THE OREGON MIST.

VOL. XXIII. ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1906. NO. 51.

Proposed Oregon Tax Law

Following are the joint resolutions for constitutional amendments and bills as recommended by the Oregon State Tax commission and to be presented to the legislature at its next session:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. —

Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon.

Resolved by the house, the senate concurring:

That the following article, as an amendment to the constitution of the state of Oregon, be proposed and referred to the next legislative assembly, and if the same shall be concurred in by a majority of all the members elected to each house thereof, and shall afterward be ratified by a majority of the electors of the state, then the same shall be a part of the constitution of the state of Oregon:

ARTICLE I.

That article I, section 32 of the constitution of the state of Oregon, be and the same hereby is abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be inserted the following:

"No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislative assembly; and all taxation shall be equal and uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the taxes."

(The two joint resolutions presented are drawn on the theory that the initiative amendment to the constitution submitted in June, 1906, did not become a part of the constitution, having neither been proposed in the manner provided by the constitution, nor having received a majority of all votes cast, although proclaimed by the governor. If, in the opinion of the legislature, the amendment mentioned was regularly adopted, the form of this and the following joint resolution must be changed accordingly.)

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ARTICLE I.

That article IX, section 1 of the constitution of the state of Oregon, be and the same hereby is abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be inserted the following:

"Taxes shall be levied on such property as shall be prescribed by law. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation upon the several classes of subjects of taxation within the territorial limits of the authority levying the taxes; and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property taxed, except property specifically taxed."

A BILL

For an act to provide a more efficient and equitable system for the assessment of property for taxation; defining property subject to taxation and property exempt therefrom; defining the duties of the county assessor, and prescribing the manner of making the assessment of property by him assessed for the purposes of taxation; requiring all persons, and the managing agent or officer of any corporation or association liable to be assessed by him, to furnish the assessor with a list of property liable to taxation, and prescribing a penalty for failure so to do; and to amend sections 3037, 3038, 3039, 3 40, 3045, 3046, 3048, 3049, 3057, 3058, 3061, 3062, 3068, 3070, 3071, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077 and 3078 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton; to amend section 56 of an act approved February 24, 1903, and found on page 262 et sequitur of the general laws of Oregon of 1903, and said section being found on page 279; to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to fix the place of assessing national bank stock and private banks, loan and trust companies," approved February 24, 1903; to amend section 1 of an act approved December 24, 1903, and found on page 4 et sequitur of the general laws of Oregon, special session, 1903; to repeal sections 3709, 3710, 3941, 3942, 3943 and 3959 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, and exempting certain assessments and proceedings from the operation thereof.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon:

(Of Property Subject to Taxation.)

(Real and Personal Property to Be Assessed Uniformly and Ratably.)

Section 1. That section 3037 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

All real property within this state, and all personal property situated or owned within this state, except such as may be specifically exempted by law, shall be subject to assessment and taxation in equal and ratable proportion.

(Old law provides: "All taxes for the support of the government of this state shall be assessed on property in equal and ratable proportion," and all property, etc., shall be subject to taxation. The old section unnecessarily limits the taxing power of the state to direct property taxes.)

(Real property—How construed.)

Section 2. The terms land, real estate, and real property, as used in this act, shall be construed to include the land itself, whether laid out in town lots or otherwise, above and under water, all buildings, structures, substructures, superstructures, and improvements erected upon, under or above, or affixed to the same, and all rights and privileges thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and all franchises and privileges granted by or pursuant to any law of this state, or municipal ordinance or resoution, owned or used by any person or corporation, other than the right to be a corporation; and all mines, minerals, quarries, fossils, and trees in, under, or upon the land.

(Chapter I, title XXX, B. & C. Comp., contained no definition of real property. This definition is taken in part from section 3057, B. & C. Comp. Definition of franchises and inclusion as taxable property, specifically, is new; compare the Minnesota definition of real property.)

(Personal property—How construed.)

