Its Constitutionality Is the Point at Issue-Principal Contentions of the Attorneya.

SALEM, Oct. 31 .- The suit to determin the legality of the Lockwood primary election law was tried in the Supreme Court today. The case was taken under advisement by the Supreme Court, and a decision will be rendered at some future day. It is the custom of the court to hand down decisions on Mondays, and decision courts be arrected therefore. decision cannot be expected, therefore,

The Lockwood law has for its purpose the regulation of primary elections in all cities of 10,000 inhabitants, and at present applies only to the City of Port-land. In order to test the constitutional-ity of the law, Messrs. W. M. Ladd, Fred H. Page, Finlay McKercher, and John Bain brought a suit in Multnomah Coun-ty to enjoin County Clerk Holmes from ty to enjoin County Clerk Holmes From proceeding under the provisions of the law. In the same suit, the legality of the Morgan primary law was also tested. The case was tried in the Circuit Court, before Judges George, Sears and Cleland, and a decision rendered upholding the Lockwood set but declaring the ing the Lockwood act, but declaring the Morgan act unconstitutional. It was then conceded that the Morgan act was illegal, but the controversy as to the Lockwood act was taken to the Supreme Court. In the trial today the constitutionality of the Lockwood act was questioned by Wallace McCamant, attorney tioned by Wallace McCamant, attorney for Messrs. Ladd, Puge, McKercher and Bain, while that act was supported by Charles H. Carey and Charles E. Lock-wood, attorneys for County Clerk

Provisions of the Act. The Lockwood act was Senate bill 191, of the Legislative session of 1901, and is found at page 217, of the laws of that year. The act provides that the County Clerk, shall designate a primary day for cities of 10,000 inhabitants, which day shall be not less than 60 days prior to the sense of all of the the shall stee. general election, and that he shall give due notice of such primary election. It is provided that all political parties which are entitled to nominate candidates at conventions under the Australian ballot law shall be entitled to participate in the primary election, and that convention nomintees chall not have the right to have their names printed on the official ballots unless they were nominated at a convention formed of delegates chosen in accordance with this act. This act biages of electors, or by petitions, as pro-vided by law, but applies only to parties which are already recognized as such by

the Australian ballot law. In forming the primary ticket of candidates for seats in the party conventions, the managers of each party may present a list of names of proposed delegates, which list shall be known as the "regular lists" that licket" of that party, and any 10 mem bers of the party may present other lists, to be known as independent tickets of the same party. The tickets for the different parties are to be printed separately, but all the lists of one party are printed on one sip of paper. The elections are to be conducted by the regular election judges and clerks, and in accordance with the rules governing elections under the Australian ballot arviers. When a man Australian ballot system. When a man Australian ballot system. When a man seeks to vote in a primary election he must state which party he wishes to vote with, and if he be challenged, he shall swear that he voted for a majority of the candidates of that party at the last general election, or intends to vote for a majority of the candidates of that party at the next general election. The delegates receiving the highest vote in their respective parties are entitled to seats in respective parties are entitled to seats in their party convention.

Grounds of Attack. In attacking the constitutionality of this act. Mr. McCamunt contended that it violates the constitution in aix respects:

First-It alridges the right of suffrage and deales the right to vote to qualified electors who, the constitution says, shall be entitled to some at all elections authorized by law. Second-It indules in unconstitutional and unlawful discrimination between voters and of the state the free and equal elections which are guaranteed by the constitution. Third-1t is local legislation for the pun-ishment of crimes and misdemeanors, and also

providing for opening and conducting the election of state, county or township officers, and designating the places of voting.

Fourth—The title of the act is insufficient under article 4, section 20, of our state constitutions.

Fifth-It provides for the taking of property without due process of law, in that the ex-pense of an election within the municipality of the City of Portland is fastered upon the County of Multnoman, a separate and distinct

municipal corporation.

Sixth—it invades the reserved right of the people to associate themselves together for political purposes and to manage and control thair association in their own way, for the association there are the common shierts had Mr. McCament argued in support of his gued:

first objection to the law-that it forbids the right to vote to those persons who are not members of parties that polled more than 3 per cent of the total vote at the last general election; to those who have not registered with the County Court; to those who are challenged, but who refuse to take the required oath, and to those who have no party affiliation. This feature of the law, he contended, is a violation of the right to vote at an election authorized by law, within the purview of section 2, article 2, of the constition, which says:

In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately pre-ceding such election, and every white male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding such election and shall have declared his inion to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, of formably to the laws of the United States the subject of naturalization, shall be emit to vote at all elections authorized by law.

