

DEATH IN BANK BILLS

Germs of Disease Treasured in Ancient Bank Notes.

ACCUMULATIONS FOR EXCHANGE

Cheap New Bills are Now in Greater Demand Than Ever Before.

INTEREST CHANGED TO BACTERIA

Money to Provide for the Redemption and Destruction of the Antiquated Note.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Contemplation reigns in the treasury department where a large force of additional clerks have been called into requisition to count and prepare for circulating millions of dollars worth of old bank notes, greenbacks and shillings, some of which have evidently been hoarded ever since the close of the war of the rebellion. One cause of this raid for new bills is the introduction of an act in congress by Representative Outhouse of Ohio, accompanied by reports calling for the frequent exchange of old paper money for new notes. An investigation made at his suggestion has shown that old greenbacks and bank notes contain the germs of disease to an unusual degree, and that there is reason for apprehension of them as a producer of disease.

The subject was first brought to Mr. Underhill's attention by Dr. C. F. Beck of Columbus, and shortly afterward the Bankers association of Ohio dropped a report in favor of legislation to secure a frequent exchange of notes. Dr. J. C. Graham, bacteriologist of Starling medical college, was asked to make an investigation, and his report discloses the fact that old paper money is a kind of bacteria as eggs are said to be of meat. Dr. Graham writes that he made an examination of eight bills. One bill of the series of 1888 showed two kinds of bacteria; one of the series of 1890 two kinds; two \$2 bills of the series, one each, another dollar bill, series 1896 two kinds. The bills are all much worn and very dirty. English medical authority says: "Two bills were found containing 19,000 germs of various kinds. Cultures were made in broth and then were injected into rats and guinea pigs, most of which died within twenty-four hours." Mr. Underhill in speaking of his intentions on the matter says: As the presence of germs is to be feared here next summer we should take every precaution against the spread of disease. I have accordingly introduced a bill and hope it will become a law immediately. It will urge the banking committee to pass it, and if it does not do so I will have the appropriation committee to provide money for the purpose.

THE SHINGLE TRUST.

Respective War Between the Coast and the East.

PORTLAND, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Present discussions point to something of a shingle war during the coming season between the Washington and Oregon shingle manufacturers' association and the shingle trust. The association intends to send its jobbers and deal direct with all mills, and in so doing expect to advance prices, in which they claim shingle dealers invariably create demoralization.

On the other hand, representatives of Oregon, Omaha and other shingle and other firms announce that if they can contract direct with the mills here their supply of shingles they will get their own mills and bust the shingle trust. Local jobbers, who cannot be driven out of the market, because they control the shingle output, are probably that representatives of the trust in various cities of the east are sending yards to fight the jobbers in their own territory. John C. Hill, of Hill & Co., and representing also Weymouth & Co., of St. Paul, has been here contrasting with members of the association, telling them that the railroad, which assists the easterners in getting shingles, will have trouble with manu-

The Columbus Stamp.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Collection of canceled postage stamps are now engaging the attention of many school children and women. There is a ready market for such stamps at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 for each 50. Certain firms in this and other cities make use of old postage stamps for decorative purposes, and they have advertised their desire for stamps from the school children. Although it is said that the collection of 50-cent stamps was an interminable job, it is said that one young woman, who is engaged in a wholesale dry goods business, has made \$45 since Thanksgiving by selling canceled stamps at \$5 for 50. She had upward of 200 wholesale orders for her in making collections.

SENATE BILL NO. 30.

The Bill in Full as it was introduced by Mr. Cross, January 11th.

A bill for an act to change, in part, the compensation, and mode of payment thereof, to the clerk of the supreme court, county clerks, recorders of conveyances, clerks of the circuit court and county courts in the state, and of the sheriffs of the several counties, to repeal certain provisions of statute, providing for the payment of certain fees to said officers, and of trial fees in certain cases; to provide for the payment by parties to appeals, actions, suits and proceedings of certain sums to assist the state and the several counties in defraying expenses consequent upon the administration of justice; to provide for the appointment of deputies for the various offices above enumerated in certain cases, and for their compensation; and for the payment to the state and several counties of sums of money and fees paid to officers by parties litigant.

It is enacted by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon:

Section 1. The clerk of the supreme court of this state shall receive as compensation for his services for discharging the duties imposed upon him by the laws of the state an annual salary of \$2,000, to be paid to him quarterly, in the same manner as salaries are paid to state officers, and such clerk shall not be entitled to receive any fees or other compensation for his services, than as above provided, except for furnishing to private parties copies of the records and files in his office, required for their benefit and convenience, in which case he shall be entitled to charge such parties therefor, including the necessary authentication thereof, at the rate of ten cents a folio for such copy, but shall make no charge for affixing the seal of his office to such authentication.

