PLANS OF MITCHELL

He Is Angling for the Votes of Democrats.

BUT THEY ARE WARY OF HIM

Committees of the Two Factions Whose Support He Seeks Will Confer—Why Success of 15 Years Ago Cannot Be Repeated.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—Aside from the accession to the Corbett forces of Speaker Reeder, the feature of the day in the Senatorial fight was the renewal of Mitchell's effort to control the Democratic caucus. He did not succeed, but he seems to have made a little headway by the appointment of a committee in conference, consisting of three out of five members who are presumably friendly to him. The committee as named by Chairman Whitney tonight is: Representatives Hedges, Edson and H. A. Smith, of Multnomah, and Senators Morrow and Wade. The two latter stand for straight Democracy. The duty of this committee shall be to confer with the Mitchell-McBride Republicans, and find out formally what they want. The committee from the latter consists of Fulton, Kuykendall and Williamson.

The scheme of the Republican minority, acting through Mr. Mitchell, was originally to capture the Democrats as a body if possible, but since that has failed, it is now proposed to get as many Democrats as are available. Fifteen and more years ago Mr. Mitchell was elected United States Senator through the aid given him by 17 Democrats. These Democrats first laid before the Democratic caucus a request to be released from any obligation to vote for a Democrat. It was granted. Precisely the same project is now afoot. But it happens now that Mr. Mitchell has encountered the invincible opposition of stalwart Democrats like Inman, Sweek, Morrow and others, and even those Democrats who are friendly to Mr. Mitchell will be loth to break away from a caucus without the consent of a majority made up of such gentlemen.

At the Democratic caucus tonight a speech was made by Judge O'Day, who was present by invitation. He urged upon the Democrats their duty of keeping on their own side of the road.

SPEAKER REEDER FOR CORBETT.

Thirty Votes Were Cast Yesterday for the Leading Candidate.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—The Corbett forces made an important accession today in the person of Speaker Reeder, who has been heretofore voting for Mr. McBride, and the latter repaired his loss by the gain of Representative Dresser, who has heretofore been voting for F. A. Moore.

The changes of Dresser and Reeder were the only incidents of today's session. The former's name comes early in the roll call, and, when his name was reached and McBride had gained one, the lobby enjoyed almost the first real thrill it had had since the session began. Then when Reeder changed to Mr. Corbett and turned the tables by preventing a McBride gain, the spectators had another thrill. But the convention quickly adjourned, and left the onlookers free to speculate on how it all happened. The vote resulted:

H. W. Corbett	30
George W. McBride	21
William Smith, Democrat	26
Binger Hermann	7
C. W. Fulton	2
F. A. Moore	1
S. A. Lowell	1
Not voting	1

The vote in detail is as follows:

For H. W. Corbett, 30 votes.

Adams	Kirk
Barrett	Lamson
Briggs	Mattoon
Butt	McCraken
Cameron	Miller
Carter	Mulkey
Daly	Pearce
Geer	Poorman
Hahn	Steiwer
Hartman	Stewart
Hawkins	Story
Johnson	Thompson
Josephi	Thomson, Umatilla
Howe	Vincent
Keene	Speaker Reeder.

For George W. McBride, 21 votes

Booth	Looney
Brownell	Mays
Cattanach	Merrill
Dresser	Nichols
Eddy	Nottingham
Emmett	Porter
Fulton	Roberts
Hunt	Smith, A. C., Mult
Kealy	Talbert
Kruse	Williamson
Kuykendall	

For William Smith, 26 votes.

Allen	Morrow
Bernards	Orton
Clem	Reavis
Driscoll	Rice
Edson	Schumann
Grace	Shipley
Hedges	Simpson
Heilkemper	Smith, R. A, Mult
Holcomb	Sweek
Ingram	Wade
Inman	Watson
McAllister	Wehrung
Montague	Whitney

For Binger Hermann, 7 votes.

Buck	Masters
Colvig	McGreer
Dimmick	McQueene
Hume	

For C. W. Fulton, 2 votes.

Harris	Smith, of Lincoln

For Frank A. Moore, 1 vote.
Smith of Marion

For Stephen A. Lowell, 1 vote
Proebstel

Not voting—Smith of Baker.
Absent—Hemenway.

Reeder States His Reasons.

