BILL FOR RELIEF

Munly's Measure to Lighten Work of Supreme Court.

CIRCUIT COURT GENERAL TERM

Cost to State and Litigants Would Be Materially Lessened by the Plan-Proposal Favored by Jurists.

William A. Munly's bill to relieve the Supreme Court, which was published in yesterday's Oregonian, does not create a yesterday's Oregonian, does not create a new court or an intermediate court be-tween the Supreme Court and the circuit court. It simply enlarges the scope of the circuit court by providing for a gen-eral term with limited jurisdiction in ap-peals. It does not deny the right of ap-peal, which is unlimited in Oregon. The circuit court, sitting in general term, is to have jurisdiction in damage cases in-volving not more than \$2000; in personal volving not more than \$2000; in personal actions and suits, "except the amount in controversy or property rights involved are shown by the pleadings to be of the value of \$1000 or more"; in all actions orig-inating in justice or other inferior courts; in actions originating in the county court other than probate proceedings; in pro-bate proceedings where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1000; and in criminal cases where the penalty does not exceed five years' imprisonment or a fine of \$1000. In all other causes, appeal lies to the Supreme Court, thus preserv-ing all constitutional rights to appeal. Mr. Muniy finds authority for the holding of general terms of the circuit court in the following provisions of article 7 of the Constitution of Oregon:

Sec. 6. The Supreme Court shall have juris-liction only to revise the final decisions of the

Circuit Court.
Sec. 9. All judicial power, authority and jurisdiction not vested by this constitution, or by laws consistent therewith exclusively in some other court, shall belong to the Circuit.

Three Judges will be selected by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from among the circuit court Judges holding office, to sit in general terms of the cir-cuit court. This plan is similar to that in vogue in New York relative to general terms of the Supreme Court. In New York the Supreme Court is on a parity with the circuit court of Oregon. Its de-cisions, rendered in general term, are quoted as liberally as authority as are se of its superior tribunal, the Court those of its superior tribunal, the Court of Appenia. Furthermore, it settles all questions of practice. Mr. Muniey estimates that the cost of the circuit court sitting in general term will not exceed \$4000 per year, of which \$1800 will be for a clerk, \$500 for a stenographer, \$300 for the court reporter, and \$1000 for the traveling expenses of the Judges. The state will be more than reimbursed for this expense by fees to be collected from hit. expense by fees to be collected from liti-gants. There will be no charge for court-rooms, as the court will hold ressions in Courthouses. The number of Judges sitting in general term may be increased if litigation so requires. There may be four Judges, five Judges or six Judges, or, if necessary, all the circuit Judges may be required to attend general term. Big Relief to Supreme Court.

A general term of the Circlut Court to hear minor cases on appeal will, it is believed by lawyers, relieve the Supreme Court of one-third to one-half of its busi-ness. It is believed to be a better plan ness. It is believed to be a better pian than the appointment of a Supreme Court Commission, which is looked upon by many attorneys as an awkward remedy. Supreme Court Commissioners could act only as referee, as it were, for the Supreme Court, which body would have to examine and approve the findings of the commission. The decisions would be handed down as the decisions of the Supreme Court itself. Again, a Supreme Court commission would cost as much to maintain as the Supreme Court itself, while a general term of the Circuit Court for certain appeliate purposes would cost nothing except the traveling expenses of the three Judges, the salaries of the Cierk, Stenographer and Balliff. These latter officers a Supreme Court commission would also repreme Court commission would also re-

Circuit Judges have not enough to do, and that the proposed law would provide some of them with additional work. It is a less expensive plan than a commission, and would probably prove satisfactory to lawyers and litigants. Another point in favor of this bill is that the cost of de-termining a case on appeal under it would be very much less than to carry a case to the Supreme Court. In an appeal to the Supreme Court a transcript has to be made of everything done in the lower court, which it is necessary to bring before the higher court. This costs \$5 cents per follo, and runs into a total of hun-dreds of dollars in some instances. An abstract has also to be printed at a con-siderable expense. These are not to be required at the general term of the Cir-cult Court, but instead the original plead-logs certified by the Clerk are to be used returned when the case has been de-The costs are also to be one-half costs charged in the Supreme The expense which litigants have of their attorneys traveling to from the Supreme Court at Salem will be in a measure saved as there would not be so much traveling required under

Indorsed by Circuit Judges. Oregonian reporters asked jurists yes-terday for opinions of Mr. Muniy's bill, What they said follows:

Circuit Judge John B. Cleland-I am disposed to regard it as well calculated to relieve the Supreme Court. The appeals are limited. The volume of business dur-ling the general term of the Circuit Court would be smaller and could be dispatched promptly. The matter of expense is im-portant and by the plan proposed this is reduced to the minimum. The arrange-ment is simple, flexible, and easily terminated when the necessity for it ceases. It would be inexpensive to litigants, also. It is probable that the fees collected from litigants would pay all the additional expenses incurred by the state in establishing the general term and maintaining it.