Sec. 2. The several county clerks of the counties of this state in which there exists such office shall receive a salary as follows: In counties in which the number of voters, as shown by the last preceding state election for the election of state and county officers, are less than twelve hundred, the county clerk of such county shall each receive for discharging the duties imposed upon him by the laws of the state, an annual salary of \$1,300. In counties in which the number of voters, as shown above, exceed twelve hundred, and for which provision by law has been made for choosing a recorder of conveyances therein, the county clerks of such counties shall each receive for discharging the duties imposed upon him by the laws of the state, an annual salary of \$1,500, and in counties in which the number of voters, exceed twelve hundred, shown as aforesaid, and no provision of law has been made for choosing a recorder of conveyances therein, the county clerks of such counties shall each receive, for discharging the duties imposed upon him by the laws of the state, an annual salary of \$1,500.

Sec. 3. The recorders of conveyances which have been or hereafter may be chosen by law in any of the counties of this state, shall each receive, for discharging the duties imposed upon him by the laws of the state, an annual salary of \$1,400; and each of the clerks of the circuit and county courts, chosen as such by law in any of the counties of this state, shall receive, for discharging the duties imposed upon him by the laws of the state, an annual salary of \$1,500.

Sec. 4. The salaries herein provided for in favor of the said county clerks, recorders of conveyances and clerks of the circuit and county courts, shall be audited and paid by the several counties to the said parties entitled thereto, in monthly payments, and in the same manner that other county charges are paid. And no one of such officials shall be entitled to receive any fees or compensation for his said services than as above provided, except for furnishing to private parties copies of the records and files in his office, for their benefit and convenience, in which case he shall be entitled to charge such private parties therefor at the rate of ten cents a folio, but shall not be entitled to anything for authenticating such copies, beyond including the number of words contained in the certificate of authentication, in his computation of the number of folios.

Sec. 5. The sheriffs of the several counties in this state shall receive as salaries, as follows: In counties in which the population does not exceed five thousand persons, as shown by the last preceding census, whether state or United States census, the sheriff of such county shall receive an annual salary of \$1,300. In counties in which the population exceeds five thousand persons, but does not exceed ten thousand, as shown by such census, the sheriff of such county shall receive an annual salary of \$1,500. In counties in which the population exceeds ten thousand persons, but does not exceed twenty thousand, ascertained as aforesaid, the sheriff of such county shall receive an annual salary of \$2,000. In counties where the population exceeds twenty thousand persons, but does not exceed forty thousand, so ascertained, the sheriff of such county shall receive an annual salary of \$2,500. In counties in which the population exceeds forty thousand persons, but does not exceed sixty thousand, ascertained as before mentioned, the sheriff of such county shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000. And in all counties in which the popu-

lation exceeds sixty thousand, ascertained as before mentioned, the sheriff of such county shall receive an annual salary of \$3,500. Each of the several counties of the state shall audit and pay to its sheriff the salary, as herein provided, in monthly payments, and in the same manner herein specified for the payment of county clerks, recorders of conveyances and clerks of the circuit and county courts. And no sheriff shall be entitled to demand or receive any compensation whatever for performing the services imposed upon him by the laws of the state, than as above provided, except that he shall be entitled to the mileage fees and poundage, now allowed by law, upon all sums actually collected by him under execution or other final process, for the collection of money, and under any delinquent tax warrant duly issued to him or placed in his hands for collection in pursuance of law. He shall also be entitled to the fees for mileage, or travel, now allowed by law, for summoning jurors to attend upon the circuit court of his county, and in subpoenaing witnesses in criminal cases, but shall not be entitled to any pay for summoning any juror, or serving any subpoena in such cases. He shall also be allowed the same compensation now allowed by law for the board and keeping of prisoners confined in the county jail of his county. He shall be entitled also to demand and receive to his own use, any reward offered in pursuance of law for the apprehension of any person charged with, or suspected of crime, where he has earned the same by a compliance with such offer; and to receive from the state the fees now allowed by law for transporting or conveying convicts to the state penitentiary, and insane and idiotic persons to the state asylum, when sent in pursuance of the adjudication of an authorized tribunal of the state. Sheriffs shall also be entitled to claim from the plaintiff or moving party in any suit, action or proceeding, such reasonable sums of money as they may have been compelled to pay or incur on account of the care of property in their custody under attachment, execution or proceedings for the claim and delivery of personal property.