When asked today as to his reasons for leaving Mr. McBride, Speaker Reeder said:

"There is no occasion for surprise over my action. I gave Senator McBride and his friends notice several days ago that it was my purpose soon to vote for Mr. Corbett. I was informed by Mr. McBride that I had done all for him I would be consistently expected to do, and I assume, therefore, that he was and is satisfied with my attitude.

"My principal reason for declining longer to vote for Mr. McBride is that I believe that the position of his friends as to a Republican caucus is incorrect and subversive of all proper party rule and discipline. I found out some days ago that it was not seriously expected by any of the McBride following—or at least any considerable part of it—that their candidate could be elected; and that the real objective point was Mr. Mitchell's election. Now the plans of Mr. Mitchell are to effect a fusion between the Democrats and a Republican minority, to the end that the Republican majority may be defeated. I told the friends of Mr. Mitchell long ago that I could not be a party to any such proceeding, and when I came here I made it my business to join with those Republicans who are fairly and consistently endeavoring to secure in caucus the nomination of a Republican candidate for United States Senator who shall be elected by Republicans. I believe their motives have been honorable and worthy and their course exactly right. It was my intention if a caucus were held to vote for Mr. McBride, and endeavor earnestly to secure his nomination; but his friends have declined to permit Republicans to settle this question, and through Mr. Mitchell his supporters are seeking to ally themselves with the Democrats; and that gentleman, as I understand it, is soliciting a Democratic nomination before he permits any of the Republican minority to vote for him. When the tactics of the opposition became clear to me, as I believe they are to others, I cast my vote for the Republican candidate, who has supported the Republican majority in its effort to placate an obstructive faction and settle with Republicans only the Senatorial question."

IN THE SENATE.

A Number of Bills Passed at a Busy Session.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M. and opened with prayer by Rev. W. C. Kantner, of the Congregational Church.

Senate bill No. 10, relating to drawing of juries, was made a special order for 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Senate bill No. 98, to fix compensation of Supreme Court Reporter, was made a special order for 10 A. M. tomorrow.

Senate bill No. 50, by Williamson, to regulate peddlers' licenses, was passed.

Senate bill No. 77, by Senator Marsters, requiring that sentence of death be executed at the penitentiary, by the superintendent or a warden, was passed.

Senate bill No. 83, by Morrow, relating to the proof of writings, was passed.

Senate bill No. 86, by Daly, to create the office of State Bacteriologist, without pay, was passed.

Senate bill No. 35, by Dimmick, relating to title of floating logs, was passed.

Senate bill No. 94, by Proebstel, to raise the salary of the School Superintendent of Umatilla County, was laid on the table.

Senate bill No. 103, by Kuykendall, to authorize district and County High Schools, was passed, Daly voting no.

Senate bill No. 115, a substitute for the original, by Wade, to fix the fees to be paid County Clerks, was passed.

Senate bill 158, by Mays, to amend the charter of Vernonia, Columbia County, was passed.

Senate bill No. 182, by Johnston, to incorporate Grass Valley, was read three times and passed.

Senate bill No. 108, by Williamson, to amend the scalp bounty law, was passed.

Bills Introduced.

By Mulkey—To provide for printing and sale of Supreme Court reports.

By Mays—To amend the charter of Vernonia, Columbia County.

By Kuykendall—To amend sections 2227 and 2228 of Hill's code.

By Marsters—Relating to Soldiers' Home and appropriations therefor.

By Hunt—To govern primary elections.

By Smith—To prescribe manner of paying County Clerks, Recorders, etc.

By Johnston—To incorporate Grass Valley.

IN THE HOUSE.

Substitute Bill From Committee on Assessment Introduced.

SALEM, Feb. 6.—Rev. Dr. Ketchum, pastor of the Salem Presbyterian Church, opened the morning session of the House.

Hawkins, chairman of the house assessment and taxation committee, was given unanimous consent to present a report and introduce a substitute for House bill 68, which is the Booth bill that was presented to the Senate.

He stated, in support of his motion, that it was a case of emergency. It met the approval of the Governor, Secretary of State and many of the members. It was a matter affecting the entire state, and he urged that the substitute be given right of way, under suspension of the rules, so that it could take its place on the calendar under third reading. The motion prevailed, and the substitute was read twice by title and then ordered printed.