Circuit Judge A. L. Frazer said he fa-vored the proposed law, and could see no reason why it should not work well. It would be less expensive than to create a Supreme Court Commission, and would size save money for litigants, the costs being but half of that pertaining to ap-peals to the Supreme Court. The expense to litigants otherwise would be very much less as they would not be required to pay for transcripts of testimony, the printing of abstracts, etc. Appeals to the Supreme Court, where important quen-tions were involved, were not restricted. The plan appeared to be a good one, and there was no apparent reason why it should not prove satisfactory, and meet with the indorsement of members of the

Circuit Judge M. C. George said: "The bill as published is one method of limit ing appeals to the Supreme Court of the smaller and somewhat unimportant cases, and in practice would probably prove satisfactory. It would give the Supreme Court a chance before long of clearing up the cases which are pending."
Circuit Judge Alfred F. Sears, Jr., was al Albany yesterday, but if is underlied that he favors the bill.

One Objection Raised. A well-known lawyer urged as an objection to the measure that Circuit Court Judges, in hearing appeals, would have a tendency to favor the decisions rendered by other Circuit Judges, but this seems highly improbable. The judge, who

rendered the decision on appeal will not be present when the case is tried at the general term, even if he happens to be one of the Judges appointed to not at the general term. The bill provides that no Judge may sit as a member of the court in a case which was tried before him, but must step aside, and another Circuit Judge will be called in to take his place. There are 14 Circuit Judges in the state, so there is enough to go around.

FOR INDIAN WAR VETERANS

Native Sons and Daughters Petition Congress in Their Behalf. Subordinate cabins of Native Sons and

Suppression of Oregon are circulating the ollowing petition, which will be sent to Congress when sufficient signatures are when the Native Sons and Daughters of Oregon, Washington and Idaho should unitedly espouse and champion the cause of the Indian War Veterans of the North

Pacific Coast who volunteered and honor-Pacific Coast who volunteered and honorably served this Nation in protecting the lives of men, women and children who constituted the vanguard of civilization in all that region west of the Rocky Mountains until 1857; and,

"Whereas, our fathers wrested this vast empire from the British; established and maintained her as an independent government and in the fullness of time are it.

ment, and in the fullness of time gave it as a present to the United States; and, "Whereas, these heroic pioneers, to reach this disputed land, traveled over 2000 miles with ox teams, over rivers, good miles with ox teams, over rivers, mountains and treeless deserts, being forced to stand guard by day and night to protect their lives and property; and, "Whereas, 20 per cent of their number perished on this long march over deserts, mountains and rivers, from disease, exposure and the tomahawk, and their remains were left to bleach in the desert waster, and

wagies; and,
"Wherens, they were forced by the In-dians into a nine years' war, which they maintained largely at their own expense, in order to save the lives of American citizens who were colonizing the far West, 12 per cent of whom were butchered by

the savages; and,
"Whereas, this Nation has never had
more patriotic or loyal volunteers to
champion her cause and defend her honor
than were the Indian War Veterans of the North Pacific Coast: and,

the North Pacific Coast; and,
"Whereas, after all our pioneer fathers
did and suffered, and after the loss of
so much property and 1800 preclous lives,
and after the securing of this vast empire and giving it to the Nation, and after
waiting patiently for 55 and 44 years for
a single word of recognition and commendation, and while the Nation has in
the securities becomed it here. the meantime honored all her other vet-erans. Congress has again and again re-fused these a pension, until 56 of them are in their graves, and those who remain

are aged and destitute; therefore, be it "Resolved, That we, the Native Sons and Daughters of Oregon, knowing as we to that these veterans are as justly entitied to have their names on the Nation's roll-call of honor as any soldier that ever took up a gun in her defense, or carried the National flag to victory, feel that the Congress of the United States has not dealt fairly nor justly with them in re-fusing these long years to grant them a pension. The Government says by these cts that 'the pioneers committed a great crime in going to the far West and quiet-ing title to this vast empire by occupying it and enlisting at the call of the Government, conquering hostile Indians and making it possible to live here in peace, "Resolved, That we feet hurt at the neglect our veteran fathers have suffered at the hands of the general Government, for which there can be no just apology

"Resolved. That we, the sons and daughter of these brave pioneers, 100,000 strong, petition the President and the strong, petition the President and the members of Congress of the United States to grant these Indian War Veterans a pension and place their names on the Na-tion's roll of honor, thereby saying to them what should have been said many, many years ago: Tou did a good work, and we are willing to honor you for it."