Continuing, Mr. McCamant said, in brief; "It was argued in the court below, and will probably be argued here, that sec-tion 8, of article 2, of the constitution, authorizes the regulation of the right of the right where, in the judgment of the Legislature, such abridgement is desira-ble in order to prevent undue influence or other abuses. Under the guise of supporsing the privilege of free suffrage the Legislature cannot destroy the right or deny it even to one qualified elector,

All Elections Point. "The contention was made that 'ail ections' means all general elections required by the constitution to be held on the first Monday in June, blennially. If it had been the intention of the framers of the constitution that this should apply only to general elections, they certainly could have used appropriate language to express that intention. In section is of this same article they use the eral elections' to define blennial elec-

"Section 20, of article 1, of our constition, provides that no law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citisens privileges or immunities which upo the same terms shall not equally belong to all classes, and in article 2, that all sections shall be free and equal. This law is a discrimination between citizens based on their political affiliations and upon their places of residence, for only those parties which polled 5 per cent of the votes at the last general election can participate in this primary election, and aly those who reside in a city of 10,000 shabitants have the benefit of this act. while those who reside in the same county but outside the city, are not governed by

But this act discriminates between citirens and classes of citizens not only on the ground of their political affiliations.

It makes broad distinctions between them in rights and privileges based wholly on their places of residence. An elector at Salem or Astoria is entitled to the same consideration and has exactly the same constitutional rights as an elector at Portland. Yet the Salemile or Astorian, whatever political party he affiliates with, may hold his primary whenever ates with, may hold his primary whenever he eees fit and may make such provision as he deems proper to exclude those of opposite political faith from participation in the control of his party. These rights are denied to the Republican of Portland. His primary must be held on a day fixed by law, under the control of a board, divided in its political complexion and therefore presumably inclined, so far as at least one judge and one clerk are concerned, to obstruct wise counsels in the Republican party.

The Greatest Discrimination.

The Greatest Discrimination. "We have not yet, however, noticed the most indefeneble discrimination contained in this act. According to the census of 1900, Multinoman County contains 165,000 inhabitants. Ninety thousand of these reside in the City of Portland and come within the provisions of this act; 13,000 reside without the City of Portland and come within the provisions of this act; 13,000 reside without the City of Portland and are subject to all of the burdens contained in this act, but are denied its benefits and protection.

and protection.
Mr. McCamant contended that the Lockwood law giso violates the constitution in providing local legislation for "opening and conducting elections of state, county or township officers, and designating the places of voting," and said that a local law for the purpose of nominating county officers is open to all the objections urged against a local law for their election. The argument that the act is void for insufficiency of title is based upon the fact that the title provides merely for a

primary election, while the act provides for the election of committeemen, their term of office, powers, etc.

Considerable stress was laid upon the objection that though this election is confined to the City of Portland, the expenses thereof must be borne by the whole county. The plaintiff, John Bain, is a resident of Multnomah County, outside the City of Portland, and it was contended in his behalf that it is unlawful to tax him for the expenses of an election that was con-fined to the City of Portland.

Invasion of Party Rights. 'independent of any expression in the fundamental law of the state, there are certain political rights, incidental to those guaranteed by the constitution, which cannot be abridged by the Legislature," said Mr. McCamant. "We contend that each citizen, when associating himself with other citizens for political purposes, has the right to protect his organization from control by those waose purposes in politics are adverse to his own."

Mr. McCamant's argument occupied two

and one-half hours, at the close of which Charles E. Lockwood addressed the court in support of the act which bears his fiame, and was followed by his associate, Mr. Carey. Briefly stated, the argument in support of the act was as follows: In Support of the Act.

"A remedial statute for the correction of abuses is to be construed liberally, the presumption being in favor of its constiiutionality. Legislatures may prescribe reasonable safeguards to protect the bal-lot-box from fraud and maintain the purity of elections. The term 'all elections authorized by law' was intended to apply "A law which extends to all in the same

situation the same privileges and immu-rities is not unconstitutional, under the provision in question here.
"The constitutional provision relating to

local laws affecting elections of state, county, and township officers, has no application to a party primary, at which no such officers are elected. "No existing debt is being shouldered

no existing depth is being smouthered upon the county by this law. The state is interested in the object to be secured by the act, the protection of the elective franchise from fraud, and the county is the agency designated by Legislative action for carrying out the purpose.
"The act does not prohibit the holding of political conventions at any and all times, or interfere with the party govern-

"It is not true that Oregon is the ploneer in such legislation as this. There are in- ballot law, and not to the Lockwood law, dications that there is a forward move ment in this direction in many of the states, notably in New York, California, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Colorado. I some of these the legislation takes the form of abolishing the time-honored party convention entirely, and nominating by what is called the direct primary method. In others, the effort has been to preserve the republican principle of delegation power to conventions, but to secure honest elections of delegates."

