the respective counties on account of the

The County Clerks of the several counties shall make out two certificates

ielinquent taxpayers.

Washington Bill to Cut Railroad Freight Rates.

HOUSE CONSIDERED MEASURE

It Now Looks as if No Legislation of This Nature Is to Be Passed-Railroads Come in for Severe Criticism.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March &-The Rosen-haupt freight rate bill falled to pass the House this afternoon, thus ending, to all appearances at least, the possibility of any rate legislation at this session of the Legislature. Thirty-seven members voted for the bill, 36 against it, and seven were absent. Forty-one votes are required to pass a measure. When the bill went to final passage, it provided for a reduction in rates of from \$4.25 a ton to \$3.75 per ton on a haul-of 350 miles, and for a horizontal cut in the rates in effect on January 2, 1899, of 10 per cent. When the bill came up in regular order, as originally reported from the committee, it provided for a maximum rate of \$3.50 per ton. The amendment of \$3.75 was secured without

Although a majority accepted the amendment, they refused on final roll call to stand by the measure. Rosehaupt, the father of the bill, was the first to speak in its support. He made an earnest plea in favor of a fair reduction in the pres-ent rate. It was a pledge, he said, made by the party and heralded from the stump in the recent campaign. He admitted that members of the House, including himself, were not well-informed as to what would constitute a rate that would be just to the farmer and to the railroad. It was the prevailing belief, however, that a reduction from \$4 35, the present rate, to \$3 75, would be fair. It was the duty, in his judgment, of the House and Senate to pass the bill and allow the railroads, if they considered the rate unfair and unfust, to go into the courts, file their complaints and defeat the enforcement of the measure. He did not believe that it would be possible to bring about a reduction in any way except by the passage of a rate bil. Merritt, Democrat, declared that while

he proposed, in view of a pledge made, to vote for the Rosenhaupt bill, he was opposed to such legislation. He did not believe it was in the interest of the state. Lewis of King, chairman of the House railroad committee, said that the rail-roads has refused to give any information which would place the committee in a position to frame an intelligent rate bill. Ther answers to all questions put to them by the committee were evasive and unsatisfactory. The railroads, he said, did not seem inclined toward a reasonable neasure, and had evidently de-termined that the committee should have no information of any value.

Brown of Whatcom spoke strongly in favor of a 3 % rate. Jones of King, a member of the railroad committee, reviewed the questions asked by the committee and the answers by the railroads. He severely denounced the roads for their alleged failure or refusal to enlighten the committee as to existing railroad conditions in this state. The roads, he said, had told the committee that rates were solely the result of ex-perience, and that it would be impossible to give the committee any information upon which a rate bill could be based, "I think," declared Jones, "that it would be well for us to pass this bill and then learn by experience if it is a just measure. In that way we will be informing ourselves, benefiting the state and aiding the

Bishop of Jefferson, Bostwick of Clark, and Fairchild spoke against the measure. Fairchild said he was opposed to support-ing a measure with which he was not according to his own statement, not in-formed. Burch of King talked along the same lines as did Ulmer of Clallam, Fol-

Yeas - Anderson, Badger, Barkhuff, Bowne, Britton, Brown of Whatcom, Buck, Cameron, Chrisman, Copeland, Durham, Falkner, Geyer, Goodwin, Gunder-son, Harrison, Howell, Jerard, Johnson, Lewis, Merrill, Merritt, Milam, Miles, Moore, Morgan, Nesbitt, Puckett, Raymer, Rines, Rosenhaupt, Stocking. Waters, Williams, Wilson, Mr. Speaker

Nays—Allen, Barclay, Barron, Bishop, Bostwick, Burch, Bush, Comstock, Con-way, Corliss, Davis, Dawes, Dow, Earles, Easterday, Ehrlich, Fairchild, Ferguson, Gorham, Hastings, Ingraham, Lawall, McCoy, McNicol, Philbrick, Raine, Raw-son, Rich, Sims, Starr, Thompson, Tucker, Ulmer, White, York-36.
Absent-Andrews, Brown of Spokane,
Chalmers, Kimball, Miller, O'Brien, Shaw

An analysis of this vote shows the fol-For the bill-Republicans, 22; Democrats, 15. Against the bill-Republicans, 32; Demo-

crats, 4.
Absent-Republicans, 5; Democrats, 2.