SELLING SCENERY.

Sheriff Disposing of Theater Fittings to Make Up Deficiency Judgment.

Deputy Sheriff Thielsen yesterday afternoon began the sale of personal property belonging to P. A. Marquam to satisfy a denciency judgment in the Marquan-block mortgage foreclosure suit, amount-ing to \$33,804. The personal property in-cludes scenery and furniture in the Mar-quam Theater, including some things put clency judgment in the Marquam n by Al Hayman, a former manager, which Cal Heilig and his associates pur-chased from Mr. Hayman when they suc-ceeded him in the management, and afterward turned over to the Title Guaran tee & Trust Company, trustees of the property, in payment of back rent. There is also due some money on unpaid rents and a number of promissory notes which Mr. Marquam held. The sale of the scen-

Is named separately in the notice of sale, and James Humphrey, who said he in-tended to bid on the property, requested that separate bids be asked for each ploe. This means work of several days to com-plete the sale. Indications are that Mr. Humphrey is acting in a friendly way in the interest of Mr. Marquam. The terms of the sale are cash. Such of the property that is not bid in at a fair price will be purchased by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, which bought the building as trustee at the morrgage foreclosure sale. The rents due from former tenants of the Marquam building amount to \$1201, and from the present tenants \$3555, less \$300 puld into the hands of the Sheriff. Everything, including the rents due, will

NOT DISMAYED BY SNOW. Colonel Thompson Will Not Spare

Expense to Rescue His Singers. The snow storm on the Southern Pacific affected none more than Colonel Thompson, of the Boston Lyric Opera Thompson, of the Boston Lyric Opera-Company, who had been expecting the ar-rival last night of Collamarini, Russo and Alessandrani. The first intimation Mr. Thompson had of the blockade was a telegram received from Russo, stating that they were snowbound at Dunsmuir. Thompson has been alling all week, but this news was like a tonic. He declared he would have his somethird in Portless he would have his songbird in Portland for Monday night's performance, no mat-ter what the cost. Calling Mr. Lovett to his room, he told him to get ready to leave for Ashland at 5:30 P. M. General Passenger Agent Markham, of the South-ern Pacific, placed every possible assist-ance at Mr. Lovett's disposal. Lovett's orders are open, and they read: Dunsmuir from Ashland, no matter if you have to get there on a snow plow. Bring Collamarini back with you, even if you have to travel the entire distance on sleighs. Spare no expense to bring Col-lamarini to Portland."

The Enterprise Bulletin says that a new swindle has developed in that section. The rogues watch the newspapers for es tray notices. Then one goes to the farm-er, says he has lost such an animal as the notice describes, and asks to see it. course, he is shown it, but says it is not his, and goes away. Shortly afterward comes his confederate, who describes the animal he has lost in a way that tallies exactly with the appearance of the estray, which he, on seeing, at once claims. Then he says he cannot take it away and offers to sell at a bargain. The farmer usually purchases, and when a little later the

PORTLAND CHURCHES HOLD A NOT ABLE MEETING.

Papers From Various Congregations Showing Progress of Missions in Past 100 Years.

It was surprising how comprehensive a survey of the world's missionary work during the past century was obtained at the annual meeting of the Missionary Social Union, held yesterday at the First Congregational Church. The afternoon seasion embraced somewhat less than four hours, which was divided among the various churches, each representative be-ng allotted five minutes time. The pithy information crowded into these five-min-ate papers kept the large audience of

United Presbyterian church-dated back only as far as 1858, Pittsburg being its birthplace. But in the 42 years of its existence it had increased to 24 times its original membership. There are now 1000 congregations in America. Important educational work has been done among the negroes. Their Women's Board of Missions has never been in debt, and has never suggested ratrenchment, last year its gifts amounting to \$7500. Egypt and Northwestern India have been the two fields of their work; and now they are preparing for active work in the Soudan, with a fund of \$12,000 to begin with.

The United Evangelical church, according to Mrs E. Moldenhauer, was only 20 years old, and had suffered division since that time; yet it now has 16 missionary bands, and a membership of 1000, \$12,007 having been spent in home and foreign missions. nly as far as 1858, Pittsburg being its

Mrs. A. N. Fisher, on behalf of the

Mrs. A. N. Fisher, on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal church, said that the first missionary effort dated from 1820, and for 12 years this effort was confined to home missions. Now there are 3000 home missionaries. In 1869 their Women's Board of Foreign Missions was formed. They have now 119 mission societies, which have done invaluable service in sending out trained medical workers.