The committee on railroads and transportation was excused from attendance in order that the members could get together and complete their report.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the charter bill of Stayton.

The reading of Senate bills the first time was taken up, and under suspension of rules they were advanced to second reading by being read by title only. Then under further suspension of the rules the Senate bill on the desk of the clerk were read the second time and referred to the proper committees.

House bill 93, introduced by Driscoll of Multnomah, fixing the liability of masters to servants, was to be called up after the opening of the afternoon session. It had been made a special order for that hour. The provisions of the bill are far-reaching and have provoked considerable antagonism among those who would be affected should it become a law. After the Speaker had announced the special order, to the surprise of many, Driscoll moved recommitment of the bill to the committee on corporations, and it was so ordered.

The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to reading House bills first and second time.

BURGLARS FOILED.

Tried to Blow Open a Safe at Chehalis—Probably Amateurs.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 6.—Last night burglars attempted to blow open the safe of the Chehalis Flouring Mill Company. They drilled two holes under the lock, breaking off a drill in one of the holes. The charge wrecked the combination of the safe and blew the lock loose inside but the safe could not be opened, and the burglars fled without finishing their work. They are probably amateurs.

Judge Rice Holds Court.

Superior Judge A. E. Rice, who has been in a hospital at Tacoma several weeks past, has recovered from his ailment, but is still weak. This morning he held a session of court and signed a few papers. William Matthews, charged with grand larceny, was brought before the Judge and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one year in the Walla Walla penitentiary. Next Monday and Tuesday Judge Linn, of Thurston County, will hold a session of court at Chehalis, and try some civil cases.

Charged With Riot.

Eleven Centralia citizens were brought before Justice Westover, in Chehalis, this afternoon, charged with riot. The hearing of the case was adjourned until next Saturday. The complaining witness is Jesse Latshaw, a Centralia bartender. Last Sunday the men charged with the offense undertook to look over the transom of a Centralia saloon to see whether there was any one inside. Latshaw, the barkeeper, came outside, and a war of words followed, but it is said no blows were struck.

NEW COUNTY NOT PURPOSED.

Annexation to Linn of Strip of Lane County Is Real Object.

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 6.—The statement in the dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian from Eugene, that the object of the bill in the Legislature which has passed the Senate, providing for cutting off a strip from Lane County, and attaching it to Linn County, is for the purpose of making another Populist county is absolutely false, a fact evidenced by the strong position Albany is taking for the bill. The only object is to secure a narrow strip of land tributary, on account of its position on the Calapooia, to Linn County, so that a road may be built into the portion of the Blue River mines, lying on this side of the mountains that divide the mines. This portion of the district has been developed principally by Linn County men, who wish to continue the work, which will be greatly enhanced by a road into the mines from the Linn County side, thus saving a long-distance travel and much time.

Salem Brevities.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—The State Board of Education today granted a state diploma to V. A. Davis.

The office of the County Judge has been closed for over a week, owing to sickness of Judge Scott.

The County Commissioners' Court met today. Only routine business was transacted.

NEW FISH AND GAME LAW

HOUSE COMMITTEE AGREE UPON A BILL.

Senate Will Probably Accept Measure—Non-Residents of State to Pay License to Hunt.

SALEM, Feb. 6.—After a number of meetings the House committee on game, forestry and fish has agreed upon a complete new bill, which will probably be passed without serious opposition. The Senate committee, it is understood, will accept the measure. The law as to ducks and upland birds is about the same as at present, except that for the last 15 days of November the latter may be sold in the open market—a provision that will doubtless please many people who like to eat while others hunt. There are some changes regarding deer and elk.

The bill is entitled "An act to provide for the preservation and protection of game, wild fowl, song birds and trout; to protect trout, salmon and other fishes from destruction by means of explosives or poisons; to provide for the appointment of a State Game and Forestry Warden, and the appointment of Deputy Game and Forestry Wardens and defining their duties and compensations; also repealing previous acts on these subjects."