IN THE SENATE.

Governor's Nomination of New State Librarian Confirmed.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 8.-Judging by the number of important bills which came into the Senate from the House this morning, the seat of war which has been located in the latter branch of the Leg-islature for the past few days has been transferred to the upper body, and the outlook for an interesting time for the next few days is most promising.

Rines' bill, abolishing nickel-in-the-slot machines, was among the number. An effort was made to refer it to the judiciary committee, Land (Dem.) of King promptly objected. He characterized the judiciary committee as the graveyard of hills of this sort, and insisted that it go to the committee on public morals. On a standing vote he won out. The bill was at once reported back favorably. An effort will be made to so modify the measure so to make it applicable to places where liquors are sold. This will exempt cigar stands from the operations of the law if it prevails. The bill is a special

order for next Tuesday, Merritt's Board of Control bill, which Governor Rogers is anxious to see passed, also came from the House, and was re-ferred to the judiciary committee. Fairchild's omnibus bill, amending the fish-ing statutes, over which a bitter controversy is being waged, was also brought and referred to the fisheries commit-

The Gunderson educational bill, which abolishes state uniformity of text-books, and establishes county uniformity, was reported back from the committee on edu. cation, Senators Le Crone, Biggs and Andrews signed a majority report recommending its passage, while Senators Cornwell and Crow, of Whitman, presented a minority report recommending its indefinite postponement. The bill was placed on general file, and will come up

n its regular order. Senator Andrews offered a resolution that all bills which have been introduced this session and not yet reported upon be placed upon the table subject to call. This placed upon the table subject to call. This leaves it to a commission, composed of would have the effect of calling in every bill now in the hands of committees, and there was instant objection all over the hall. Andrews withdrew his resolution.

This amendment was the result of

Bills for the various junketing commit-tees, aggregating over \$1000, were reported upon favorably and ordered paid. The nomination by the Governor of L. P. Callison as State Librarian, to succeed of Astoria, will build a church.

LACKED FOUR VOTES

Herbert L. Bashford, term expired, was read. The nomination was confirmed in open session by unanimous vote.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill 194, by Hamilton, allowing appeals to the Superior Court from the ac-tion of the Board of Equalization relative

tion of the Board of Equalization relative to personal property.

Senate bill No. 185, by Cornwell, making the horticulturist at the Agricultural Col-lege a State Commissioner of Horticul-ture; authorizing the appointment of two deputies, one for the West Side and one for the East Side; abolishing the present office of Horticultural Commissioner, and amending the law relative to horticul-

Senate bill No. 48, by Crow of Spokane, an act for the relief of Spokane County. Senate bill by Rands, appropriating \$100 for the relief of W. W. McCreedle, of

Senate bill 276, by Hall, an act regudrafted by the National Fraternal Congress to govern fraternal beneficiary societies. It exempts them from the ordinary insurance laws of the state, except where specifically provided to the to by him as such County Clerk, and

NEW APPORTIONMENT LAW OF TAXATION IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Duties of State Officers-Proportion Is Based on Assessments for the Past Five Years.

SALEM, Or., March 8.-The following is the new law relating to aportionment of taxes among the countles: By the first Monday in January of each year the County Clerk of the several counties in this state shall perpare upon a blank form prescribed and furnished by the Secretary of State, a conlating beneficiary orders. This is a bill nished by the Secretary of State, a con-drafted by the National Fraternal Con-

PORTIA KNIGHT.



BREACH OF PROMISE.

contrary, and prescribes other rules for forwarded to the Secretary of State, and Senate bill, 200, by Hamilton, vacating the plat of the Tacoma fair grounds. Senate bill 218, by Preston, relating to garnishment in Justices Courts,

IN THE HOUSE. Bill Failed to Pass for Arbitration of Labor Troubles.