The attorneys for the County Clerk took the alterneys for the plaintiffs to task for emitting from their quotations from the law such portions as preserve the integrity of political organizations, and said that these portions of the law are essenpose of the act. On this point it was ar

The law does not prescribe what party conventions shall be held; it does not limit the right of assemblage of the people or attempt to prevent minor parties or citi-zens of no party affiliations from nomi-nating candidates for office.

"It simply takes the Australian ballot net as it finds it, and as to those par .es that nominate by 'conventions,' as distingulahed from 'assemblages of electors,' and that are recognized by that law as of sufficient numerical strength to make nominations of candidates, whose names shall be printed on the ticket, it attempts to prescribe regulations that will insuran honest ballot and a fair count.

Appellant Sets Up a Man of Straw. The brief of the appellant, therefore ta up a man of straw, which it proceeds to pound without mercy. But it is ex-sential to intelligent discussion that the subject of the debate be carefully under-stood and defined in advance. The talk of an attempt 'to deny any portion of the American people the right of association for political purposes, and the regulation of the internal affairs of their political associations, proceeds upon a false assumption, upon a garbled quotation of the provisions of the act.

"Keeping in mind, therefore, that this act does expressly limit its application to such conventions as are held 'to nominate candidates for public office,' and to those parties or associations that are 'entitled' to make nominations as a political party or association under the laws of the state governing general elections; and that it expressly provides that it shall not be construed to affect nominations without conventions, or nominations by assem-blage of electors, as may be otherwise provided by law'; and that it 'shall not preclude nominations by assemblages of electors, or individual electors, or by the direct primary method, as may otherwise be provided by law, it will at once be seen that the principal part of the argu-ment contained in appellant's brief has

to application. "The term 'convention,' as used in the Australian ballot act, has a limited and carefully guarded signification. The convention method of nominating is confined to parties that show a sufficient numerical strength to be segregated into a class. In contradistinction, the term 'assemblages of electors' is used by the act as the ized budies; and the rights of unorganized independent voters is carefully preserved by the method of nominating by petition. with the 'convention' that the law regulating primaries exclusively deals, Nor does this primary law define the conven-tion or prescribe what parties or individuals have the right to participate in the convention method of nominating. It simply takes the Australian system as it finds and sees to it that those who have the

arguments against the Lockwood law, that this act does not prescribe that only members of parties that polled 5 per cent of the vote of the last general election shall participate in the primary election, but this limitation is made in the first piece by the Australian ballot law, and the primary law should be presented. the primary law simply harmonizes with the statutes already in force.

In answer to the contention that this acprescribes new qualifications for electors in violation of the constitution, it was said that primary elections are not elec-tions referred to in the constitution, for political parties may hold such elections or not, as they see fit. Primary elections are the creatures of the parties, and not of the law, and this act simply prescribes regulations for such elections in order to prevent frauds, and to carry out the provisions of article 2, section 8, of the con-

ballot implies the power to prescribe the regulations to secure this object. This act does not confer powers, for the power to nominate and elect delegates to a convention already exists, and this law only regulates the exercise of that power. Protection of Party Organizations.

"The only new test that has been pointed out in the Oregon law is the requirement that the voter, if challenged, shall make oath that he either voted a majority of the ticket at a previous election or will do so at a future election, and the judges shall not allow him to vote the ticket if he cannot thus show he is so entitled. The argument of plaintiff is that any test is invalid, reasonable or unreasonable; but this is clearly wrong. For example, it ought not require argument to show that the Legislature might require the that the Legislature might require the polis to be opened at a certain hour and closed at another hour, and that all voters who fall to get their votes in during the period will be defied the right to vote, though, mayhap, standing in line and waiting turn when the hour strikes.

"So, when a voter is challenged, suppose he stands on the constitution and

says the only qualifications are there set forth, and it is not there written that he shall answer questions or take oath, his position would be abourd. (This exact question was decided in Oregon in 1879. See Darragh vs. Bird, 3 Or., 225, page 256.) And if the Australian ballet law may require a voter to vote a particular ballot and in a particular manner, or be ex-cluded, or if the registry law may impose new, but reasonable, conditions upon ex-ercising the right of suffrage, these regulations will, when enforced, deny some voters the right secured to them by the constitution, but as long as the regula-tions are reasonable and fair, they are

upheld. "Now to apply the same rule to this law, the requirement that the voter disclose his party is necessary where the primaries of all parties are held at the

ame time and place,
"It will be remembered that the elector has lost no right to vote at the general election for any person or party, his qual-incations to vote at public elections are authorized by law' was intended to appear to public elections of officers, for the term 'all elections' does not apply to school elections, and has been construed long to a party and to wish to assist in its primaries, he shall show that he has will act with the party. The regulaor will act with the party. The regula-tion is reasonable and fair."