Section 3 is: "It shall be unlawful at any time between the 1st day of November of each year and the 15th day of July of the following year to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession, or to sell, or offer for sale, barter or exchange, any deer, moose or mountain sheep; and it shall be unlawful at any time between one hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise of any day of any year to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure or destroy any deer, moose or mountain sheep, unless the carcass of such animal is used or preserved for good; and it shall be unlawful at any time to hunt or pursue any deer or moose with dog or dogs, with intent to kill or injure such deer or moose."

For female deers the season opens August 15 and closes November 11. These provisions do not apply to five Eastern Oregon counties. There the open season is two weeks—October 1 to October 15.

It shall be unlawful to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession, or to sell, or offer for sale, barter or exchange, any elk at any time between the date of the passage of this act and the 1st day of February, 1904."

Then there will be an open season of one month, from September 15 to October 15. There is to be no sale of elk meat.

It shall be unlawful at any time to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession any deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep or spotted fawn for the purpose of obtaining the skin, hide, horns, hams or other flesh of such animal for the purpose of sale, barter, exchange or trade; and it shall be unlawful at any time for any person, company, firm or corporation to buy, offer to buy, or to transport or carry for purposes of trade, sale, barter or exchange the skin, hide, horns, hams or other flesh of any deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep or spotted fawn.

Any one who has lawfully killed a deer may sell the hide after tagging it with tags obtained from the state Game Warden, through a Justice of the Peace.

Skiffs and other boats, except sinkboats, for the purpose of shooting wild ducks, may be used, except on the Columbia River and tributaries. Battery, swivel or pivot guns are prohibited; also fires and flashlights.

Except as provided in certain sections, it shall be unlawful at any time between the 1st day of December of each year and the 15th day of September of the following year, to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession, except for scientific or breeding purposes, or to sell or offer for sale, barter or exchange any prairie chicken, grouse, native pheasant (sometimes called ruffed grouse), ringneck Mongolian pheasant, quail, bobwhite quail or partridge; and it shall be unlawful, within the State of Oregon, for any person to kill, capture or destroy any greater number than 15 of the game birds enumerated in this section in one day.

The open season east of the Cascade Mountains for pheasant, quail and prairie chicken, except ruffed grouse, and excepting Wasco and Sherman Counties, is from August 1 to November 1. Bob-white quail are protected until 1905, except in Wasco and Sherman Counties. In Tillamook County, Mongolian pheasants are protected until 1904, and in Josephine, Jackson, Coos, Curry and Clatsop Counties until 1902.

The season is closed until 1905 for English or gray partridge, moorhen, wild turkey, woodcock, silver pheasant, golden pheasant, copper pheasant, Reeves pheasant.

Dealers must keep a register showing every purchase of grouse and similar birds, and from whom made, to be always open for the inspection of the Game Warden.

Trout, except salmon trout, are protected from November to March, inclusive. The sale of trout is prohibited, and it is unlawful to capture more than 125 trout in one day. The season for brook trout, Loch Leven trout and grayling is closed until 1904. There are numerous sections prohibiting the use of powder.

Cold-storage houses are prohibited from selling game, etc., during the close season. The transportation of game in the close season is unlawful. Various penalties are provided. The Game Warden shall receive $1440 per year and office and traveling expenses not to exceed $1000 per year. Deputies shall receive $3 per day, and no greater sum than $5000 shall be expended for deputies in one year.

There is a new provision requiring all hunters who are nonresidents of the state to take out license to hunt. They shall pay $10 per year. There are some differences made as to the close season in Lake, Klamath and Harney Counties.

Chairman Eddy, of the game, forestry and fish committee, has devoted a great deal of time and care to the preparation of this measure, and has consulted many persons of all shades of opinion and experience. It is believed that it will prove as nearly a satisfactory measure as can be framed.

STATE BACTERIOLOGIST.

Measure Creating the Office Passed by the Senate.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—The question of creating offices without salary was the subject of long discussion in the Senate this morning. Senate bill No. 86, by Daly, provides for the creation of the office of State Bacteriologist in the following terms:

"That the office of State Bacteriologist, without salary, is hereby created, and that the Governor of the state is hereby authorized to appoint a person properly qualified by scientific attainments to serve in that capacity.

"The duties of such officer shall be the scientific investigation of animal and plant diseases and recommendations of remedies for their elimination. He shall from time to time make a brief report of the progress of his work to the Governor of the state."

