

PASSED OVER VETO

Washington Bill to Regulate Practice of Medicine.

IS ROGERS' FIRST TURN-DOWN

The Governor Would Allow Osteopaths the Right to Practice Healing, but the Legislature Voted Otherwise.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 28.—For the first time in many years the Legislature today passed a bill over the veto of the Governor. It is the first bill that Governor Rogers has had passed over his objections during the three sessions of the Legislature which have been held during his service as Governor.

The bill in question is the one regulating the practice of medicine in this state. The measure describes at great length what qualifications shall be necessary in order for a person to rightfully claim to be a doctor of medicine or physician and purposely omitted giving to osteopaths that right. The Governor vetoed it for that reason and in his message, which was published in the Oregonian, took occasion to score physicians of regular school roundly. Incidentally, he embraced the opportunity to declare that the whole regular system of healing was more or less a fraud.

The veto message came up on special order in the House this forenoon, and the bill passed by a vote of 13 to 17. In the Senate this afternoon it was passed by a vote of 23 to 2. The requisite two-thirds vote was secured in both houses, and the bill is a law notwithstanding the objections of the Chief Executive. The veto was not drawn on party lines in either house.

A fact of interest in connection with the veto is that the Governor himself was for many years a regular physician and a registered pharmacist under the laws of Massachusetts. He declares his belief that the whole system of drugs and medicines is founded on humbug to be the result of personal knowledge and observation.

FOR MORE SUPREME JUDGES.

House Committee Would Temporarily Increase Number Two.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 28.—The House committee on judiciary has decided to recommend an increase in the number of Supreme Court judges from five to seven. This bill will provide that the increase shall be only temporary, and that after the general election of 1902 the number shall be reduced to five. The further provision of the bill is that the Governor shall appoint the two new judges, and that one of them shall be a Democrat and the other a Republican.

Recommend Indefinite Postponement

The House committee on agriculture tonight agreed to recommend for indefinite postponement the bill of Copeland of Walla Walla to make state grain inspection optional with the shipper. This bill was the last report of those who believe that state grain inspection is a nuisance, and the action of the committee is probably the end of the attempt to abolish the system at this session.

Million-Dollar Mining Deal.

SPokane, Wash., Feb. 28.—The Chronicle states today that the transfer of a \$1,000,000 interest in the Palmer Mountain Tunnel Company is now being completed in London by Manager John Boyd. A stamp mill and concentrator costing \$400,000 will be erected on the property in Okanogan County. The tunnel is now in 8000 feet, and has cut 25 veins of ore. The interest now being sold is treasury stock, and the \$1,000,000 is to be used in further development.

IN THE SENATE.

Sunday Theater Bill Killed, After a Discussion Which Was a War of Wits.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 28.—This morning's session of the Senate was enlivened by a bitter interchange of words between Senators Davis and Hamilton, of Pierce, on one side, and Senator Hallett, of Spokane, on the other. The trouble was over a bill introduced by Davis appropriating \$50 a month for the support of the White Shield Home, at Tacoma, an institution that maintains a school for the purpose of reclaiming fallen women.

FOR SPOKANE MILITARY POST

Move to Have \$30,000 Unexpended Balance Reappropriated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—At the request of Representative Jones, Chairman Cannon offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill, which later carried, providing that the unexpended balance of the appropriation made in 1898 for continuing the construction and improvement of the military post at Spokane, Wash., be reappropriated and made available until the close of the fiscal year 1902, together with such additional sum out of the amount appropriated for the construction of buildings and enlargement of the post as may be necessary for continuing this line of work at Spokane.

Two Opinions on Same Subject.

HOME VALLEY, Wash., Feb. 28.—To the Editor:—In the Weekly Oregonian of the 25th instant, notice is given of an Aberdeen, Wash., as to whether or not a woman supporting herself and children, and living apart from her husband, is entitled to the benefits of the homestead. The question was referred to United States District Attorney Hall, who says in his answer that she is not entitled to said benefit. Surely Attorney Hall is mistaken, as the law reads: "Where a wife has been divorced from her husband, or has deserted, so that she is dependent upon her own resources for support, she can make homestead as the head of a family or as a femme sole."

W. T. ANDREWS.

Two hundred and fifty beef cattle were started from Klamath Falls last week toward Ashland for shipment to Portland.

GUARDED BY THE MILITIA

ILLINOIS FIEND WILL BE PROTECTED FROM MOB VIOLENCE.

Albert Shenkle Will Be Taken to Carrollton for Trial—Threats of Lynching Made.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—After being confined in the county jail here since December 23, 1900, Albert Shenkle, wanted in Green County for rape, will be taken there early tomorrow on a special train under guard of four companies of the Illinois National Guard, to prevent mob violence. The companies were mobilized in the morning tonight. The orders were issued by the request of Sheriff Conlee of Greene County, on approval of Governor Yates. Shenkle will enter a plea of guilty to the charge of rape on his arrival at Carrollton. Sheriff Conlee wired here tonight that a mob of 600 men was waiting the arrival of the prisoner at Carrollton.

CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE OF THE OREGON LEGISLATURE, JUST CLOSED.

SALEM, Feb. 28.—There are no other committees in the Legislature so important to the state as the ways and means committees of the two houses. To these committees are referred all measures carrying appropriations or authorizing the expenditure of funds. As the greater part of the work of every committee falls upon the chairman, it follows that the chairmen of these two committees are, next to the presiding officers, the most important members of the law-making body. At the session just closed, Dr. J. N. Smith, Representative from Marion County, was chairman of this committee in the House, and Dr. W. W. Kuykendall, of Lane, in the Senate. Senator Kuykendall was chosen chairman of the joint ways and means committee.

DR. J. N. SMITH, OF MARION.

Before the joint committee all claimants for appropriations present their cases. The members of the committee sit as judges of the merits of the claims, while the claimants or their representatives set forth the facts and argument in support of their demands. Since the taxpayers have no lobbyists at the Legislature, the members of the ways and means committee in general, and the two chairmen in particular, must examine closely the justness of the demands made.

DR. W. W. KUYKENDALL, OF LANE.

It is said by those who have had occasion to appear before this and similar committees that the people never had their interests better guarded than at this session. The appropriations made in 1901 will be unusually large, yet small in comparison with the demands that were made. Strong pressure was often brought to bear in order to induce the committee to report favorably upon a measure carrying an appropriation, and in view of the fact that the committee usually had but one side of the case presented, it is surprising that the appropriations were not larger. It is worthy of note that the Legislature found it advisable to raise, rather than lower, the figures recommended by the ways and means committee.

OREGON NOT INCLUDED.

Has Made No Application for Surveys of Reservoir Sites.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Geological Survey has made a report to Congress, in which it includes all requests that have been made on their bureau for surveys of reservoir sites in the respective states. This report, strange to say, shows not a single application from the State of Oregon, although numerous requests are filed from Washington and Idaho. Representative Jones filed quite an extended statement, and concluding as follows: "I would ask that a liberal amount be allotted for the following purposes in Washington: 'For continuing the determination of the amount of water in the streams; for ascertaining the practicability and possibility of getting artesian water; for determining the proper locations for reservoirs and the practicability of taking water from larger streams into the smaller ones.'"

Mineral Land and Bee Trees.

GARDEN HOME, Or., Feb. 26.—(To the Editor:—) Will you kindly inform me about the law concerning ownership of gold or other metals, including coal, on agricultural lands; whether inclosed by fence or otherwise. Also, it is claimed here by some that if a man discovers a bee tree on another man's land, he has a right to mark it, and nobody else, not even the owner of the land, has the right to meddle with, but the discoverer of the tree has a right to cut it down and appropriate the honey whenever he sees fit to do so. There has been considerable discussion regarding the above questions in this neighborhood, and an opinion by the Oregonian would settle the whole matter. THOMAS FULLER.

It may be set down as a general rule

that when a man has a patent to a piece of land, he owns it, and all there is on or in the land, or in the water over the earth. There may be some exceptions in case of patents issued years ago in which mineral rights were reserved, but practically there are no such patents issued now. The man applying for the patent swears that the land is not mineral land, and if this was done in good faith, even where mineral was found on the land afterward, the courts have decided that it belonged to the owner of the land.

As to bee trees, there is no such law as mentioned. It is not used to be a custom in regions where there are bee trees "in the woods," that the man first finding one put his mark on it and thereafter no gentleman would meddle it. But the owner of land on which there is a bee tree owns the tree and the honey, and the bee, if he can hold them, and can forbid any one else to cut it down.

Nor is there anything that hath so great a power as the aggregate of small things.

Another suggestion I have heard was that a dam could be put in the Columbia River immediately below the mouth of the Grand Coulee, raising the waters so that they would flow into the Grand Coulee and the chain of lakes south of the Coulee, and in that way reach the bulk of the arid lands on the Columbia plateau. A competent engineer would probably determine the practicability of this scheme by a reconnaissance which would be comparatively inexpensive. "The possibility of diverting some of the

CUBAN MATTERS TO BE ALL

EXTRA SESSION WOULD TAKE UP NO OTHER LEGISLATION.