Section 3. That section 3038 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

The terms personal estate and personal property shall be construed to include all things in action, household furniture, goods, chattels, moneys, and gold dust, on hand or on deposit; all boats and vessels, whether at home or abroad, and all capital invested therein; all debts due or to become due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, mortgage or otherwise, either within or without this state; all public stocks; all bonds, warrants, and moneys due or to become due from this state, or any county or other municipal subdivision thereof; and stocks and shares in incorporated companies, and such proportion of the capital of incorporated companies liable to taxation on their capital as shall not be invested in real estate; and all improvements made by persons on lands claimed by them under the laws of the United States, the fee of which lands is still vested in the United States.

(Adds to former statutory rule as to taxable things included in the term, things in action; state, county or municipal bonds, warrants, and claims, and improvements on claimed lands—the latter provision transferred from B. & C. Comp., section 3058.)

(What property is exempt from taxation.)

Section 4. That section 3039 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, as the same is amended by an act entitled "An act to amend section 3039 of Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon," approved February 24, 1903, and as amended by an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 3039 of Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon,' approved February 24, 1903," which last named act was filed in the office of the secretary of state December 24, 1903, being found upon page 28 et sequitur of the general laws of Oregon, special session of 1903, be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

The following property shall be exempt from taxation:

1. All property, real and personal, of the United States and this state, except land belonging to this state held under a contract for the purchase thereof.

2. All public or corporate property of the several counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts in this state used or intended for corporate purposes, except lands belonging to such public corporations held under a contract for the purchase thereof.

3. The personal property of all literary, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institutions incorporated within this state, and such real estate belonging to such institutions as shall be actually occupied for the purposes for which they were incorporated.

4. All houses of public worship, and the lots on which they are situated, and the pews or slips and furniture therein, and all burial grounds, tombs, and rights of burial; all lands, and the buildings thereon, not exceeding thirty acres, held by any crematory association incorporated under the laws of this state used for the sole purposes of a crematory and burial place for incinerate remains; but any part of any buildings, being a house of public worship, which shall be kept or used as a store or shop, or for any other purpose, except for public worship or for schools, shall be taxed upon the cash valuation thereof, the same as personal property, to the owner or occupant, or to either, and the taxes shall be collected thereon in the same manner as taxes on personal property.

5. All public libraries, and the personal property belonging thereto and connected therewith, and the real property belonging thereto and upon which such library is situated.

6. The property of all Indians residing upon Indian reservations who have not severed their tribal relations or taken lands in severalty, except lands held by them by purchase or inheritance, and situate on any Indian reservation; provided, however, that the lands owned or held by Indians in severalty upon any Indian reservation, and the personal property of such Indians upon such reservation, shall be exempt from taxation when so provided by any law of the United States, and not otherwise.

7. The personal property of all persons who, by reason of infirmity, age, or poverty, may, in the opinion of the assessor, be unable to contribute towards the public charges.

8. The personal property of every householder to the amount of $200, the articles to be selected by such householder.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3039, was amended by laws 1903, page 216, and laws, special session, 1903, page 28. The section proposed makes the following changes from the present law: 1. Makes lands belonging to the state taxable when held under contract for purchase, the attorney general having heretofore held such lands exempt as "property of this state under clause 1. 2. Lands of public corporations, similarly held under contract of purchase, made taxable; 3, 5, 6, 7, no change. 4. Exemption of crematory property copied from laws 1903, page 70, section 8. 8. The same as clause 8 of section 3039, except the exemption is reduced from $300 to $200, omitting the specification of particular articles which may be exempted. The flat exemption is believed to be more just than the present exemption of specific varieties of property to a total of $300, which is in practice found to be both arbitrary and unequal. A dairy farmer owning 16 cows, $240; one horse, $15; household furniture, $20; farming implements, $25 (taxable values), would have a total of $300, and only $90 would be exempt. If his property was a little differently distributed, thus: two horses, $125; two cows, $30; ten sheep, $15; household furniture, $50; wagon and harness, $50; farming implements, $30, he would have $300 the same value, but all would be exempt. This is an actual case reported by one assessor as a typical instance of the unreasonable inequality of the present law as it is met every day.)

