAND. Branch, 614 First Avenue, Seattle.

HOURS: 8:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays, 8:30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEW TODAY.

Portland Homebuilding Co. Portland Homebuilding Co. Builds homes only at University Fark, Yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and pay down 45 and yow feet a lot Souldo, and the members a lot of the feet a lot Souldo, and the members and so the sould together to determine who shall get the feet a lot Souldo, and the members and so here a barrower himself. Each member along the day he pays down himself. Each member along he day he pays down himself. Each member along he day he pays down himself. Each member along the day here are a defress FEACTE I MCENNA, Agent. To the st. Marquam bldg. Portland. Or.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Progressive Funeral Directors and Embalmers, cor. 3d and Madison streets. Com-petent lady ass't. Both phones No. 9.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhili sts. Rena Stinson, indy assistant. Both phones No. 507.

NEW TODAY.

NOTICE-RETAIL GROCERIES AND RES-taurants; Western dry granulated magar at \$4.75 100-pound eack, at Hoiman's warehouse, FOR RENT-TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT,

the furnished residence (9 rooms) of S. Schyab, \$16 Lovejoy st.

TO LET-SECOND STORY OF 42 FRONT st. Apply on the premises.

MORTGAGE LOANS

On improved city and farm property. Building loans. Installment loans. WM. MACMASTER, S11 Worcester block.

MORTGAGE LOANS on improved city and farm property. R. LIVINGSTONE, 224 Stark st.

WE WOULD EMPHASIZE This fact: We wish to Customer of the Pioneer Morrison-Street Fuel Company. Either phone 186.

A BARGAIN

A choice 20-acre farm, within walking dia-tance from car line, close to city. Frice very cheap if sold at once. HARTMAN. THOMPSON & POWERS. 3 Chamber of Commerce.

New Houses for Sale

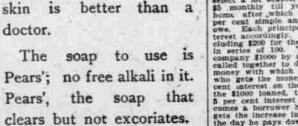
Either of those new and complete modern wellings, now nearly finished, on the northeas wher of 21st and Irving sts. See us for terms PARRISH, WATKINS & CO.

250 Alder street.

Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The annual meeting of the Portland Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Or., will be held in the social hall of the Commercial Club, eighth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building. this (Wednesday) evening, January 14, 1903, for the election of officers and trustees, the reading of the annual reports and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. Immediately after the business meeting the annual smoker of the Chamber of Commerce will be held, refreshments will be served, and the remainder of the even ing spent in making and renewing acquaintances. Music by the Spanish Studenta. All members are cordially invited to attend.

S. M. MEARS, President, LEWIS RUSSELL, Secretary,



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An exposition is in contemplation to be held at Portland, Or., in 1905, commemo-rative of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

are in the healthlest condition.

of these institutions with our

Increase in Business Means Increase