It was argued that the requirement that a man disclose his party affiliation is nec-essary in order to protect party organisations, for if a man wishes to vote at a primary election he must identify him-self with some party, whether there be a primary law or not, and it is only reasonable that a man be required to vote with his own party in nominating candi-dates. It would be unfair to permit a Democrat to participate in the nomina-tion of Republican candiates, and vice

versa. Answering the contention that the Lockwood law confers privileges upon some which are not conferred upon all, requires persons who cannot participate in the election to bear a part of the expense, Mr. Carey said this objection should be charged to the Australian the Prohibition party must bear their share of the expenses, though they do not have equal privileges with Republicans and Democrats. Authorities were cited to show that this limitation based upon numbers has been upheld as rea-

"Mr. McKercher and Mr. Bain are not deprived of any rights by this law. The former is a Prohibitionist and the latter belongs to no party at all. Under the laws already in existence these men nad no right to participate in primary elec-tions, for the Prohibitionists have no le-gal right to nominate by convention, and matter. Joseph will renew his petition to matter be allowed to return with his tribe to their certainly a man of no party at all can not expect to be permitted to help nominate party candidates."

No Local Discrimination. Attention was called to the assum Lockwood law does not provide for dele gates outside the city. Section 3 was quoted, showing that it is required that

Sufficiency of Title On this question it was argued by repondents that the provisions of the law of expressly enumerated in the title are sufficiently designated by the phrase, "and matters properly connected there-with," used after "primary elections." the officials do not kno It was contended that the selection of for necessary printing.

mary elections. Invasion of Rights.

The subject of invasion of rights received the last attention of the supportceived the last attention of the support-ers of the primary law. Attenneys for the County Clerk said they were unable to understand the complaint of appel-lants that by this isw they are deprived of the right of association for political purposes, or the right to protect their political organization. If it is meant that party managers are deprived of the power to keep control in their select cirpower to keep control in their select circles, and to corruptly refuse to receive the votes of members of the party at pri-mary elections, then they would admit that the compilant was well founded. This act, they argued, does not prevent the organization of political parties nor the government of such parties by their own members, when organised. ventions and other meetings can be held at any time and place and platforms made as desired. Minor parties are left free to hold meetings and teach their principles. They can hold conventions just as much under this law as they could before this law was passed. could before this law was passed. When-ever their numbers become large enough to make it necessary for the public wel-fare, they will become subject to the pro-visions of the primary law. This law insures one party against interference from members of another party, for I prevents men from voting for the election of delegates to any convention except that of his own party.

Although the argument of this case consumed five hours, the Supreme Judges gave close attention throughout. At intervals the attorneys were questioned as right shall be protected in the exercise of to their views upon particular points, and no argument or answer to an argument or answer to an argument escaped attention.

TO PROTEST FOR INDIANS

CHIEF JOSEPH IS GOING TO WASH-INGTON, D. C., AGAIN,

Objects to Closing of a School-Will Renew Petition for His Old Oregon Home.

SPORANE, Wash, Oct. 31.—Chief Jo-seph, head of the Nez Perces tribe, is in Spokane, and expects to go to Washing-ton, where he will see President Roose-velt and demand that a public school be maintained at the home of himself and followers upon the Spokane reservation. He wants to make a protest against the

gramme for the Lewis County fariners' institute has been issued. The admiton will be held at Chehalis, November 6-5. The Citizens' Club has offered the use of its termoon and evening sessions will be held. Hon. C. L. Smith, Professor D. A. Brodie and Professor C. V. Piper are the instrucand Professor C. v. Paper are the institu-tions and lecturers who are to conduct the meetings. Mr. Smith will deliver an ad-dress Tuesday avening on "Homemaking." An exhibit of grain, fruit, grasses, etc., raised this year is to be shown, the farm-ers of the county having been invited to bring in products for exhibition.