Mrs. J. E. Hinkle, of the United Brethren spoke of the work in West Africa. women in a state of absorbed attention, so ably did each one perform her task. The programme was diversified with music—a vocal solo by Mrs. Meade, which have done invaluable service in sending out trained medical workers, was full of quiet beauty, and another appropriate selection by Mrs. L. B. Grimes, To and Fro She Wandered, With Weary Just before the uprising in 1898, they had

THE LATE BISHOP NINDE.



As a friend and co-worker of Bishop William X. Ninds, of the Methodist Epler Church, whose death at Detroit was announced yesterday, Bishop Earl Cranston spoke as follows on his character and attainments:

Bishop Ninde was a large man, of light complexion and with mild blue eyes. He was a man of very gentle manners, very gental in temperament, quiet, modest, unassuming, early approached, and in his pastorates universally beloved. As a preacher he wasciear, thoughtful, always earnest, and at times eloquent. I believe the greatest oration he ever delivered was at the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, at Washington D. C., when he was unexpectedly called upon to fill in a break in the programme. Then he spoke sloquently upon 'Woman's Work in the Church.' As a bishop he was highly esteemed, courteous and imwoman's work in the Church. As a bishop he was highly esteemed, courteous and impartial in his rulings, giving great care to his work and being firm in his administration. He had the manner and bearing of a scholar, and was always deliberate in utterance. As president of the Garrett Theological Seminary, as in all other positions he was called upon to fill, he held the universal respect and confidence of students and people. Personally he was a delightful man, and I believe the church will always held him up as one of its

Bishop Ninde was born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1832, the son of an esteemed minist Bishop Ninde was born in Colland, N. A., in Jose, ton of an occasion ministry, the was educated at Wesleyan University, preparing for the ministry and graduating in 1895. He rapidly rose in his profession, and was soon placed in charge of important churches, among them the Trinity M. E. Church, of Cincinnati, and the Central M. E. Church, of Detroit. In addition to his pulpit addition, we was also a highly cultivated scholar, with superior qualifications as a theologian and educator. In 1873 he was given the chair of practical theology in the Garrett Theological Seminary, and in 1879 he became its president. In death.

Feet," which was rendered with much a membership there of 8000, Missions were

An important part of the meeting was the election of officers for the new year, those who had served the past year being the Chinese of Portiand for 15 years. In South China, Dr. Bigler, their missionary, re-elected unanimously: President, Mrs. Dell Stuart; second vice-president, Mrs. Alexander Blackburn; secretary, Mrs. R. E. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. Huber Ferguson. A committee on resolutions was apwill soon swell the list. Mr. Marquam held. The saie of the scenery, etc., is subject to the lease of the Northwest Theatrical Association, which has about three years to run.

Every piece of furniture and scenery

Mrs. R. V. Pratt. Mrs. A. N. Fisher. Mrs. R. V. Pratt. Mrs. R. V. Pratt. Mrs. A. W. Ackerman. Mrs. Laux. Mrs. Committee on resolutions and province of the scenery description of the scenery James Falling, and Mrs. Franklin Fuller.
After the devotional exercises, which were led by Mrs. I. L. McCommon, the resident read an interesting report of the Springfield (III) Indian the Springfield (III.) Union, the model which they had tried to follow, after which the Baptists gave a brief summary their work for the century, through their representative, Mrs. L. C. Kopf. This was of a most encouraging nature, the membership at the various missionary stations scattered over the world num-bering no less than 38,000. Their oldest field of work was Burmah, in which twoof their work for the century, through field of work was Burmah, in which two-thirds of the churches were self-support-ing a total of \$7400 hasing been contributed by these during the past year, In China there were four centers of work, and 2s churches with a membership of 2006. They have workers in many Euro-pean committee, in Africa, and during the past year sent out two men to the Philip-

Mrs. L. A. Parker, on behalf of the Congregationalists, said that at the beginning of the century almost the only section of America in which this church was established was New Eugland. Even 50 years ago there was not one Congreextional church west of the Mississippi River, whereas in 1804 there were more in the West than in the entire six New England States. In foreign lands it has pread quite as rapidly since the Board Foreign Missions was established 1810: for among all the churches, the Congregational stands first in sums given to missionary purposes per capita. Everymissionary purposes per capita.
where educational institutions sprung up in its path, the first and most famous of these being the Andover Theo-logical Seminary, established in 1808. Altogether the church has grown three times

as rapidly as the populatio...