When this bill came up for final passage this forenoon, Senator Daly, the father of the bill, called special attention to the fact that no appropriation is asked for either salary or expenses. He stated that the Oregon Agricultural College now has a bacteriologist who makes investigations of animal and plant diseases and it is simply desired that his work be given official character by his being appointed State Bacteriologist.

Senator Smith, of Baker, entered a vigorous protest against the passage of the bill, on the ground that it is but the entering wedge in an effort to fix this new office upon the state as a salaried one. "Mark my word," he exclaimed, "you who will sit in the Senate two years hence, will find before you a bill placing the Bacteriologist upon a salary, and providing for the payment of his expenses. This is a little thing in itself, but you will find that it has a tail like a comet."

Senator Smith said that the Legislature has heretofore passed bills creating offices without salary, and has later found that the incumbents of these offices ask that appropriations be made for them. He cited the office of State Biologist as an example of this. The state has managed to get along very well in the past without a Bacteriologist, and there appears to be no reason for the creation of such an office at this particular time. He said that the Legislature has already passed laws which indicate that the expenses of the state for the next two years will be unusually large. "The appropriations made by this Legislature will be simply appalling—absolutely appalling," he said, "and we should hesitate long before passing this bill for the creation of a new office.

Brownell took exception to Smith's position, and said that he regarded the fact that we never had a Bacteriologist a good argument in favor of the creation of that office, instead of against it. Daly spoke again in support of his bill, saying that the bacteriologist at the Agricultural College has done a great amount of good by examining diseased fowls, hogs, etc., and prescribing remedies that checked contagious diseases among those animals.

Smith of Multnomah took the floor in favor of the bill, saying that there will be an experienced bacteriologist on the State Board of Health, but that his duties will in no way conflict with those of a State Bacteriologist as provided for in this bill.

Senator Josephi asked to correct any erroneous impression that Senator Smith might have regarding the cost to the state of the office of State Biologist. He stated that the only expense the state has borne on account of that office is the cost of printing the biennial report.

Senator Mays opposed the bill, contending that if it is necessary that this office be created and that the duties of the official be prescribed by law, the state should prescribe a proper compensation. He did not regard the office as a necessary one, and thought the state should not be asked to pay the expenses of printing the reports of such officers.

Smith, in closing the discussion, said that the taxpayers have no paid lobbyists here to protect their interests and that every member of the Legislature should consider himself a lobbyist in behalf of the people, in the consideration of every bill. Taking this position, they should oppose every measure which promises to increase the burdens of taxation.

The bill passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Adams, Booth, Brownell, Cameroon, Daly, Johnston, Josephi, Looney, Marsters, Mulkey, Porter, Proebstel, Smith of Multnomah, Smith of Yamhill, Steiwer and President Fulton.

Nays—Clem, Dimmick, Hunt, Inman, Mays, Morrow, Smith of Baker, Wade, Wehrung, Williamson.

Absent — Howe, Kelly, Kuykendall, Sweek.

RECORD OF LEGISLATION.

Measures Passed by Both Houses—Bills Signed by Governor.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—Bills passed by both houses are as follows:

Senate bill 12, by Mulkey, providing for sale of school lands.

Senate bill 119, by Smith of Yamhill, amending charter of Sheridan.

Senate bill 17, by Marsters, fixing fees of witnesses in Douglas, Jackson and Josephine Counties in criminal actions.

Senate bill 95, by Porter, fixing salary of Judge of Clackamas County, came up. The present salary is $1200, and Dresser explained that since the County Judge had been relieved of many of his duties, through a separate board of County Commissioners, $700 was sufficient.

The Governor today signed the following bills:

House bill 257, Pearce, relinquishing ground to United States for postoffice at Salem.

House bill 127, Black, amending Myrtle Point charter.

House bill 130, Briggs, amending Medford charter.

House bill 3, Whitney, amending Albany bridge act.

House bill 4, Nichols, appropriating $45,000 for Oregon Agricultural College.

House bill 25, Harris, appropriating $47,500 to Oregon State University.

Senate bill 102, Smith of Baker, amending Sumpter charter.

Senate bill 104, Smith of Multnomah, removing incline at Cascade Locks.

Bills Reported Unfavorably.

The following bills were reported back with the recommendation that they do not pass.