OLYMPIA, March &-In the House this morning Philbrick introduced a resolution to the effect that members be allowed, upon payment of \$\mathbb{S}\$, to retain the sets of Beilinger's Code purchased for their use at this session. The motion was laid on the table.

Raine's bill to protect people against the unauthorized sending of newspapers and periodicals, was indefinitely post-

Preston's bill, authorizing cities to join with countles in paying for the construction of bridges, was passed, as was House bill No. 417, by Stocking, providing for the protection of cemeteries and other bu-

alleged unconstitutionality, in that it sought to give the Board of Arbitration greater judicial powers than those posessed by the Supreme Court. Three bills, introduced by Britton, and

recommended by the State Labor Congress were indefinitely postponed. The bills aimed to give mechanics' liens precedence over mortagages in the collection

A joint memorial asking Congress to establish a Soldiers' Home at Fort Sher-man, Idaho, was passed.

Evening Session.

er Albertson. The speaker announced the appointment of the following conference committee on appropriations: Wilson of Kittitas. Falkner of Thurston, Tucker of King, Harrison of Skagit, and Dr. Brown. of Spokane.

The following bills were passed: House bill 306, by Pairchild, for the relief of Captain Henry Yoder. House bill 458, by committee on fish-

hatcheries as follows: Big or Little Skookum Bay...... Grand Ronde River.....
 Grand Ronde River
 2000

 Big Quilcene
 2000

 Skagit River
 2000

 Ten-Mile Creek
 2000

 Little Spokane River
 2000

 Improvements Kalama hatchery
 1500

 Eying station on Humptulips River
 1500

 Eying station on Skokoomish River
 1500

In addition to the \$2000 provided for the construction of each new hatchery, the sum of \$300 is appropriated for the main-

tenance of each.

By Philbrick, relating to local improvements in cities of the first class. House bill 320, by York, relating to the organization of corporations.

Governor Can New Hold Up Bills.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March &-The time limit of five days from the adjournment of the Legislature began to run tonight.
Governor Rogers can now hold up any
bills sent him until after the adjournment of the Legislature, which will be next Thursday at midnight.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 8.-The House ommittee on claims has allowed F. H. Goss, the successful bidder on the Capi-tol as planned in 1886, the sum of \$7500 for relief. His claim is \$36,000. The modest sum given him may fail on passage,

Senate Appropriation Conferees. OLYMPIA, Wash., March 8.-Senators Hammer, Hamilton, Mantz, Hall and Pres. ton were today appointed as a conference committee on appropriations on behalf of

Montesano-South Bend Normal. SOUTH BEND, Wash., March &.- Tues-

day's Olympia dispatches to The Orego-nian, while reporting the passage of a bill providing for the location of a normal school at Montesano, failed to mention an important amendment to the bill, which leaves it to a commission. a compromise between the supporters of rival bills in behalf of the towns named,

a duplicate thereof placed on file in his The Secretary of State shall immedi-

ately record such statement in books pro-vided and kept in his office for that purpose, and shall supply the several County Clerks with the necessary forms for making such reports, as provided for in this

It shall be the duty of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, acting jointly, on the first day of March in each year, to ascertain by computa-tion as hereinafter provided, the total amount of revenue necessary for state purposes, and to apportion the aforesaid total revenue among the several counties in the manner hereinafter provided.

The aforesaid state officers shall proceed as follows: First-Prepare a tabular statement con-

sisting of all the items of expense given separately to which the state will be subject under existing laws for the fiscal year next after that year for which the last preceding state levy of taxes was computed and declared, also all items of deficiency, including interest on unpaid tween employer and employe, known as the compulsory arbitration bill, failed to pass. The objection to the bill was its authorized by law; and also the sum provided by law for the current expenses of the Oregon National Guard, the sum of \$47,500 for the support of the University of Oregon, and the sum of \$25,000 for sup-port of the Oregon Agricultural College, and also, when such levy is made on the assessment of an even year, the estimated expense of one blennial session of the Legislative Assembly; and also when such levy is made on the assessm an even year, the estimated total cost not exceeding \$200,000, of such additional public buildings and improvements of public buildings of the state as the said At the evening session of the House ex.