The Christian church was represented by Mrs. A. A. Kellogg, who said that they had but celebrated their silver jubilec last year. Their greatest work was negro avangelization. They had 52 home missionaries, and 52 foreign missionaries, aroung the letter below two men workers. among the latter being two men workers and their wives, in the Philippines. Their Sunday school children, numbering 28,506, were also deing notably fine work. The Presbyterians, according to Miss

Saxton, in 1801 gave an average amount of 12% cents per member to missions, whereas during the past year it was over 8 per member. During the last half of the century the work had been greatly the century the work had been greatly blessed, so that today the number of foreign missions numbers 740 and 1700 native workers. In 1878 their Home Mission Board was established, and many boarding-schools had been established in which Mexicans Indians, etc., were being made into noble men and women. During the past few decades their Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor had done much useful work. Their Sunday schools. much useful work. Their Sunday schools were strong and vigorous; but their chief clory was the graves of their marryrs to foreign lands, to which number five had recently been added in China.

Mrs. Huber Ferguson add that the

also established in Germany. A success W. Allen: first vice-president, Mrs. one year, and to each gave the gospe

An exceptionally valuable contribution was made to the meeting by Mrs. J. H. Gibson, in a paper entiled "The Prospect for the New Century." She said among other things, that the 18th century had handed over to the 19th century 200 000 members in all Protestant chi while the 19th century hands over to the 20th 18,000,000 members. In 1800 the total contributions were \$50,000; now they are \$19,000,000. In 1800 no unmarried women missionaries; now 4000. The "open door" means that there are 100,000,000 heathen and Mohammedans within reach of His church. It means that one-fourth of the human race have the gos fourths are yet in darkness,

An interesting conference followed, led by Mrs. L. E. Rockwell, on "Money and not include the payment of the fishermen the Kingdom." Mrs. Winchester believed and canners, as they are always paid off that increased knowledge of mission work at home, after the season is over. that increased knowledge of mission work would be followed by increased funds. Mrs. E. P. Hill argued that giving should be an act of worship, and advocated freewill offerings given systematically. Miss Clara Webb favored tithe-giving, and quoted from the Old Testament: "Shall a man rob Ged? This whole nation hath robbed me of tithes and offerings." A heipful and suggestive paper favoring "Little Legacies for Missions." by Mrs. Hopkins, of Buffalo, N. Y. was then read by Mrs. Miller, after which Miss Julia Hatch, missionary from Laos, Slam, appeared in native costume, and gave an account of her work that was listened to with eager interest.

at home, after the season is over.

"The Government is laying its hand heavily on the Alaska canneryman and salter the season is over.

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"The Government is laying its hand heavily on the Alaska canneryman and salter the season is over.

"The Government is laying its hand heavily on the Alaska canneryman and salter shall provide for the propagation of at least four times as many salmon as were taken. Cannerymen cannot comply with this order, as it would take at least 10,000 to run any kind of a hatchery, the season being so short that steam heat would have to be used for hatching the eggs. The Government's lawy of the Alaska canneryman and salter as laying its hand heavily on the Alaska canneryman and salter salvely on the Alaska canneryman and salter the season is over.

"The Government is laying its hand heavily on the Alaska canneryman and salter as laying its hand heavily on the Alaska canneryman and salter the season is over. eager interest

Mrc. H. W. Stone's naper on "The Work Done Among Our Foreign Population" delited much comment, as it furnished an invaluable resume made up of data collected from the various rectors and pastors of Portland.

Evening Session.

At the evening session Ralph Hoyt gave an enjoyable organ voluntary. Rev. Mr. Rockwell, presiding elder of the M. E. church was assisted by Rev. W. B. Win-chester, Rev. Bay Palmer and Rev. J. H. Gibson in the devotional exercises, after which Rev. Alexander Blackburn lectured upon "The Spanish-Speaking Peo-ple Near Our Own Border." He dwelt particularly upon work in the West An-tilles, where race distinction is very nearly abolished, the people being a mix-ture of Spanish and negro. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are very ignorant as the planters do not allow the priests to instruct the slaves. Protestant missiaries, he said are welcomed to Cuba, the inhabitants gladly receiving the cross when separated from the crucifix. The duty rests upon Americans to cary into these islands the gospel and the free

Bishop Earl Cranston gave a glowing Bishop Earl Cranston gave a glowing tribute to the work being done by women missionaries in the Orient. He answered the charges of looting made against the Christian workers in China during the Boxer raids upon their homes, by asking the Americans in his audience what they would have done under the same circumstances—allow the despoiled Christians, their wards, to starve or freeze? In many cases he had positive knowledge that, after providing themselves and their comrades in distress, with the necessities.