House bill 7, by Edson, amending section 495, laws of Oregon.

House bill 8, by Mattoon, to reimburse Douglas County for overpaid taxes.

On motion of Barrett, the bill was withdrawn.

House bill 142, by Pearce, relief of S. R. Scott.

Bills Introduced.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Roberts—To prevent mutilation or destruction of hides of cattle.

By Harris—Amending act fixing compensation of clerk of Supreme Court.

By Cattanach—To incorporate town of John Day.

By Hahn—Amending charter of Seaside.

By Barrett (by request)—Repealing act creating a barbers' commission.

By Miller—To incorporate Lone Rock.

By Colvig—Defining crime of usury.

By Black—Amending section 3068, laws of Oregon.

By Black—Directing Sheriffs to notify State Land Board of taxes due on certain properties.

By Black—Amending section 3 of laws of Oregon.

By Schumann—Relating to deficiency judgments.

By McCraken—Appropriating $10,000 to advertise state and create commission therefor.

By Nottingham—Providing for nomination of candidates fy popular vote, and amending Australian ballot law.

By Smith of Multnomah—Creating office of Clerk of Multnomah County.

By Kirk—Amending charter of Pendleton.

By Geer—Amending charter of Vale.

By Geer—Fixing salary of Judge of Malheur County.

By Briggs—Amending law regarding payment of salaries and fees of county officers.

FOOD BUILDS TEETH.

Boy of 6 Lacks Teeth Until Fed Properly.

A little chap 6 years old, the son of W. Wells, of Ravenswood, Ill., had, up to a short time ago, cut very few teeth. Naturally the imperfect mastication of food caused indigestion and a poorly nourished system. "When I first saw the lad," says Rev. W. Osborne Stranahan, of 3007 N. Winchester ave., Ravenswood, "he was wan and pale, greatly emaciated, with impoverished blood, and lacking all the essentials which go to make up robust strength and vigor.

"Many remedies and different foods had been tried, but none seemed to meet his need. I knew something of the value of Grape-Nuts food and recommended its use. The first trial convinced the parents of one thing—at least they had found a food the boy really liked. 'He empties his dish and calls for more,' the mother said.

"Astonishing results followed its use, almost immediately; flesh was rapidly put on, the face from being pallid and thin began to fill out, the cheeks were plump and rosy. The body, properly nourished, began its work of upbuilding the system. The most wonderful thing of all, the Grape-Nuts food seemed to contain the necessary element for the formation of bone tissue, and presently the tardy teeth began to prick through.

"Today the boy is strong and hearty, in perfect health, with a full set of teeth rapidly maturing. The Grape-Nuts food alone has brought about this marvelous result."

SEASIDE WATER SYSTEM

FRANCHISE GRANTED BY CLATSOP COUNTY COURT.

Accident at Saldren's Logging Camp—Large Run of Steelheads, and Good Catches.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 6.—The County Court at its meeting this afternoon granted to W. J. Barry and L. Lebeck, who will put in a water system at Seaside, the right for 50 years to lay water mains along all the county roads in sections 21 and 22, township 6 north, range 10 west, and also to lay a main over the county bridge across the Necanicum River, between Seaside and Grimes Grove. It is the intention of the grantees to lay six-inch mains and work is to be begun as soon as the City of Seaside grants a franchise for running the pipes through the city.

An accident occurred at Saldren's logging camp, on Gray's River, Monday afternoon that will necessitate the closing down of the camp for a month at least. As a trainload of logs was being hauled down to the river some of the stringers on the trestle broke loose and threw the engine to the ground, a distance of about 10 feet, breaking a cylinder head and otherwise damaging the locomotive. Duplicates of the broken parts have been telegraphed for in the East, but it will be a month before they arrive.

The engineer did not have time to jump, and he went down with the locomotive, but escaped injury. The employes of the camp were all paid off yesterday.

A report was received from Seaside today that a ledge of rock a mile long had been found about 2½ miles from there on Indian Creek. It is considered fit for use in the proposed extension of the jetty. If, after a thorough test, the rock proves to be as expected, the railroad will be extended to it and a quarry opened.

The Trescott Packing Company has leased the old Gray wharf and will erect on it a cold-storage plant. The work is now in progress, and the building will be ready for use before the opening of the fishing season.