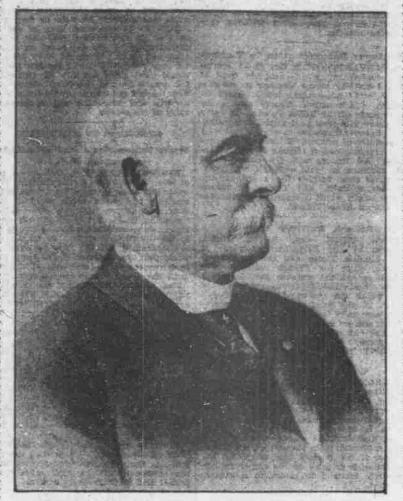
MINERS TALK OF A STRIKE.

Want a Man Discharged Because He Will Not Join the Union.

BAKER CITY, Oct. 31.—A strike is threatened at the Cornucopia infine because a nonunion man is employed who refuses to join the Miners' Union or re-He wants to make a protest against the recent order of Agent Anderson closing the Indian school at Nespilem. This is one of the richest properties in Eastern school has been established for many varies. It was applied with the Indians of the recent it is in the hands of the recent it is in the hands of the recent it. years. It was popular with the Indians, a receiver.

as the children can come home at night. A committee of miners waited on Su-

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WHOSE RESIGNATION AS NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. MAN HAS CREATED A SENSATION IN IDAHO POLITICS.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 31 .- The resignation of ex-Senator George L. Shoup as a member of the National Republican Committee has created a sensation in political circles of this state. Mr. Shoup gave no reason for his action in his note to the state committee, and refuses to discurs it. Some politicians insist that he has been shorn of his power by the new Administration. It will be remembered that when Fred T. Dubols left the Republican party on the silver issue Senator Shoup remained loyal, and there is no denying the fact that his action put him in full control of the Federal patronage of the state. The recent forced realgnstion of Joseph Pinkham, Deputy United States Marshal of Idaho, was a blow to Senator Shoup, and no doubt is largely responsible for his resignation as National Committeeman. Certain it is that Shoup wants to go back to the Senate. Some hold that his latest action has killed him politically, while others are of the opinion that it is the move of a skillful politician to make more certain of suc-

Frank R. Gooding, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, has called a meeting to select a successor to Senator Shoup. The meeting will be held in November 22. There is a confirmed opinion that Frank R. Gooding will be selected for Senator Shoup's successor. Mr. Gooding is a sheep man, living at Shoshone. He is an avowed candidate for Governor; while W. E. Berah, the lawyer, is slated for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Heitfeld.

with arrest unless their children are made to comply with the law.

Chief Joseph talked of his visit to Mc
There is a strong inclination to shut

e not Kinley two years ago. The chie The grieved at the President's death. eays McKinley told him he was President of all the people, white and red, and that fere with the interest of the owners he would try to make them happy. Jo- is understood that there is more bac hunting grounds in the Wallowa Valley, Oregon.

INDUSTRY FOR REFORM SCHOOL. State Will Soon Establish a Creamery or a Printing Office.

OLYMPIA. Oct. 31 .- At the next me the delegates to the convention shall be apportioned among all the precincts in accordance with the party vote at the least general or Presidential election.

"The question here." it was argued. "Is whether a law applicable to cities of 10,000 to habitants or over, there being but one tabalitants or over the tabalitants or o ing of the State Board of Control, to be That precise question has never been decided by our Supreme Court, but it has been frequently decided by other states, and we understand that if the law operates alike in all parts of the state under like facts, it is not local."

undetermined as to whether it would better the catablish a printing office or tengage the inmates in the manufactur of butter. The Attorney-General has given the board an opinion that it may extablish the printing office and at the sam time may do the printing for all the time may do the printing for all the state institutions. While a butter mans factory would undoubtedly be a greathing for the state, as about 5000 pounds. are used by the institutions monthly board will probably lean towards printing office just at this time the state printing fund is exhausted and the officials do not know where to turn

committeemen is a matter properly con-nected with the purpose of providing pri-suit of City of Aberdeen Postponed. ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 31 .- The cose the city against Alderman Stewart has been put over until November 13, and will be tried by a jury in the Superior Court This is an action to determine the title to a part of the only available county road leading to Aberdeen. The portion in dis-pute leads through Mr. Stewart's prop-erty, and was laid out by him. He offered to further improve it lately, and to give the city little, for \$5000, and after a ma-jority of the Council had voted for it Alforman Anderson took the case into court nd the city was prevented from carry ing out the agreement, whereupon Alder man Stewart declared his intention of cleang up the property. Action, however, has been deferred pending the result of the trial. The city has had the use of the oad for seven years or more, and h that it is a public highway now, under the law governing public thoroughfares.