Speaker Might, Under Enormous Pressure, Appoint a Committee to Consider Ship Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—It seems to be the general understanding in Congress that, in the event of an extra session being called for the consideration of Cuban legislation, Speaker Henderson will appoint only such committees as are needed to pass upon legislation regarding this island. There has been some fear that if an extra session were called, it would be prolonged for some months, by reason of efforts to pass the ship subsidy bill, the oleomargarine bill, and

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learn the name of this brute. Without the name of the two-legged dog, together with his vocation and place of business or residence, no reform can be worked in his case. He should be held up to the scorn and contempt of every person who knows him, and he should be cut off from association with decent folk if, perchance, he has respectable persons within the circle of his acquaintance.

Be it known that The Oregonian is eager to become the agency for securing all persons who are cruel to dumb animals. Nothing can be done anonymously. Names and facts must be furnished. If, for example, the name of the brute in the Marquam vestibule could be published, together with his portrait, it would serve the cause of humanity far better than fining or imprisoning him. No man can hold out against the expressed contempt of his associates. The Oregonian would like to see public sentiment so aroused on this subject that no man who is cruel to animals can live in Portland except to be spit upon. Its full assistance may be relied on in this matter.

Money for School Apparatus.

MERHAMA, Or., Feb. 18.—(To the Editor:—)

It is becoming somewhat prevalent, in some school districts, when the hiring of teachers does not consume all of the school money on hand, far better than balance, or a portion of it, buying school desks, organs, and other things. Is such proceeding legal? Has the County School Superintendent power or authority, by writing or otherwise to make such proceeding legal? Will you please answer fully through The Oregonian and oblige AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Section 34 of the Oregon school law

allows school directors to purchase books of reference and apparatus for use of the pupils and teachers, and regulates the amount of money that may be spent for this purpose. Districts receiving \$500 or over may expend not more than 5%: those receiving less than \$500, 10 per cent of the amount they receive.

A previous unreported section of the school law gives districts receiving \$500 or over the right to expend 5% for this purpose; and those under \$500, 10%.

Since these two provisions conflict, in practice districts have been allowed to follow which ever one they see fit.

The new Daily bill, passed by the State Legislature at the last session, provides that 85 per cent of the amount received by districts shall be expended for teachers' salaries; the balance as the district pleases for various school purposes.

The County School Superintendent is the executive school officer of the county, but has no power to make any proceeding legal that is not authorized by the law. He, however, advises as to the interpretation of the law, and may advise as to what articles are included under "apparatus and reference books." Apparatus has been held to include desks and lamps; and reference books, books of a general historical and literary nature, but the purchase of organs would probably strain even a loose interpretation of the act that is in force at present.

Oregon Mine Notes.

It is reported that a sale of the Sherburne group of copper properties on the east fork of Dixie is pending.

F. Morey, owner of the Present Need mine at Quartzburg, has arranged with the telephone company for construction of a branch line from the junction of the Sumpter and Dixie Creek roads.

The Brownsville Times says it is reliably informed that a proposition will be made to the stockholders in the Poorman Mining Company, at the annual meeting, soon to occur, to place a 30-stamp mill at the company's mine in the Blue River district. The property is located on the Calapooia side and can be reached only by a road up the Calapooia River from Brownsville.

While endeavoring to rescue some water-bound porkers that had been isolated on a high point of ground by the high waters of the stream at Heneville, Edgar Stewart came very near being drowned. Twice the boat was capsized, and each time Mr. Stewart and a friend who were on board managed to get the boat succeeded in reaching the shore. The swine were left to their fate.

UNITED STATES AT THE HEAD

It is the World's Greatest Exporting Nation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The United States now stands at the head of the world's exporting nations. The complete figures for the calendar year 1900, when compared with those of other nations show that our exports of domestic products are greater than those of any other country. The total exports of domestic merchandise from the United States in the calendar year 1900 were \$1,433,013,653, those from the United Kingdom, which has heretofore led in the race for this distinction, were \$1,438,000,000, and those from Germany, \$1,650,611,000.

Additional interest is given to the fact

that the United States now holds as an exporting nation by the fact that a quarter of a century ago it stood fourth in that list. In 1875 the domestic exports of the United States were \$47,263,737; those of Germany, \$67,056,000; those of France, \$57,828,000; and those of the United Kingdom, \$1,087,457,000. Today the United States stands at the head of the list, the United Kingdom second, Germany third, and France fourth, with the figures as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Country, 1875, 1890, 1900. Rows for United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France.

The following table, compiled from official reports, shows the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany, in each calendar year from 1875 to 1900:

Table with 4 columns: Year, United States, United Kingdom, Germany.

A Tale of Two Brutes.

A well-known woman who furnishes her name sends The Oregonian the following news note:

The man who held his dog up in the air as high as he could today in the Marquam vestibule and then threw him as hard as he could to the stone floor, almost killing him, ought to have some mention of this brutal act in the Oregonian. The dog simply refused to go up in the elevator.

The Oregonian regrets that it could not



DR. W. W. KUYKENDALL, OF LANE.

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