The run of steelheads in the river at the present time is larger than usual at this time of the year, and the few boats that are out are making good catches. The price is now 5 cents per pound, but the demand is greater than the supply, and it is expected that the price will be raised.

The Benson logging camp on Deep River has now employed 60 men, and is putting about 50 logs into the water daily. The railroad operated by this company is being straightened and extended, and when it is completed another engine can be used and the force of men doubled.

A Japanese contracting firm has purchased the timber on a tract of land on Stuart Creek, near Quincy, and is engaged in cutting cord wood and has built a flume that carries the wood down to the river. Sixty Japanese are at work there.

SCALP BOUNTY AMENDMENT.

Passed by Senate—Was Opposed by Smith of Baker.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 6.—Senate bill No. 108, by Williamson, amending the scalp bounty law so as to require the counties to pay one-third of the bounties, and providing that the proof of the killing of coyotes, etc., shall be taken by the County Clerks, passed the Senate today with only a light opposition. The vote stood 19 to 5, with six absent. When this bill came on for final passage, Williamson made a brief statement of the new features proposed by this bill, and submitted it without any further argument in its favor.

Smith of Baker opposed the measure, not because he objected to the bill or its merits, but because the Legislature has already before it a great number of bills providing for appropriations of vast amount in the aggregate. He said that he took this position with great regret, because the bill had been introduced by a Senator from his section of the state and for whom he had the highest regard. The bill is also in the interest of his section of the state, and he would be glad to vote for the measure if he could. In view of the probability of the passage of so many bills increasing the expenses of the state, he felt obliged to vote against the measure, regardless of its merits. He made an eloquent plea to the Senators to consider well the effect of passing so many bills that will require appropriations, and to call a halt before it is too late.

Senator Smith said that in order to show the tendency of present legislation, he had taken the pains to make a list of all the bills now before the two houses which, if passed, will increase the state's expenditures for the next two years. His list was in skeleton form, and was as follows:

House Bills.

2, Barrett, town libraries, with power to levy special tax.

4, Nichols, Agricultural College, $45,000.

8, Mattoon, relief of Douglas County, $1000.

22, Stewart, establishing libraries, 10 cents per head on school children.

24, Story, relief of war veterans, one-third to one-tenth of a mill levy.

25, Harris, Oregon State University, $47,500.

26, Poorman, Oregon National Guard, $50,900.

30, Roberts, Sheep Inspector, $3 per day.

33, Montague, repairs at Soda Springs, $1000.

44, McCraken, Oregon Historical Society, $5000.

47, J. N. Smith, commissioners' salaries.

65, Pearce, employment clerk, office of State Treasurer.

81, McAllister, Eastern Oregon agricultural societies, $20,000.

9, Briggs, reimbursing school district 73, $1000.

107, Miller, railroad commission, $7500; clerk hire and expenses, $2500 annually.

110, Eddy, game, etc., too long to examine closely.

111, Poorman reimburse Second Oregon volunteers, $12,000.

123, Stewart, Pan-American Congress, $30,000.

142, Pearce, relief of J. H. Sharp, $3500.

146, Holcomb, care of wards, $50 each per annum.

151, Geer, high school at Burns, $10,000.

160, Story, Commissioner of Mines, $15,000.

163, Smith of Marion, relief of Manges, $3000.

180, Roberts, scalp bounty warrants 1-mill tax, $115,000.

204, Cattanach, additional appropriations to agricultural societies, $3000.

207, Briggs, Supreme Court Commissioners, same salaries as Judges.

214, Carter, discharged convicts, $5 each.

218, McAllister, Board of Veterinary Surgeons, indefinite amount.

219, Kruse, fish commissioner deputies, $3 per day.

227, Stewart, reimburse W. H. Barr, $165 20.

228, Allen, fish commissioner, $3500 annually, and $1700 for expenses.

234, Watson, girls' reformatory, $4000.

238, Pearce, executive mansion, $7500.

242, Emmett, claims John Mullan, $10,540 86.

251, Orton, labor commissioner, $2000 annually and employment of assistants not to exceed $800.

H. B. 5, Portrait of Governor, $600.

Commissioners, 14 or 15 in number, and 38 clerks at $6 per day.

Senate Bills.

21, Josephi, for State Board of Health, $4000 and expenses.