Sec. 6. Coroners of the several counties of the state shall also be entitled to the same fees now allowed for the performance of service in an action, suit or proceeding, where the sheriff is a party, and the party paying the same shall be entitled to recover the amount paid for the adverse party as a disbursement, when entitled to costs in the case.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the supreme court of the state, before filing any transcript in any civil case appealed to that court, to exact from the appellant therein the sum of twenty dollars; and no appeal shall be deemed perfected unless such sum is so paid. Said clerk shall also, upon the admission of any applicant to the bar of said court exact from such applicant an admission fee of five dollars, and such applicant shall not be deemed admitted unless such payment is so made. Said clerk shall immediately, upon receiving any money, as above provided, pay the same over to the state treasurer and take a receipt therefor, which shall specify the title of the case in which paid, and name of the party paying it, or the name of the applicant for admission in case paid by such applicant.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the several clerks of the circuit and county courts in the state, at the time any suit action or proceeding for the enforcement of private rights, including appeals and writs of review, but not proceedings in probate matters, is instituted to exact from the plaintiff, or moving party in such suit, action or proceeding, the sum of five dollars, and no complaint, transcript upon appeal, or petition for a writ of review shall be filed therein until such payment is made. Such clerk shall also, at the time of filing any answer, demurrer or motion in any such action, suit or proceeding, upon the part of a defendant, exact from such defendant the sum of three dollars, which paper shall not be deemed filed unless such payment is so made. And such clerk shall also exact from such plaintiff or moving party, at the time such action, suit or proceeding comes on for final trial or hearing upon question of fact or law involved therein, unless referred to a referee, and except upon demurrer, an additional sum of twelve dollars, which shall be paid before any such trial shall be had thereon. And every such clerk, upon receiving any money as provided in this section, shall immediately pay the same over to the county treasurer of his county, and take his receipt therefor, which shall specify the title of the case and name of the party paying the same. The amounts so paid by parties to appeals, actions, suits and proceedings shall constitute disbursements in the case and be taxable as such in favor of the party entitled to costs therein, as in other cases of taxation of disbursements.

Section 9. The several sums required to be paid by parties litigant to the respective officials in appeals, actions, suits and proceedings as provided in the two preceding sections of this act, are intended to be in lieu of the fees such parties have heretofore been required to pay said officials in such matters, and also in lieu of the trial fee such parties were prior to the adoption of this act required by law to pay; and no such fee or trial fees last referred to shall

hereafter be exacted from such parties in such cases. In all other cases, however, in which fees are allowed to county clerks, recorder of conveyances, clerks of the circuit and county courts, and sheriffs in civil matters, including fees in probate proceedings, it shall be the duty of the said officials, respectively, to exact and receive from the parties required by law to pay the same, and the service for which the fee is allowed, shall not be performed until such fee is paid to the official required to perform the same, which fee shall, upon the day it is paid to the official, be paid over by him to the county treasurer of his county and a receipt taken therefor, which shall specify the kind of service performed and the name of the person from whom received. And none of the said officials shall be allowed any monthly payments of his salary until he exhibits to the auditing board all receipts of money so received, and if it be ascertained at any time that such official has received any money for such fees not so accounted for, and done service without exacting the fee therefor, as above mentioned, or neglected his duty in any other respect, the payment of his salary shall be withheld until the matter is fully rectified.

Section 10. In case of disagreement between any of the officials referred to in the last preceding section and the county court of his county concerning the audit, allowance or payment of any item claimed by such official for the performance of any service, and the determination thereof by such court is unsatisfactory to the official, the latter shall have the right to have the matter reviewed by the judge of the circuit court for such county in the same manner as near as practicable, as the taxation of costs by the clerks of the circuit court are reviewed by the judge thereof. The decision of the said judge, however, shall not be final where the amount of the claim is fifty dollars, or the question in controversy involves pecuniary interests to that amount; in such case, such decision shall be appealable to the supreme court, and it shall be heard in that tribunal upon the findings of fact and law made by the circuit judge.

Section 11. Whenever any county clerk, recorder of conveyances, clerk of the circuit or county court herein referred to, or sheriff, appoints a deputy, it shall be the duty of such official to report the same to the county court of his county, which court shall enter in its minutes the said report. And if the said court is of the opinion that the services, or any part thereof, of such deputy should be paid by the county, it shall fix the amount thereof to be paid by the county, by an order duly entered, specifying the same, which amount shall be so paid by the county in the same manner as other county charges are paid, as before mentioned.

Returned Papers.