New Bank for Vancouver. VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 31. ganization of the Vancouver National Bank, of which Hon, H. W. Corbett, of Portland, and Hon, Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walls, are directors, is now complete. The capital stock of \$30,909 has been sub-scribed and paid in, and the new bank will be ready to receive deposits as soon as arrangements can be made for a suitable building. The directors of the bank are negotiating for the use of the building and fixtures of the suspended First Na-Gonal Bank, and have submitted an offer for the purchase of the property. In case of failure to get this property, temporary quarters will be obtained until a suitable site can be secured and a building erected.

Farmers' Institute for Chehalls. CHEHALIS, Wash., Oct. 31.-The pro- force of men will be kept at work.

from the homes of the tribe. So far, the children have not been sent to the agency school, and the Indians are threatened with arrest unless their children to the agency with arrest unless their children.

The chief is down the mine for the Winter, something that could be done, it is said, without in-jury to the property or seriously interis understood that there is more back of this demand for the discharge of a non union man than a mere infraction of the rules of the Mineral Union, there being a strong suspicion on the part of the managers of the mine that this nonunion move is intended as the opening wedge to a strike on the part of the carmen and

Oregon Mining Stock Exchange.

t-	Stock Exchange were:	attning
he he he at he at he re		Asked. 414 2412 315 20 50 214 1059 225 255 4
ne	Caribou Shares, 1,909 Copperopells 10,000	Price.
ne u-	SPOKANE, Oct. 3L-The closing que of mining stocks today were:	olatione
at de	Amer. Boy 914 1014 Morn. Glory 2 Blacktail 8% 90 Morrison	4. ASK.

2 25 Quitp ..... 104 15 15 Ramb. Car ... 485 4 45 Reservation ... 4% Min Lion ... 22 24 Tom Thumb ... 13 SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 .- Official closing uotations of mining stocks: Best & Belcher. 16 Ophir
Casilenge Con 19 Overman
Cholinr 7 Potost
Confidence 75 Savage
Con. Cal. & Va. 178 Sierra Nevada
Crown Foint 5 Silver Hill
Gould & Curry 11 Standard
Hate & Norcross. 11 Union Con
Justice 1 Little Con
Mexican 21 Yellow Jacket NEW YORK, Oct. 31.-Mining stocks today ctomd as follows:

lice 49 Ontario reservina del Con 100 Ophir runswick Con 100 Phoenix omstock Tunes! 51 Photosi on Cal & Va. 1 60 Savage ridwood Terin. 15 Blerra Navada orn Silver 100 Small Hopes on Silver 64 Standard 8 BOSTON, Oct. 31 .- Closing quotations Adventure ... \$ 22 00 Cercola ... \$ 90 Birs. Min Co. 28 50 Parrott ... 87 Armal. Cupper ... 96 121Quiney ... 155 Atlantic ... 26 00 Santa Fe Cop. ... 4

Adams Con ..... \$0 20 Little Chief .

Greater Activity Expected at Musick. COTTAGE GROVE, Oct. 21.-A large mount of supplies is being sent out to the Musick mine, and greater activity at that property is expected. It is not prob-able that the 10-stamp mill will be put into operation, as most of the free-milling ore is worked out and large bodies of has ore are already assured from the present stage of developments. During the last year several new leads have been opened up that carry good values of galena ore One of the men closely identified with that company last night said a large

REINDEER HERDERS IN ALASKA GIVE UP THEIR WORK.

Government May Lose 400 Head, as No One Can Be Found, to Suceced the Timid Ones.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Oct. E.— The Government may lose 400 head of reindeer at Sinrock, Alaska, according to passengers arriving on the steamer Roa-noke from Name today. The reindeer are without herders and are roaming at will, because of the appearance of a ghost. Sometime ago a reindeer herder died and Sometime ago a reindeer herder died and was buried according to customs of his fathers, but according to his fellow herders his spirit did not find rest, and came back to carth and resumed its task of herding on Sinrock Hills. Night after night, herders allege, as they were watching the deer the form of their dead companion would appear and insist in sharing with them the vigil of the night. It was more than they could stand, and it was more than they could stand, and they fled and cannot be induced to re-turn, and other natives having heard their story, refuse to take their places. As a result it is feared that the band of reindeer will go astray, and the Govern-ment will lose the certire head. ment will lose the entire herd.

Nome Has a New Rival.

Keewallk, the new town at the mouth of Candle Creek, promises to become a rival of Nome. Although Candle Creek is one of the latest gold discoveries, the new town has a population of 1000 people, and buildings are going up rapidly. Owing to the scarcity of lumber, many log houses are being built and men are making big money in bringing logs down the creek.

Deering City has practically been serted, the entire population having moved to Keewalik. Some are tearing down their buildings and taking them to the new town. The place is well sup-plied with provisions. Keewalik Creek is navigable for small steamers as far up as the mouth of Candle Creek, and next Spring steamers will be placed on the stream. Reports from the Point Hope country of the Republic and had been a resident

are most encouraging, and a big stampeds this Winter to that section is predicted. Big Whalehone Deal Falls Through. A short time before the salling of the Roanoke from Nome the schooner Arthur B. returned from a trading expedition along the Siberian coast. It was the intention to trade the schooner to Chief Tallinger for whalebone. Chief Tallin-ger is the oldest chief on the Siberian coast and is known to all whalers, whom he has rendered valuable assistance, and as recognition of such services Captain Coogan, of the old whaling bark Alaska, built him a large house, which the old chief has filled with thousands of dollars' worth of whalebons, lvory, fure and hides. The owners of the Arthur B. had traded the schooner to him for whalebone, but when the bone was to be loaded on the schooner the old chief backed out and the schooner returned to without making the expenses of the voyage. Body of a Man Found,

Dr. Ling, Swedish missionary at Golovin Bay, reports finding the body of a man named Libby floating in the bay. The hands, head and feet of the man were gone. Libby a year ago started in a small boat for his home across the bay, when a storm came up, and his fate was unknown until the body was found.

HAMMOND PROPOSITION OFF. Antoria Will Now Try to Get Local

Men to Build a Large Saremill. ASTORIA, Oct. 21.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held this afternoon, the committee to which was referred to the proposition of Mr. Hammond, relative to building a sawmill and flouring mill here, reported that it was unable to secure the altes required and asked to be discharged. Mr. Gossim was present and read a telegram from Mr. Hammond, stating that the men who Mr. Hammond, stating that the men who Mr. Hammond, stating that the men who were associated with him in the proposed enterprises had withdrawn, because their proposition had met with so little encouragement here. This puts an end to all negotiations for the Hammond enterprises and the committee will again take up the work of organizing a local company to erect and operate a sawmill.

Tax Sale Will Be Put Off. It is now certain that the sale of projecty for delinquent taxes will not tak place on next Monday, as was announced The lists of property are not yet ready and if a meeting of the court is not held before that time to postpone the date it will be postponed by the Sheriff from day to day until the court does meet. Better Run of Fish.

The run of fish in the river has in creased, and the traps in operation are catching all that they can dispose of. In some instances the fish have to be released from the traps because they not be handled. They are nearly all silversides of fine quality, and the present run of them was probably never equalled in the Columbia.

ASSESSMENT OF CLACKAMAS. County Assessor Gives Wealth as

\$193,000 More Than Last Year. OREGON CITY, Oct. 31.-County Asseasor Williams today completed the sum-mary of the 1961 assessment roll. The total is \$193 000 in excess of the valuation of last year. The summary follows: Acres of tillable land, 77.821 ... 31.259.554
Acres of nontillable land, 419.512 ... 1,422.365
Improvements on deeded or patented land ... 505.291
Town and city lots ... 505.291
Improvements on town and city lots ... 246.560
Improvements on land not deeded or patented ... 246.560 415 Horse and mules, 4882 ..... Sheep and goats, 14,404 Swine, 5726 Exemptions .....

Total value taxable property .... \$4,477,483

Two Men Rode Several Miles With Him Before Taking His Money. ALBANY, Oct. II .- John Rockwell, farmer residing about 20 miles east of Al hany, was held up this week while on his way home from Albany. When crossing Beaver-Creek bridge two men asked for

a ride, which was given them. One of the men sat in the sent and the other behind. They had gone a mile or two when the latter exhibited a revolver and asked Mr. other man took from his pockets, amount-ing to 32L. On his way Mr. Rockwell had hidden 5150 in his bootleg, which was un-disturbed. After riding a mile further the men thanked their victim for his kindness and, getting out, bade him good night.

NO COMPROMISE FOR THEM. Officials Refuse Offer of Experts Who Want Marion County Books.

SALEM, Oct. 31.-Messrs. Clark Buchanan, who were recently employed to expert the books of Marion County, last evening made an offer of compremise with the county officials, who have refused to turn over their books. They proposed that the county officials appoint two local accountants of known ability and mention this paper.