22, Johnston, Celilo railway, $200,000.

58, Brownell, constitutional convention, $30,000.

37, Brownell, Bellinger's code, $10,000.

84, Hunt, soldiers' monument, $8000.

97, Wehrung, state fair, $8000.

98, Sweek, Supreme Court Reporter, raise from $600 to $1500.

103, Kuykendall, high schools, additional tax, indefinite in amount.

108, Williamson, scalp bounty, $50,000 per year.

112, Fulton, scalp bounties, $5000.

128, Smith, patrol boat, $3000.

152, Fulton, fish commission.

150, Josephi, employment of convicts, amount not stated.

168, Adams, fishway, $1500.

170, Wehrung, reimburse Washington County, $4230.

General appropriation bill, according to last session, $1,308,437.

Special appropriations, $261,093.

HORSES FOR PHILIPPINES.

Agents Buying Them Up in Eastern Oregon and Washington.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 6.—A recent order of the War Department calls for purchase of 500 additional cavalry horses for use of the United States Army in the Philippines. The horses are being purchased by Captain Cheever, in Eastern Washington and Oregon. The animals will be collected at Walla Walla and Vancouver. About 100 horses already have arrived here, and others are expected to arrive at intervals until the departure of the next animal transport. Horses for cavalry use command considerable higher prices now than a year ago.

School Taxes in Linn County.

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 6.—Reports are now on file with the County Clerk of this county, providing for tax levies for local school work in 35 of the school districts of the county. The lowest levy is for district 63, near Harrisburg, three-fourths of a mill, and the highest in district 99, near Mill City, 25 mills. The levy at Crawfordsville is 10 mills, at Lebanon 6 mills, Harrisburg, 4 mills; Brownsville, 6 mills; Scio, 8 mills; Oakville and Halsey, each 1 mill, and at Albany, 4 mills. The only levies for city purposes in the county are: Albany, 8 mills; Scio and Sodaville, each 5 mills; Brownsville, 4 mills, and Halsey, 2 mills.

A CAUSE OF HEADACHE.

One Very Common Cause, Generally Overlooked.

Headache is a symptom, an indication of derangement or disease in some organ, and the cause of the headache is difficult to locate because so many diseases have headache as a prominent symptom; derangement of the stomach and liver, heart trouble, kidney disease, lung trouble, eye strain or ill-fitting glasses all produce headaches, and if we could always locate the organ which is at fault the cure of obstinate headaches would be a much simpler matter.

However, for that form of headache called frontal headache, pain back of the eyes and in forehead, the cause is now known to be catarrh of the head and throat; when the headache is located in back of head and neck it is often caused from catarrh of the stomach or liver.

At any rate catarrh is the most common cause of such headaches and the cure of the catarrh causes a prompt disappearence of the headaches.

There is at present no treatment for catarrh so convenient and effective as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new internal remedy in tablet form, composed of antiseptics like Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Blood Root which act upon the blood and cause the elimination of the catarrhal poison from the system through the natural channels.

Miss Cora Ainsley, a prominent school teacher in one of our Normal Schools, speaks of her experience with catarrhal headaches and eulogizes Stuart's Catarrh Tablets as a cure for them. She says: "I suffered daily from severe frontal headache and pain in and back of the eyes, at times so intensely as to incapacitate me in my daily duties. I had suffered from catarrh, more or less, for years, but never thought it was the cause of my headaches, but finally became convinced that such was the case because the headaches were always worse whenever I had a cold or fresh attack of catarrh.

"Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were highly recommended to me as a safe and pleasant catarrh cure, and after using a few 50-cent boxes, which I procured from my druggist, I was surprised and delighted to find that both the catarrh and headaches had gone for good."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at fifty cents per package, under the guarantee of the proprietors that they contain absolutely no cocaine (found in so many catarrh cures), no opium (so common in cheap cough cures), nor any harmful drug. They contain simply the wholesome antiseptics necessary to destroy and drive from the system the germs of catarrhal disease.

FIGPRUNE CEREAL

A Perfect Food Beverage

54% Fruit
46% Grains
100.
and nothing else

A Substitute for Coffee. Nourishing and Invigorating. YOUR GROCER SELLS IT.

NO. 8 FOR COMPETITION.