of life, they had left behind them either payment for the same or an order for payment. Tally had been kept by them of these items of expense. of these items of expense. The bishop dweit with enthusiasm upon the liberal spirit found in Japan. Although the Japanese code of social ethics was in open defiance of our own, this progressive and generous-natured people had taken sides with America, England and Germany in the recent war. They had, on the whole, conducted themselves as creditably as the other silles. They admitted the graduates other allies. They admitted the graduates from our Christian schools to the ranks of their statesmen. Could greater lib-erality than this be found even in America? Corea, he said, was the most prom

First Congregational church for their hos-pitality, also to the president and her able assistants. The desire was then express-ed that all the members should, in the new century, work together more ardently in the cause they had adopted, and be imbued with a more fervent spiril for the conversion of those who knew not

TIMBER LAND CHEAP.

Why Michigan Sawmill Men Prefer Oregon to the South.

Timber land can be purchased at ridiculously low figures in Oregon, compared with prices paid in Minnesota, according to C. F. Comstock, a timber dealer of Min-neapolis, who is at the Imperial. "Tim-ber can be bought in this state for just about what it costs to cruise Minnesota timber lands," he said, yesterday, "but this will not always be so. Back there, an acre of timber whose product is esti-mated at 20,000 feet is considered cheap if it can be bought at \$5 per 1000 feet, or \$180 an acre. Here Government lands are being 'scripped' and obtained as low as \$4 an acre, while lands that sell at \$8 an Han acre, while lands that sell at 38 an acre are considered as bringing a good price. Within the next few years these timber lands will have advanced to Minnesota figures, as large mills will be erected out here by sawmill men who have become rich in the business back there, and who thus know the value of good timber. In the meantime, the railroads will probable make sales that will nevert of reson. ably make rates that will permit Oregon lumber to reach the Eastern States at a profit to the manufacturers. A number of wealthy firms in Minneapolis who have become owners of Oregon lands will bring their influence to bear on the transcont-nental roads in such a way as to make themselves heard, when the purchasers get ready to go to cutting up their Ore-

foreste."
Comstock says Minnesota lumber

lumbermen back there begin to put in their big mills with 500,000 and 600,000 capacity per day, and he thinks this predic tion will materialize within a very few

ALASKA FISHERIES.

Salmon Packer Fears the Business Will Re Overdone.

Robert Forbes, a Gray's Harbor caneryman, who has a cannery on Lynn Canal, near Skagway, thinks the salmon-fishing business is likely to be overdone on the Alsekan Coast this year. At the Imperial last evening, he said that at least 20 new canneries would be estabished in Alaska this year, because fair orices rewarded those who were estab-

lished there last year. "There is no telling what the salmon run will be this year," he said, "as sal-mon can never be depended upon until they begin to appear. It takes fully \$75,-000 to establish a cannery capable of handling 20,000 cases a year, and this money has to be provided before a single case of fish is disposed of. This sum does

canned and salted salmon will keep up even should the run be as large as last year. Should prices decline, as they did a few years ago, no cannery could be run in Alaska without actual loss." Mr. Forbes thinks the United States furnishes the best market for Alaskan salmon, but the retail price of the canned article must be kept down where poor people can reach it, or the demand will fall off. Thus, the price cannot advance over what it was last year, even should the cost of salmon or a light run make the fish too dear to be packed with profit,

EAST SIDE MAN HELD UP.

J. H. Weiss Attacked by Three Thugs, Who Got Nothing.

Ninth street at 12 o'clock last night, J. H. Welss was attacked by three footpads. He resisted, and in the scuffle the men. who were armed, snapped their pistols three times. When they finally overcame and searched him, they got nothing for their work, as Welsa, fearing such an attack, had left his valuables in a safer

Northwest People in New York City. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-Northwestern ple registered at New York hotels today as follows: From Portland—B. Bissinger, Astor: K.

G. S. Kidd and wife, at the Metropolitan; H. C. Jeffords, at the Manhattan. From Seattle—J. E. McManus, at the From Spokane-J. P. Summers, at the

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

MINER SPENT NIGHT IN BITTER COLD AND GREAT DANGER.