## All Good

All doctors are good, but only the best can cure the hardest cases. Just so with cough medicines. All are good, but only the best can cure the hardest coughs. Buy the kind the doctors prescribe,-Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"For three winters I had a very bad cough. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In a short time I ceased coughng, and soon was entirely cured.' Mrs. Pearl Hyde, Guthrie Center, Ia. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

25c., 50c., \$1.00.

over the books with them. If no material errors were found, the experts would pay the two local accountants, while if material errors were found the officers were to pay the accountants. Clark & Buchanan gave the officers un-til 5 P. M. today to consider the propo-sition, and the officers declined to ac-

## NORTHWEST DEAD. John Burgy, Washington Ploneer.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 31.-John Surgy, a pioneer of Vancouver and Clark Burgy, a ploneer of Vancouver and Clark County, died at his home here today from heart failure. Deceased was a native of France, having heen born at Alsea, December 18, 1822. He served in the French Navy for several years and was a veteran of the Algerian War. He came to America in 1851, settling first at New Orleans, but came to the Pacific Coast the following year, arriving at Vancouver Nolowing year, arriving at Vancouver No-vember 8, 1852. He rendered good service in many of the early Indian wars and served three years as a member of the Oragon Volunteer Cavairy in 1881. He was an honored member of the Grand Army of Vancouver for nearly 49 years. He left a widow and 19 children-Morrow, Captain Joseph, G., Henry, John and Miss Mary Burgy, Mrs. M. A. Hodgkiss, Mrs. Caro-tine Wood, Mrs. Dell-Hubbard, of Van-couver, and Mrs. Anna Dimitt, of Portland. 'The funeral will take place from St. James' Cathedral tomorrow. Elisworth Post, G. A. R., will assist in the funeral

R. A. and J. H. Booth Buy a Bank. ROSEBURG, Or., Oct. B.-O. F. God-frey & Son, of the Douglas County Bank, have disposed of their interests in that institution to Senator R. A. Booth, of Eugene, and his brother. J. Henry, receiver of the Roseburg Land Office. These men are at the head of the Booth-Kelley Lum-ber Company, of Lane County, and also have large interests in Josephine and Douglas Counties. The actual transfer of the business will not occur until about December 1, 1901, and it will continue bus ness under the name of the Douglas Cou ty Bank. Several substantial citizens of Roschurg, including C. A. Marsters, J. T. Bridges and F. W. Benson, will take stock n the bank under the new management, The bank was established in 1883,

Miscreant Mutilated City Records. WESTON, Or., Oct. 31.—A singular out-rage was discovered this forenoon at the lity Council chambers. The floor of the om was covered with fragments of city records of every description, which had been cut, torn and mutilated. The city will be put to considerable trouble and expense, but the records were only partially destroyed, and can be duplicated. There is no clew to the perpetrator, and no motive can be assigned for the deed. It is supposed to be the work of some drunken and frenzied miscreant, who merely want-ed to gratify a whim for destruction. Entrance was effected by prying open the door, and the secretary containing the records was then broken into.

Tillamook Brevities.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Oct. 31.—Senator ditchell has written Representative B. I., Eddy that he is quite sure the Oregon delegation will be able to have incorporated in the next river and harbor bill an appropriation for the survey and estiite of the cost of the improvement of l'Illamook Bay.

There being no Republican at Woods who is destrous of filling the vacancy in the postoffice at that place, the Republic County Committee, after holding up the appointment several weeks, has recommended the appointment of R. T. Weatherby, who is a Democrat

## MISS ZELMA RAWLSTON

The Most Successful Male Impersonator on the American Stage Cures Her Cough and Keeps Her Throat and Voice in Perfect Condition With

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP



MISS ZELMA RAWLSTON.

Many letters are received daily, similar o the following one from Miss Rawlaton from prominent singers and artists who use nothing but DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP to prevent hoarseness and cure

ughs. Whenever I have had a cough or been Whenever I have had a cough or been troubled with hourseness during my professional career I have always used DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, which has worked like magic. It cures my hourseness and my coughs almost instantly. This is the kind of medicine I must have so as to keep my voice in codition, so ator is very hard on the voice and throat. I have never found anything that cures as quickly and as thoroughly my affection of the throat as DR BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Very truly, ZELMA RAWLSTON, W. 28th st. New York

City, August 7, 1901. For 50 years sing For 50 years singers, actors, public speakers and clergymen have used DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP to prevent oarseness and to cure or nd colds and all affections the throat on account of the ab colute security they feel in its curative qualities. Thousands of doctors prescribs DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP and many of the prominent hospitals use it clusively for hoarseness, sathma, t chiltis, coughs, colds, grip, influenza and

Be sure you get the genuine. See that the trade-mark, "Bull's Head." is on the package. Cheap substitutes are injurious. Large bottles 25c, at all druggists. FREE .- A beautiful Calendar and Medi-

cal Booklet free to any one who will write A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md.,