A well known gentleman in this city moved into a house that had been previously occupied by another gentleman who was a subscriber to one of the evening papers. The carrier of course continued leaving the paper for a space of a year, never having been notified of the change. The collector recently went around to collect for the paper, the bill being made out in the name of the gentleman who had subscribed. When the collector presented the bill the gentleman of the house said:

"Why, my dear sir, that man has not lived here for over a year. You are at the wrong house."

"Well, has not the carrier been leaving you a copy of the paper all the time?"

"Yes, sir. But I did not subscribe, and I told the boy to quit leaving it. But he never did so."

"You have received the paper every day, haven't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you ought to pay for it."

"Well, excuse me a moment," and the gentleman went into the house. Returning in a moment he lugged out a stack of newspapers half as tall as himself. "Here are your papers, sir; I have no use for them."

He had read them and carefully filed them away until the bill should be presented. The collector sent a transfer wagon to haul away a year's accumulation of papers, the pay for which he failed to get, because one man returned them to the man never received them.—Chattanooga Times.

There will be 444 electoral votes in 1892. Congress passed last year a reapportionment bill based on the census of 1890, allowing one member to 173,900 people.

The survey for the railroad from Monrovia, on the east African coast, to the lakes in the territories of the British East Africa company is to be begun at once.

The proposed congressional investigation in Washington into the expenditures of the American Panama canal committee has excited a keen interest in Bogota and Panama. If pushed, it is expected that sensational revelations will be made concerning the operations of several of the promoters of the Nicaragua canal enterprise.

The Alabama house has passed a bill prohibiting the sale or giving away or otherwise disposing of cigarettes, cigarette tobacco and cigarette paper, in Alabama. It imposes a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50, and imprisonment of sentence to hard labor for not less than 30 days, for violation of its provisions. The bill also prohibits the smoking of cigarettes in any public place.

A TYPHUS EPIDEMIC.

Heroic Measures Necessary to Stop its Terrible Progress.

STATES FAVORING ANNEXATION.

Pennsylvania and California Have

Taken Votes on the Question.

THE LOYAL LEGION TAKE ACTION.

Capt. Tanner of the Albatross Speaks in Favor of the Cable From the Coast of California.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The health authorities have become thoroughly alarmed over the rapid spread of typhus fever during the last week, and are adopting heroic measures to stop its terrible progress. Thirty-seven houses have been declared quarantined. The industrial school at West Thirty-second street is closed. The scourge is no longer confined to the filthy lodging-houses in the east side. One case has been reported from Harlem. The board of health has furnished \$3,000 with which to pay 20 physicians to inspect the lodging-houses for the next 30 days.

States Favor Annexation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—The senate today unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the annexation of the Sandwich islands to the United States, and urging the representatives of Pennsylvania at Washington to use every means in their power to promote annexation.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1.—The lower house of the legislature today passed the joint resolution favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

The Loyal Legion Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The California commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion held their quarterly meeting and banquet at the Occidental hotel last evening. About ninety veteran officers of the regular army and navy were in attendance.

General Backus brought up the question of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands before the meeting, and his remarks in favor of that measure were received with applause. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

That it is the sense of the commandery of California military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States that the Hawaiian islands should be annexed to the United States, and that the flag of our country should be raised over those who are appealing to us to help them in their struggles for freedom.

That under no circumstances ought the United States to permit any foreign power to exercise control, or any foreign flag to float, over these islands of the Pacific.

Captain Tanner, of the United States steamer Albatross, who was engaged in surveying the route for a cable to the Hawaiian islands, also spoke.

"The question of laying," he said, "has been discussed for many years because of the necessity of completing the telegraphic circuit of the globe. The distance of the cable recently laid between Brazil and Africa was five miles longer than that to be proposed to be laid between San Francisco and Honolulu. In 1874 the first surveys for a Hawaiian cable were made. One was from Golden Gate to Honolulu, the other from San Diego. The latter was abandoned as impracticable. "Such a cable," he said, "would hardly be expected to pay dividends. The survey of an English company for a cable from Australia to Samoa was nearly complete. The Hawaiian cable would complete the circuit.

"The United States have been held responsible for maintaining peace at the islands. It now appears that we are likely to be responsible for their permanent peace. On political grounds, the need for the cable is becoming urgent. The question is to whether that cable is to be started from Vancouver or San Francisco; and the captain was of the opinion that, though the question was a political one and not for him to discuss, the people of the United States and their congress should see to it that the cable was at this end, and should be laid from some point on the coast of California.