He Stepped Into a Badger Hole and Was Held Fast, While Cougars Prowled About.

erality than this be found even in America? Corea, he said, was the most promising of all missionary fields, the people appealing to our pity and our benevolence as do no other people of the Orient. Apropos of their generous spirit of giving, he said that if his audience of the evening had been a Corean audience in lieu of American, other things being equal, the collection would have been \$150.000 in stead of \$13. In speaking of China he called attention to the fact that in 50 years that country would have a drilled army of 20,000,000 soldiers, armed with modern weapons. There were \$60,000,000 people in China, more than one-tourith the population of the globe. There were only two solutions of the problem of "the yellow peril."

First—To dismember the empire, a plan that he held to be undebatable.

Second—To Christianise the country by such extraordinary efforts as the world had not yet known in the history of missionary work. This, he maintained, was the only alternative, and the Americans were the providential lenders in this aubilime enterprise of the ages. Schools, he concluded, are cheaper than armies.

The report of the committee on resolutions was then read, which formed a fitting close to the meeting. Hearty thanks were given the women of the First Congregational church for their hospitality, also to the president and her able assistants. The desire was then expressed of that all the members should, in the new annurs work together more ardent. BAKER CITY, Or., Jan. 4.-Matt Stuber,

mountain lions not more than 10 feet away. The new terror gave him strength. He waved his hands about his head, which frightened the cougars off a distance. Then he tried to get a pocket-knife from his trousers, but his hands were so helplessly stiff that he could not bend his fingers. The cougars returned to their would-be prey, coming closer. "Again the wavings of his arms frightened them. With the energy of despair, he tugged and pulled to release himself. To his aurprise he felt that he was succeeding, as the foot seemed to break the wedge that held it and the leg moved slightly. Another effort and he was on

the wedge that held it and the leg moved slightly. Another effort and he was on top of the ground in a weakened condition, but with energy and sense to hobble and crawi to the nearest habitation. The cougars gave him wider space when they witnessed his increased activity and permitted the almost helpless man to reach friends in safety.

He was brought to the St. Elizabeth Hospital here last evening, and medical attention given the frozen members. Both hands were badly frozen, and one foot, and the leg so long held in the hole was in a deadened condition, Stuber is yet unable to use this member, notwithstanding the doctors state that no fracture has been sustained. With his notwithstanding the doctors state that no fracture has been sustained. With his hands and feet in bandages, he is able to relate his thrilling story of watching the old year out and the new one in. For a time Stuber was employed in the Gold Hill mine, he says, near Durkes, and is still a miner by occupation. He had a bottle of whisky in his pocket when he fell, but says he did not use it for fear that it would cause him to fall asleep and all the more guicky succumb asleep and all the more quicky succumb

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Much City Litigation Carried to the Troutdale Justice Court.

Mr. Comstock says Minnesota lumbermen choose Oregon in preference to the Southern States when they desire to erect new sawmills, because conditions are more favorable out here. In the South the best timber grows in the unhealthy swamps, where it coats a fortune to build logging railroads, as these have to be constructed of piling or trestle work. Besides this, labor is unsatisfactory in the South. Negroes will not work, Southerners don't have to, and Northerners can't stand the climate. There is a large amount of yellow pine, hemlock and spruce in Louisians, Mississippi and in the Carolinas, but it will not be called on until the forests of the Northwest show signs of depletion."

He predicts that Portland will become one of the great lumber manufacturing centers of the world, when those wealthy lumbermen back there begin to put in their big mills with 500,000 and 600,000 caractive per day, and he thinks this prediction. reported that sometimes injustice is done, where cases are brought to trial and then continued, after defendant has made answer and appeared. However, one who is familiar with the proceedings said yesterday that not one in 25 of the cases brought in the Troutdale Court was an ewered, and all were for collection of maney. He did not know whether injustice had been done, for he had no sympathy with men who won't pay their debtr, but he said he could not understand why these cases are taken way out to Troutdale when they can be handled in either of the two city Justice Courts just as well. The litigants can bring suit in any Justice Court in the county, even if it is necessary to drag the defendant to the uttermost corner. Justice Harlow is not to blame for taking all the busi-ness that comes to his court, from what-ever source, but the proceeding causes a good deal of unfavorable comment at this time. If this thing goes en, residents of Troutdale will want to move the county

seat out there. Who knows? Smallpox Case. City Physician Zan is vigorously enforcing the quarantine against a lodging-house at 29% East Stark street, in which nild form was discovered yesterday. Rex Hawley, a young man from Seattle, was taken sick last Saturday, and as the case developed eruptions began to appear. City

and immediately quarantined the house and removed Harvey to the pesthouse, The warning flag was immediately posted and the police authorities notified to assist in enforcing the quarantine. All those exposed to the infection were at once vaccinated by Dr. Zan. The house is occupied by a number of lodgers, all of whom were exposed to the contagion.