(Land in road boundary exempt.)

Section 5. That section 3040 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, and section 56 of an act approved February 24, 1903, and found on page 262 et sequitur of the general laws of Oregon of 1903, be and the same hereby are amended to read as follows:

All lands within the boundary of any county road, and all dedicated streets and alleys in any incorporated or unincorporated city or town, or town plat, within this state, shall be exempt from assessment and taxation while used for such purposes.

(Exempts lands in streets and alleys, as well as lands within boundaries of county roads, while used for such purposes. The uniform practice, and supported by laws 1903, page 279, sections 56 and 57.)

(Stocks in banks, loan and trust companies, etc., subject to taxation—Where taxed.)

Section 6. That section 1 of an act entitled "An act to fix the place of assessing national bank stock and private banks, loan and trust companies," approved February 24, 1903, be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

Shares of stock of national banks shall be assessed to the individual shareholders at the place where the bank is located. Shares of stock of other banks and interests in banking capital, building and loan associations and trust companies, shall be assessed to such bank, building and loan associations, or trust copmanies, or to their owners or stockholders, as by law provided, at the place where such banks, building and loan associations, or trust companies are located.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3042 was superceded in part by Laws 1903, page 286—If the title of the latter act is broad enough to cover the last sentence therein. The section proposed follows the act of 1903, changing the word "stockholders"—of national banks—to "shareholders" in analogy to the national banking act. Provides that shares of stock in private banks, etc., shall be assessed to such bank, etc., or to its stockholders, as by law provided.)

(Lands sold by state listed to contractor.)

Section 7. Lands held under a contract for the purchase thereof, belonging to the state, county, or municipality, and school and other state lands, shall be considered, for all purposes of taxation, as the property of the person so holding the same; and the improvements thereon shall be considered as real property for all purposes of taxation, and be considered as the property of the person so holding the same; and no deed shall ever be executed until all taxes and municipal charges are fully paid thereon.

(New; but compare Laws Washington, 1897, section 27, page 149. It appears from a certificate of the clerk of the state land board, November 16, 1906, that the state's outstanding certificates of sale aggregated 860,815 acres, the purchase price of which was $1,464,530—all of which now escapes taxation because the title to the land is still in the state.)

(Public lands—Improvements.)

Section 8. The assessor must assess all improvements on lands, the fee of which is still vested in the United States, as personal property until the settler thereon or claimant thereof has made final proof. After final proof has been made, and a certificate issued therefor, the land its lf must be assessed, notwithstanding the patent has not been issued.

(New; compare Washington Rev. Laws, 1905, section 130.)

(Assessors shall obtain lists of public lands sold.)

Section 9. The assessor of each county shall, immediately after the first day of March of each year, obtain from the state land board, and from the local United States land officers in the state, lists of public lands sold, or contracted to be sold, and of final certificates issued for land in his county during the previous year ending at 1 o'clock a. m. of said first day of March, and shall place such lands upon the assessment rolls as provided in the last two preceding sections. It shall be the duty of the State Land board to certify a list or lists of all public lands sold, or contracted to be sold, during the previous year on application of the assessor of any county applying therefor.

(New.)

(Of the assessment of property.)

(Section 3043, B. & C. Comp., seems to recognize marginal assignments of mortgages. It does not belong in a tax act, since the repeal of the mortgage tax law, of which it was part. The last clause is now nugatory. It should not be repealed, but no reference should be made to it in a tax code; but it is suggested that in future compilations it be transferred to the recording act.)

(To be continued next week)

Impudence.

Peggy—Only to think of it, my dear, we were entirely alone, and he had the audacity to kiss me.

Lucy—I suppose you were furious, weren't you?

Peggy—I should say so! I was furious every single time he did it.—Le Sourire.

What They Were Saying.

The angry waves lashed the shore.