Governor Joseph W. Leedy, of Kansas, occupied the speaker's stand with Speakfor which such levy of taxes is com-

> Second-From the sum total of the aforesaid items shall be deducted any surplus in excess of \$5000 remaining in the treasury from all funds however derived, if not applied by law to some

special purpose. Third-The remainder so obtained shall be the total amount of revenue to be eries, appropriating money for state fish raised the next ensuing year for state purposes which are not provided for by a special tax duly authorized by law, and said remainder shall be apportioned among the several counties in the manner hereinafter provided, and be levied and collected in each of said countles in the manner other taxes are levied and collected, and be paid over to the State

Fourth-In order to ascertain the proportion of such taxes to be paid by the several counties, said state officers shall ascertain from the reports of expenditures of the several counties on file in the office of the Secretary of State, the average amount of expenditure in each coun during a period of five years, and each county shall pay such proportion of said state taxes as its average amount of expenditure for said period bears to the total amount of expenditures in all of the countles of the state, such computation to be made by said state officers in January, 1905, and in January in each fifth year thereafter. Until the January, 1965, computation, the proportion of the state taxes to be paid by the several counties shall be as set out in the following table several counties for the past five years

	towit:
	Counties
1	The state of the s

The Secretary of State shall embody in his printed report to the Legislative As-sembly an acurate transcript or account of the aforesaid annual collections and periodical apportionments occurring between the biannual sessions of the Legislature, and he shall also transmit immediately after said apportionment an ac-Clerks of the several countles, and in no case shall any deduction or abatement be made from the apportionment to

of the several amounts apportioned to be assessed upon the taxable property of the county for the state, county and school purposes, and on the first day of April in each year he shall deliver one of said certificates to the County Treasurer, and the other of the transcript of the assessment roll shall be delivered to the Sheriff of said county, to which cer-tificate of the assessment roll aforesaid

shall be attached a warrant in the name of the State of Oregon, under the hand of the County Clerk, and with the seal of the County Court thereto attached, commanding the said Sheriff to collect the taxes charged in such transcript by demanding payment of the persons charged therein, and making sale of the goods and chattels mentioned in said transcript or any other goods and chattels of the respective persons charged therein, if necessary, and that he pay over the moneys collected by him by virtue of said war-rant to the County Treasurer, and return said warrants, together with the transcript of the roll aforesaid, and an ac-

OREGON A COMING COPPER STATE. Increased Demand for This Ore Is Bringing Out Good Properties.

count of his acts thereon to the County Court.

BAKER CITY, Or., March 6 .- A notice. able feature of the interest shown in min-ing this year is the eagerness of Eastern capital to secure copper properties. More investors are in the field than ever be-fore. Eastern Oregon and Western Idaho have not gained much of a name as cop have not gained much of a name as cop-per districts, but will undoubtedly soon rank high. Copper investments seem to be regarded desirable, because of the in-creased demand and price for the metal, and also from the greater certainty in mining it. Copper deposits are usually much larger than those of gold. Where copper is once found in paying quantities, greater assurance is feit that it will con-tinue with death. All things combined tinue with depth. All things combined copper properties are fast becoming fa-vorite forms of investment for numerous Eastern capitalists, and Eastern Oregon is receiving much attention.

is receiving much attention.