Foot Was Amputated.

It was necessary to amputate the foot of Charles Follet, the 8-year-old son of C. C. Follet, who lives at 261 Cherry street. His foot was badly crushed at the east end of the steel bridge while the east end of the steel bridge while he was apringing off a moving train. He slipped down and a car wheel passed over the foot. On being removed to St. Vin-cent's Hospital, the injury was found so serious that the foot had to be amputated just above the ankle. The boy is getting along well. just above the ankle. The boy is getting along well.

East Side Notes.

J. Martin, member of the session of the J. Martin, member of the session of the Mispah Presbyterian Church, Powell street, has just received a letter from Rev. Jerome McGlade, of Lansing, In., minister, saying that he had Incoming minister, saying that he had started for Portland, and would be here the third Sunday in the month.

The trustees, building committee and The trustees, building committee and leading members of the St. Paul German Lutheran Church, East Twelfth and East Clinton streets, met last evening in the church, to close up the business of the year. All the transactions of the year were gone over, including the accounts of the building committee. Tomorrow afternoon full reports will be submitted to the congressiton. congregation.

FUTURE OF ATHLETIC CLUB

This to Be Determined at Meeting Next Week-Plans of Manager,

SALEM, Or., Jan. 4—A meeting of the Capital Amateur Athletic Club will be held Wednesday evening to determine what shall be its future. The football season is over, but the members of the organization do not favor abandoning their athletic work on that account. When the club was organized, the primary object was to put an aggressive football team in the field, and later to open clubrooms, comprising a thoroughly equipped gymnasium, reading-room, gamems, baths, etc. The first object has been satisfactorily accomplished, and it remains for the members of the club to complete their work by carrying out their other plans. In spite of many misfor-tunes in the way of bad weather on the days when games were played, and the failure to secure games as frequently as desired, the club has thus far done well financially. The men have paid all their expenses and have a fair amount in the club treasury. They have secured the hard athletic drill for which they organ-

ised, and have given Salem a good name as a city in which pure amateur athletic sports are encouraged, Sheriff Frank Durbin, who was one of Sheriff Frank Durbin, who was one of the leaders in the organization of the club, and to whose management the success of the club thus far has been largely due, is now in favor of going ahead with the other projects. Since the Y. M. C. A. gave up its quarters in the Hughes block, Salem has been a movement to raise a fund of \$16,000 with which to build a Y. M. C. A. building, but there are a Y. M. C. A. building, but there are many who, while wishing the enterprise success, do not think it practicable to raise that sum for the purpose in Salem. Mr. Durbin's plan is to form a corpora-tion and either build or rent a suitable building, and carry on much the same work as has been done by the Y. M. C. A., except in the matter of religion. In speaking of his plans today, Mr. Durbin

We need clubrooms which will be at-"We need clubrooms which will be attractive to young men, and in which there will be no drinking and gombling. We need clubrooms that will give young men a suitable place to spend their evenings, and at a cost that will put the benefits within the reach of all. From expressions of opinion and promises of support I have heard from prominent men, I believe the Capital Amateur Athletic Club can successfully carry out all the objects of its organization, and will open clubrooms that will supply Salem's need. We should not drop our amateur athletics with the close of the football season, but with the close of the football season, but should organize teams for indoor base-ball and basket-ball, and thus keep up the physical training. When young men become interested in such games and kin dred sports they will spend their so time in the gymnasium or gamero instead of in saloons and gambling-ro I would not oppose any other projects looking to a similar end, but I believe our club can do much good in this direction, and should undertake to open well-equipped clubrooms."

BAIL-JUMPER LOCATED. Washington Man to Be Returned From Kansas for Tetal.

NORTH YAKIMA, Jan. 4-A. J. Shaw, NORTH YAKIMA, Jan. 4-A. J. Shaw, one of the bondsmen of George Barrick, who was released on ball to appear at this term of court, and who just previous to the date set for hearing his case disappeared, has received word from the Sheriff at Columbus, Kan. that Barrick has started in company with an officer for North Yakima, and will be given up. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow Barrick is alleged to have beauer morrow. Barrick is alleged to have beater an Indian woman so severely that she afterwards died. The crime was committed below Yakima City last Summer.

Arrested at Request of Sheriff. BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 4.-J. J. Hess, who is wanted by the Sheriff of Union County Oregon, was arrested here today. No par ticulars of the crime are obtainable here The instructions from Sheriff Deerin simply state "wanted for burglary an other crimes." The Sheriff will arriv here in the morning for the prisone Physician Zan was notified yesterday, Hess claims innocence.



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