Examination of Teachers.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the county school superintendent thereof will hold a public examination at his office in The Dalles beginning Thursday, January 30th, and ending Feb. 8th 1892, at 1 o'clock, p. m. All teachers eligible for the state certificates, state diplomas and life diplomas must make application at the quarterly examinations. Dated this January 27th, 1892. TAYLOR SHELLEY, County school superintendent of Wasco County, Oregon.

The 40th and 41st ballot at Olympia yesterday show no change.

WHAT ONCE WAS A GREAT BURDEN

Is Now a Decidedly Refreshing Element in the Daily Financial Routine.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Union Pacific increased cutting passenger rates between Ogden and the Missouri river to an extent which will almost certainly result in an open reduction of 50 per cent.

The regular rate on such tickets is \$40. The Union Pacific is accused of placing large blocks of tickets in the brokers' hands at prices which enable them to sell at \$18 to \$21. One scalper informed the competing lines that a number of tickets were obtained at the price named.

An open reduction in rates to at least \$20 is anticipated before the end of the week. In the present condition of the transcontinental lines such a reduction might well be the precursor of a rate war which would take rank as one of the hottest in the history of railroading.

An Omaha special says: Recent pronounced changes made by the Union Pacific railway company in their passenger ticket sales and in reduction of their operating expenses has appeared to some persons "on the inside" to mean nothing more than a mere temporary movement. It is believed by many men of influence and railway acquaintance in this city that the directors and officers of the company have about got ready to throw the road into the hands of the government and wish to get as much revenue out of it as possible before that time comes. This conclusion is supported by the facts. It will be remembered that when the Union Pacific railway was built United States bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 were issued during the period of its construction, from 1864 to 1868. These bonds were intended to aid the road to obtain capital enough to undertake what seemed to be a great burden. They were to run 30 years at a 6 per cent rate. In July, 1894, the first of them will fall due. The company is utterly unable to meet its obligations in this manner and has again and again asked congress to extend the time of these bonds.

A recently issued report of the government commissioner, Horace A. Taylor, recommended the extension to 100 years and a reduction of the rate of interest to two per cent. The death of Mr. Gould and the generally interpreted verdict against corporations as given in the recent election have led the directors to make ready for the inevitable by securing as much profit as possible from the remaining months of the contract. The feeling against the Union Pacific in Nebraska is most bitter, even fanatical, and the same may be said of other western states. They claim that something about the great road must be wrong when it has cleared \$20,000,000 per year for the past decade and has not paid off a penny of its great government debt. The representatives of these people will not dare to vote for any such extension in congress as is asked for, and it is their evident purpose to force the railway into the hands of a receiver and close up its affairs as a private corporation, or even to dissolve all government connection with it and treat it as any other creditor of the government.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Statement Showing Health Conditions of The Dalles.

From Dr. O. D. Doane of the board of health of Dalles city, who has been compiling statistics of the health of this place, we learn that for the period of two years, ended last evening, the death rate of the city has been but a fraction over 1 per cent. annually. During the period under review 80 interments have been made of deaths in the city, which include six from accidents, four killed by railway, and two lost by the fire. The average population of the city for the two years has been 4,000. This may be considered a pretty fair showing for the health of The Dalles.

Iron From the Heavens.

A special from San Antonio, Tex., says: Albert Haberle, of that city, has discovered a body of meteoric iron near there, and much interest has been excited in scientific circles over the find. It is estimated that the weight of the extinct meteor is 20,000 pounds. Professor Gustav Jermy, a geologist and chemist, has just completed an assay of the iron, resulting as follows in hundreds: 97.5 per cent pure iron, 2 per cent nickel, and traces of cobaltum. Professor Jermy has in his mineral collection several pieces of meteoric iron and meteorites from Europe and also from Texas. One of them weighs about 10 pounds, and was found in Magura, Hungary, and contains that rarest of minerals, the schistsberite.

Eighty Days on the Ocean for Twenty Dollars.

New York, Jan. 31.—The policy of the Panama Railroad Company in putting on a line of steamships in opposition to the Pacific Mail has impelled the latter to reduce the passenger rate to Colon from \$90 to \$20, and the freight rate from \$9 to \$2 per ton. The significance of this action will be grasped when it is considered that it is eight days' journey to the isthmus. This commercial war gains additional significance from the alleged fact that the management of the Panama Railroad Company advertised abroad for foreign steamers to carry freight from New York to the isthmus.

The Y. R. C.'s had a lively time of it on Union street last night coasting. The sport was never more enjoyable. The boys shot down through the cut with railroad speed and the compelling force drove them down as far as the Columbia hotel in fine shape.