Copper in this region is found in widely separated districts. First of importance in the deposits developed is the famous Seven Devils, across the Snake River from Oregon. More work has been done on the copper properties there than in any other district hereabouts. The old personer South Personer Descript and Peacock, South Peacock, Decorah and other mines have become well known, and turn out a quality of ore that is universally pronounced good. The district has no transportation facilities. Ship-ment of any quantity of crude ore is impracticable and even getting to the mar-ket copper matte is so expensive that rich ore must be handled before the cost of transportation can be borne with a profit to the operator. With all its handi-caps, the Seven Devils is being mined and owners of properties there hold ten-aciously to them, knowing the advent of a railroad will mean a great increase of

On the Oregon side, about Ballard's Landing, and the Iron Dyke, much development work has been done on the numer-ous small properties, and the two or three big ones that have assumed the dignity of mines. The Iron Dyke leads. A deep crosscut now being driven fast as three shifts can work will soon test fully the permanency of the remarkable vein bear-ing the name of Iron Dyke. If it keeps at the depth of the crosscut the width demonstrated near the surface by tunnels and crosscuts and values continue, which not only seems evident, but there are indications of constant increase, the Iron Dyke will become one of the greatest individual producers of the West. Near it are numerous properties from which fine copper ore was taken last season.

The next distinct district coming west is in the Copper Butte country, and along Goose Creek. Many locations were made on the latter stream last Summer, but the amount of work done on them was not sufficient for a satisfactory test. Surface showings were good, and considerable excitement was created. Those interested in the locations believe some of the properties will be good producers. More work has been done at Copper Butte and Burkemont, and the promise is made of exten-sive operations the coming year.

A comparatively new copper district lies along the North Powder River, and ore experts to believe that development will bring out some good mines. Some copper is also found over in the Quartzburg district, of Grant County. Thus it will be seen by comparing the two extremes of the belt where copper is found that for a distance of 140 miles there is much room for development. If only a small per cent of the properties become mines, the state

WITH REFERENCE TO KANSAS Another Prohibitionist Condemns the Liquor Traffic.

PORTLAND, March 8 .- (To the Editor.) -The Oregonian is right. Lawlessness begets lawlessness. Had there been no lawless liquor traffic in Kansas there never would have been any lawless Mrs. Nation. Is it any wonder that a business which continually breeds violence and murder, respecting no laws, human or divine, should eventually meet with violent opposition at the hands of the people, whose laws it continually outrages? And is it not astounding to see the daily press of the country continually aiding and abetting this lawless business by sympathizing with it and denouncing the law

> Horses for the Philippines

Uncle Sam's Transport Service. As-sembling, loading and shipping and caring for the animals. An illustrated

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN (TOMORROW).

of the land, saying: "Prohibition is a failure; prohibition does not prohibit public sentiment does not sustain it," etc. If the law is obnoxious and public sentiment does not sustain it, why does not the liquor element use honorable means for its repeal and in the meantime obey the law?

The prohibition law of Kansas was

adopted by a majority of 30,000 of its male citizens; if this is an indication of a lack of public sentiment in favor of the law, then the indications are that popular government is a failure. If the sovereign people of a state can't enforce the laws they made they had better go out of the law-making business, and the sooner the beter. The fact is the trouble is not with the law, but with the law-

The people have yet to learn that the government machinery of this country is in the hands of license parties backed by the saloon; and the pressure of license parties without is continually operating against the law and its enforce ment in prohibition states. When the people wake up to the fact that they must elect officers in sympathy with the law, then prohibition will be a success and not till then. This fact was recently demonstrated in Maine, when in a certain ounty the law was a dead letter until the people elected a party prohibitionist for Sheriff, when the law immediately became a great success, and that without court or jury; for so sure were the joint-ists that the law would be enforced that they guit business before the new Sheriff

was installed.

The champion Chicago liquor organ would like to see prohibitionists bur the crimes of Mrs. Nation and would beThe Daughter of Ignorance

It's Consumption. At least, that is true nine times in ten. If you had only known how your cough was going to hang on until you were threatened with consumption, you would have done something, wouldn't you? Ayer's Cherry Pectoral would have quickly cured you then. But even now, when you have early consumption, it will control your

cure is possible. It's the best medicine in the world for colds and coughs of all kinds.

cough, heal your lungs, and cure you if a

"My mother had consumption for a great many years. At last she was given up and came home to die. A neighbor told her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She did so and was completely cured and is today in the enjoyment of good health. Both my wife and son have weak lungs, and they always find that this same remedy cures them promptly of any cold or cough."—D. P. Jolley, Avoca, N. Y.