"Why don't you hit back?" they asked, mockingly. "Haven't you got the sand?"

Seems to Be.

"Do you think there is anything in the pretensions of these spiritualistic mediums?"

"Unquestionably. I know several indolent persons who make a good living out of those pretensions."—Chicago Tribune.

The number of deaths each year in London was, 150 years ago, fifty-one a thousand. In 1820 it was twenty-nine a thousand, and it now is about eighteen a thousand.

Active Real Estate.

'Is there much activity in real estate in this section?" asked the visitor.

"I should say there is," answered Farmer Cornfossel. "Had three landslides an' a washout last year."—Washington Star.

Unfair.

"Say!" exclaimed Tommy, doubling up his right hand into the shape of a small fist and making at the other boy, "you're cheating! This is a Burbank apple, and you've given me the sour half!"

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Presideont Roosevelt and party has andel on Unitde States territory.

Booker T. Washington, leader of the colored race, says Andrew Carnegie wears shoes made in a ngreo industrial school.

The United States governmnet has been asked to furnish protection to the leader of the street car strike now on at Hamiltton, Ont.

The president, vice president and counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company are on trial in New York on a charge of grand larceny.

While holding up passengers on a Chicago & Alton passneger train near Kansas City a bold robber was captured by the conductor and later turned over to the police.

Advices have just been received of a disastrous tidal wave which followed an earthquake at German New Guinea. Many natives were drowned and the property loss is enormous.

Mrs. Stilwell, head of the Salvation Army rescue work in Chicago, beileves the bets way to cure vice in that city would be to take pictrues of the frequenters of notorious places and publish them in the newspapers.

The American Insurance company has been barred from doing further business in Massachusetts and the justice of the State Supreme court says companies must show that they can protect before they will be allowed to continue writing policies.

A large scetion of the crater of Vesuvius has caved in.

France has ordered a squadron of warships to Tangier, Morocco.

Justice Gaynor, of New York, advocates imprisonment for relating.

Russia and Japan have disagreed over their fisheries and talk of war.

A plot has been unearthed in Servia which was intended to unseat King Peter.

Spain denies that a secret treaty has been entered into with France regarding Morocco.

The recent session of the Trans-Mississippi congress at Kansas City was the best yet held.

A street car strike at Hamilton, Ont., caused serious riots and troops had to be called out to restore order.

A discharged Cuban chief of police has taken to the field with a band of followers. Rural guards are pursuing.

It is said that Sir Hendy Campbell-Bannerman will resign as premier of the British cabinet and take a place in the house of lords.

Hungary has decided to close all the Cunard steamship agencies in that country, as they encourage emigration, which is not wanted.

China threatens a boycott ou Japan.

Harriman is reaching after all public utilities in Chicago.

Peary has arrived at Sydney, N. S., on the steamer Roosevelt.

San Francisco is going ahead with plans for a world's fair in 1913.

President Smith, of the Mormon church, has been fined for polygatmy.

It is said Platt and Depew will return to the senate, defying public opinion.

The king of Greece while in Rome was slighted by the other Balkan states.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, declares the indictment against him is the result of politics.

A prairie fire in Western Texas has caused the loss of several lives and great damage to farm property.

Policy holders in German insurance companies who lost in the earthquake will pool their claims in an attempt to collect.

The town of Carlsbad, N. M., is snowed in and is without fuel. Bacon is being burned by many to keep from freezing.

The price of lumber has again been raised $2 per thousand feet at San Francisco. Shingles have also gone up 25 cents per thousand.

The president has started home from Porto Rico.

Russian rebels have been denied an asylum in Finland.

The New York Central railroad has again been fined for relating.

Three men are dead and others are missing as a result of the deep snow in Texas.

Thirteen were killed by the collision of the trans-Atlantic liners in the English channel.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, is on his way home from Hamburg to face the charges against him.

Bryan and Shaw were the principal speakers at the third day's session of the Trans-Mississippi congress.

SESSION WILL BE BUSY.

Congress May Make Changes in Several Important Laws.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The indications are that the short session of congress that opens December 3 and expires by limitation March 4 next, will not go down in history because of any particular achievement. It will be a busy session; all short sessions are, for three months is none too much time in which to perfect and pass the regular appropriation bills. Aside from this legisltaion, little of national importance is likely to result.

Following out recommendations made by the president in his annual message, the house may frame, and possibly pass, some sort of bill limiting inheritances; some bill proposing changes in the rate law, the pure food law and the anti-trust law may be proposed and discussed, but nothing of this character is likely to get through the senate. Nor is there the slightest possibility of the passage or even report of a tariff bill.

These problems are of too great importance to be disposed of in a short session, but a limited discussion may serve to bring the various topics fairly before the country, and may result in legislation at the long session of the next congress. This was the course followed in the case of the railroad rate bill, and it proved to be a wise move on the part of the house leaders.

GOLD IN THE WRECK.

Eastern Men Secure Concession from Mexico for Recovery

Mexico City, Nov. 27.— A special to th Herald from Guadalajara says:

B. F. Richardson, a capitalist of Pennsylvania, and C. W. Johnston, a Delaware man, have secured from the Mexican government a concession for the recovery of the gold that still remains in the hull of the Golden Gate, the American ship that was beached on the coast of Colima, a short distance from Manzanillo, in the winter of 1861-62. Mr. Richardson is now in this city. Mr. Johnston recently left San Francisco for the scene of the wreck, accompanied by divers and other assistants.

The Golden Gate was on the way from San Francisco to New York, and carried nearly $1,500,000 in gold coin, destined for New York banks. While heading north toward Manzanillo fire broke out aboard the vessel, and in an attempt to save the passengers the ship was run ashore. However, nearly 200 persons were either burned to death or drowned. Of the amount aboard the ship, between $800,000 and $900,000 was recovered some time later. It is believed that there still remains in the hulk of the vessel at least $500,000 in gold.

WOULD BUY CABLE.

Telegraph Company Seeks to Acquire Government Wire in Alaska.

Portland, Nov. 27.—If congress will authorize the sale of the government cable which reaches from Seattle to Seward, with branches to Juneau and Skagway, the North American Telegraph & Cable company will lay another wire from Seward to Vladivostok. The company stands ready to purchase the government cable, together with 1,400 miles of land lines, for $2,180,500, which represents the actual cost. To extend the cable to Vladivostok will cost approximately $1,500,000.

J. T. Flynn, secretary of the North American Telegraph & Cable company, is in Portland en route from Seattle to Washington, where he will represent his company at the coming session of congress, when a bill will be introduced to authorize the sale of the cable. Mr. Flynn was in the real estate business in Portland about 16 years ago. He is a guest at the Oregon hotel, where he is meeting many of his former acquaintances.

"Probably the most perfect wireless telegraphy stations in the world are in Alaska, and are managed by the government," said Mr. Flynn. "The stations in mind are on Norton sound, and one is at St. Michaels and the other at Safety harbor. They are separated by a distance of about 38 miles. They are operated by soldiers, and the last season they transmitted 1,260,000 words without a single error."

Inspectors Not Pleasing.

Mexico City, Nov. 27.—The Herald today says: "Unless there is a change of the plan of the committee which is now here to represent the conductors of the Mexican Central in their application for a revision of the wage scale, the management will be reminded that the system of retaining train inspectors is not pleasing to the men who run the trains. The increase in wages to be asked for the passenger conductors will be from $250 to $300 a month. A proportionate increase will be asked for the freight conductors."

Alarmed by Mail Robberies.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—The minister of the Interior issued orders that henceforth the postoffice shall only forward money within the Russian empire by means of money orders. The practice of sending currency in the registered mail will be abandoned because of the almost daily robbery of mail trains by bands of armed revolutionists, whose booty from this source of procedure has reached such proportions that the government has to repay by installments.

Herds Lost in Blizzard.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 27.—A special to the Times from Almagordo, N. M., says that the goat and sheep raisers of the Sacramento mountains in New Mexico lost from 60 to 80 per cent of their herds during the recent blizzard, which, it is said, is the heaviest loss ever experienced by the industry in the West.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

STATE LAND SALES LESS.

Ninety Per Cent Decrease During the Last Two Years.

Salem—Sales of state land during the years 1905 and 1906 amounted to only 47,037 acres, or about 11 per cent as much as in the preceding two years, when the sales aggregated over 233,000 acres. This decrease of nearly 90 per cent is due chiefly to the act of the legislature in raising the price from $1.25 to $2.50 per acre, but is also due in part to the course of the State Land board in beginning prosecution of speculators who were purchasing state land in violation of law.

The decrease in receipts is not so great, however, for those who bought land prior to the advance in price have been making payments from time to time. The total receipts for the two years ending September 30, 1906, were $475,898.90, as compared with $676,964.58 for the preceding two years. The great decrease in receipts resulting from the diminution of sales will be apparent in the next two or three years, when deferred installments on previous sales will have been paid and there will be little money due on sales made during 1905 and 1906. Nearly all sales of state land are made on the installment plan, the purchaser taking three or four years to make his payment.

The falling off in business in the state land office in the last two years is evident not only from the decrease in acreage sold, but in the number of certificates of sale and deeds issued. During 1903-04 there were issued 1,745 certificates of sale and 1,912 deeds. During 1905-06 there were issued only 226 certificates of sale and 987 deeds. The amount now due on outstanding certificates of sale of school land is $460,212.70, or only about half the amount due two years ago.

Elk Protected by Law.

Salem—Overlooking an act of the special session of the Oregon legislature in 1903, quite a number of people have gained the impression that after January 1, 1907, it will be lawful to kill elk, and it is known that several hunters are planning to go to the mountains elk hunting after that date. But the legislature of 1903 anticipated a lapse in the law protecting elk by enacting a law which extends the protection until September 15, 1907, and after that time elk may be killed only from September 15 to October 15, and only one in a season by any person.

Spraying Decision Satisfactory.

McMinnville—Nothing recently has given the conscientious fruit raisers of this county more real joy than the decision of the courts giving to fruit inspectors the right to compel spraying. Yamhill has many fine orchards that are kept in excellent shape, but the old time moss covered orchard is also here in great numbers and the wormy product of the latter spoils the good name of the former. The big red apple will grow to perfection in the rich soil of Yamhill if only given a chance.

Test Barley in Valley.

Salem—In order to raise brewing barley of a higher standard and to encourage farmers to raise it more extensively, the officials of the bureau of plant industry of the department of Agriculture have outlined a series of experiments with at least 10 different varieties of high grade seed, to be carried on in different sections the coming season. The Willamette valley has been selected as one of the most likely spots where the grain can be grown to perfection.

To Probe Edward's Charges.

Pendleton—It is announced here that an inspector will be sent by the Indian department to Pendleton to investigate charges recently made against Major Edwards, agent of the Umatilla reservation. Edwards is charged with using his official position in influencing persons to have exclusive dealings with the Commercial National bank, depository for Indian funds here. The inspector is expected the latter part of this month.

Linn Men Sell Timber Too.

Albany—A timber deal whereby 5,000 acres of splendid timber land in Linn county is to be transferred to John A. Merritt, of Niagara, N. Y., and Eastern associates, is said to be practically consummated. Merritt, who was third assistant postmaster general under President McKinley, is now in this county inspecting the land and its outlets.

Light and Power for Vale.

Vale—The city council has granted a 20-year franchise to M. G. Hope, I. W. Hope and R. E. Fulton, to put in an electric light and water system for Vale. The work is to commence on the electric light plant within four months and to be completed within one year. It is understood that the company is ready to expend $100,000 on the enterprise.

Shut Down From Lack of Cars.

Astoria—The Central Door & Lumber company, of this city, has closed down its plant temporarily. The cause of the shutdown is the inability to secure cars in which to ship the product, and the ruling high prices for logs. The mill will probably resume operations shortly after the first of the coming year.

REFORM SCHOOL'S NEW NAME.

Superintendent Looney Renews Recommendation to Legislature.

Salem—That the name of the State Reform school should be changed to State Industrial school is the recommendation made by Superintendent N. H. Looney of that institution in his biennial report. This recommendation has been made before and two attempts have been made in the legislature to secure a change in the name, but in each instance the effort failed. Mr. Looney also recommends the establishment of a state school for wayward girls and the construction of a cottage for small boys so they may be kept by themselves and not be thrown into association with larger boys. He asks for an appropriation of $60,800 for the ensuing two years. The appropriation for the past two years was $53,600. The number of boys in the school is 106.

Chaplain E. W. St. Pierre recommends that the maximum age at which boys may be committed to the reform school be raised from 16 to 18 years, so that some boys now being sent to the state penitentiary may be sent to the reform school and their reformation made more probable, but he would first provide buildings in which the older boys may be kept separate from the younger. Speaking of the proper scope of the institution, he says that "the reform school should never be made a convenience to anybody. Criminally negligent parents should not be accommodated by being relieved of their childrens' support and care without being made to pay for it."

Good Showing of Athena Mill.

Athena—An idea of the magnitude of the business done at the flouring mills of the Preston-Parton Milling company at this place may be had from the records of the company's office, which show that 396 cars were shipped over the Washington & Columbia River railroad from January 1 to November 1 of this year. Up to October 1 290 cars were shipped over the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's road, making a total of 686. This mill turns out about 650 barrels of flour every 24 hours when running full capacity.

Granite Has Money in Bank.

Granite—Granite probably bears a distinction that no other town in the state can boast of. The city has several hundred dollars in the treasury, with all its debts paid, and yet there has never been a cent of tax levied for the maintenance of the city government since the incorporation of the town. The installation of electric lights is one of the improvements being considered by the city fathers and one that will probably be put into effect soon.

Oregon Goat Show at Dallas.

Dalles—The eighth annual Oregon angora goat show will be held in Dallas Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 9, 10 and 11, 1907. These dates were decided upon by the goat breeders at a meeting held in Brown's hall last week. A large number of farmers were in attendance and an enthusiastic meeting was held. It was decided to hold a three days' show this season, instead of a two days' exhibition as heretofore.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 50@70c per box; choice to fancy, $1@2.50; grapes, 60c@$1.25 per crate; pears, 75c@$1.25; cranberries, $10@12.50 per barrel; persimmons, $1.50 per box.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1¼@1½c per pound; cauliflower, $1.25 per dozen; celery, 70@90c per dozen; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12½c per dozen; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1¼c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; squash, 1@1¼c per pound; turnips, 90c@$1 per sack; carrots, 90c@$1 per sack; beets, $1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 9@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2@2½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@$1 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, 75c@$1; common, 60@70c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27½c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 35@37½c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 11@11½c per pound; mixed chickens, 11c; spring, 11c; old roosters, 7@9c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 17@18c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 10c; ducks, 14@16c.

Wheat—Club, 64c; bluestem, 66c; valley, 66@67c; red, 61@62c.

Oats—No. 1 white, $24.50@25.50; gray, $23.50@24.

Barley—Feed, $21.50 per ton; brewing, $22.50; rolled, $23.

Rye—$1.40@1.45 per cwt.

Corn — Whole, $25.50; cracked, $26.50 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, $11@12 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, $14@16; clover, $7@8; cheat, $7.50@8.50; grain hay, $7.50@8.50; alfalfa, $11.50; vetch hay, $7@7.50.

Veal—Dressed, 5½@8½c per pound.

Beef — Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 4 @ 5c; country steers, 5@5½c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8 @ 9c per pound; ordinary, 6@7c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@8½c per pound.

Hops—11@14c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@21c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 26@28c.