How can you question such a strong testimonial as this? It carries conviction right on the face of it.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00. All druggists.

To keep on hand you will like the \$1.00 size best, and you will need this amount to cure a chronic or very severe case. The 50c, size is just about right for bronchitis, hoarseness, la grippe, croup, etc. The 25c, size is convenient when traveling, and is enough to break up a fresh cold.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

gin with such men as Woolley. I would suggest that it begin with the United States Supreme Court and the preachers and church members in the eleven states, who voted for the prohibition amend-ments a few years ago; also the people North and South who vote for local op-tion year after year, and lastly, the W. C. T. U. and societies who never voted but as prohibitionists all the time. These people out of the way, this ought to be a quiet and respectable country for saloons to live in. Before closing let me quote from the United States Supreme Court, as they are really the greatest offenders. and as long as they stand committed to these pet schemes you cannot blame the poor, deluded people for following their

"By the general concensus of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors in small quantitles to be drunk at the time are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery preme Court, 1890.
"There is no inherent right in a citizen the fact that my old friend Rutland Bar-

to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is rington and I were the worst of the lot not a privilege of a citizen of a state or Barrington invariably invented his own United States Supreme Court, 137, U. S., speaking of the rehearsals, when our

"No Legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The

people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to pro-vide for them." 162 United States, S16. These declarations by eminent men, delivered after hearing both sides of the case, are worth more to the prohibition-ists than all the arguments and rantings of a service press, and until the fruits of the liquor traffic is other than a har-vest of poverty, misery and crime prohi-bitionists will stand by the United States GEORGE H. MILLER.

A Suillvan Rehearsal.

George Grossmith in Pall Mall. During my 12 years' association with Sir Arthur Sullivan on the stage in his comic operas in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert—the finest librettist of our time— I found him most courteous, even to the humble members of the company. He had reason frequently to complain, but his complaints were kindly expressed. He was very strict, but always gentle. Nat-urally the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus were not always infallible. Arthur attributable to the use of ardent spirits urally the ladies and gentlemen of the obtained at these retail liquor saloons chorus were not always infallible. Arthur than to any other source." United States

sic was first handed to us.

where we were privately corrected and coached by our composer; a courteous act, which saved correction before the rest of the company. The first band rehearsal of a new opera

was a trying ordeal. How we all dreaded it! We generally felt pretty well at home with the pianoforte, but when it came to the band, with Sullivan's marvelous organization. chestration - tunes, words, everything went out of our heads. Flutes suddenly seemed to be having a lark in the treble, clarinets spasmodically caroused in the middle, and the bassoon was enjoying him-self now and then most humorously in the bass. We used to roar with laughter at the orchestration of some of these numbers, as much as we were silenced with respect and admiration for others of his beautiful work. He had a knack of cutting up the rhythm of the verses of Gilbert, which now and then almost perslexed the famous author. Gilbert had no heaved the tamous author. Since that he had no knowledge of music whatever, and "he himself has said it" that he only knew two tunes. One was "God Save the Queen!" and the other wasn't! But he could write for a musician—to the envy of all lyrists of his time.

Wife and Son Accidentally Killed. TACOMA, Wash., March 8.-The wife of "General" Peter Spott, a well-known Puyallup Indian, fell out of her hus-band's wagon into a mud-puddle early this morning, and was drowned. Early tonight Spott's son was killed by a street music was first handed to us.

This generally ended in a private scance car while lying —as Sullivan termed it—at his own home, the reservation. car while lying drunk on the track near

Woman's Work

in preparing appetizing and wholesome food is lightened by this famous baking powder.



Light Biscuit Delicious Cake Dainty Pastries Fine Puddings

Absolutely pure. It adds healthful qualities to the food.

ROYAL Baking Powder

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"

— most practical and valuable of cook books — free to every patron. Send full address by postal card.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK