PART TWO

Morning Oregonian.

Pages 9 to 16

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MEDALS FOR OREGON

Awards Made at Pan-American Exposition.

GRAND TOTAL OF 232 PRIZES

State Exhibit Brought Oregon Products and Industries Into Prominence and Reflects Credit Upon Exhibitors.

Oregon's proud record at the Pan-American Exposition is 123 medals and 103 honorable mentions for the products displayed at the Buffalo fair. With a small appropriation Oregon took a well-selected state exhibit East, and the results have not only reflected great credit upon the state, but have also brought many of its industries into greater commercial prominence.

Writing to President A. P. Tifft, of the Oregon Pan-American Commission, Colonel Henry E. Dosch, general superintendent of the Oregon exhibits, says:

"In addition to awards already made, several are still undecided, and we may possibly win several more medals.

"The excessive number of honorable mention in the agricultural building needs explaining. It seems that the report of the jury on awards on individual exhibits, which help to make up the whole, has been mislaid or lost, causing a loss of some 1500 medals in the aggregate, and about 50 to us. In order to compromise, and in the absence of any data, the superior jury decidedto give each a diploma of honorable mention, which is about all that could be done under the circumstances, unsatisfactory as it is to all exhibitors.

"Contrary to usual rules observed at expositions, no appeal was allowed from the decision of the jury on awards; the superior jury considered their actions final, and all had to abide by it. This caused a good deal of dissatisfaction in all the buildings, but on the whole we have been very fairly treated, and are willing to rest on our laurels, especially as from a commercial standpoint, Oregon, as a whole, has derived more benefit from the Pan-American Exposition than we expected."

Following is the complete list of awards:

DIVISION I—AGRICULTURE.

Gold Medals.

State of Oregon, collective exhibit of agricultural products.
Jasper Wilkins, Coburg, one farm exhibit of grains, grasses and wool.
American Linseed Company, Portland, oils and meals.
State of Oregon, collective exhibit of hops.
State of Oregon, collective exhibit of wools and mohair.
The Dalles Scouring Mills, The Dalles, scoured wools, three grades.

Silver Medals.

A. B. Leckenby, Portland, collection of grasses and forage plants.
Lamberson Sons & Co., collection of Oregon-grown seeds.

Bronze Medals.

Agricultural College, Corvallis, collection of grasses and forage plants.
Oregon Women's Flax Fiber Association, Portland, flax and its products.

Honorable Mention.

A. J. Sawtelle, Molalla, teasels.
D. A. McAlister, La Grande, potatoes.
Panno Bros., Beaverton, onions.
Henry E. Dosch, Portland, German Mouse potatoes.
Mrs. O. H. Lance, Woodstock, wheat, rye and clover.
W. W. Cotton, Portland, wheat.
P. Deitrich, Woodlawn, corn, 17 feet 4 inches.
O. N. Denny, La Fayette, dent corn.
D. Boise, Dayton, timothy.
D. F. Baker, Vernonia, oats and barley.
S. G. Powell, Hillsboro, wheat and oats.
S. M. Nealand, Table Rock, rye.
John Hanley, Hillsboro, oats and wheat.
M. F. Wood, Corvallis, barley, wheat and oats.
W. K. Newell, Dilley, barley, wheat and oats.
Ed Ashbough, Eight-Mile, Morrow County, wheat, oats and rye.
W. H. Pope, Portland, spelt.
E. J. Ward, Gaston, oats and timothy.
J. P. Hopkins, Butteville, wheat and oats.
Nelson Wilcox, Cornelius, barley, oats.
F. Schulanberg, Blooming, oats, wheat.
J. B. Wells, Corvallis, wheat, oats.
John Hughes, Heppner, oats, wheat and barley.
Grant Main, Hillsboro, wheat and oats.
George Myers, Blooming, winter rye.
George Stark, Blooming, wheat.
Multnomah County, Portland, collection of grains and grasses.
M. T. Jones, Hillsboro, wheat.
Nelson Wilcox, Hillsboro, oats.
J. T. Smith, Amity, wheat.
William Gilliam, Heppner, wheat.
Frank Gentry, Heppner, wheat.
F. M. Heidel, Hillsboro, wheat, oats and corn.
Levi Smith, Forest Grove, wheat and oats.
W. J. Magoon, Portland, wheat and oats.
J. D. Wallis, Corvallis, wheat.
M. A. Moody, Moro, stolin wheat.
Luther Huston, Eight-Mile, Morrow County, wheat and oats.
F. Sayers, Moro, barley.
H. Mayhue, Moro, wheat.
J. W. Messinger, Moro, wheat.
T. T. Allison, Hillsboro, wheat.
M. Damm, Moro, wheat.
Carl Peetz, Moro, wheat.
Mrs. Julia Smith, Obar, Wasco County, wheat.
Joseph La Due, Moro, wheat.
J. B. Mowery, Moro, wheat.
Eugene Cushman, Moro, wheat.
Judd Geer, Cove, oats.
W. P. Watson, Hood River, corn.
Charles Frazier, Moro, wheat.
J. L. Kruse, Moro, oats.
Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Portland, wheat.
H. C. Caldwell, Albany, Scotch barley.
A. M. Waddell, Whiteson, wheat and oats.
Carl Sperling, Halsey, wheat.
G. D. Reed, The Dalles, wheat.
A. Stracher, Dufur, wheat.
Ray & Co., Portland, hops.
Hans C. Wahlberg, Portland, hops.
McKinley Mitchell, Gervais, hops.
John F. Groves, Dallas, hops.
Richard Scott, Milwaukie, wool.
James Withycombe, Corvallis, wool.
Charles E. Ladd, Portland, wool.
G. B. Miller, Gervais, mohair.

DIVISION IV—FOODS AND THEIR ACCESSORIES.

Gold Medals.

State of Oregon, collective exhibit of evaporated fruits.

Silver Medals.

H. F. Fisher, Corvallis, wheat flour.
Thomas Prince & Son, Dundee, evaporated prunes.
H. S. Tile & Co., Salem, evaporated prunes.
Flanders-Ocobock Company, Portland, evaporated prunes.
C. M. La Follette, Wheatland, evaporated prunes.
W. E. Wills, Willsburg, cherries.

Bronze Medals.

Mason, Ehrman & Co., Portland, evaporated onions.
W. B. Glafke & Co., Portland, evaporated onions and evaporated potatoes.
Mason, Ehrman & Co., Portland, evaporated fruits.
Henry A. Townsend, Salem, evaporated prunes.

Honorable Mention.

Albers & Schneider Co. Portland, flour and flaked wheat.
Cunningham & Co., Salem, evaporated prunes.

DIVISION V—HORTICULTURE, POMOLOGY AND VITICULTURE.

Gold Medals.

State of Oregon, collection of apples, season 1900, not kept in cold storage.
State of Oregon, collective exhibits of fresh fruits, season 1901, throughout the entire exposition.
State of Oregon, collective exhibit of evaporated fruits.
State of Oregon, exhibit of drupaceous fruits preserved in liquid for exhibition purposes.
E. L. Smith, Hood River, collection of apples.
Mrs. C. M. Shields, Freewater, collection of plums, pears, prunes, etc.
Max Pracht & Sons, Ashland, McDeavitt peaches.
A. Holaday, Scappoose, apples, pears and plums.
J. E. Courtney, Portland, apples, pears and plums.
William Ehrk, Hood River, apples.
William H. Taylor, The Dalles, prunes.
George Booth, Hood River, apples.
W. P. Watson, Hood River, silver prunes in liquid.
Henry E. Dosch, Portland, pears, prunes, plums and cherries in liquid.
F. A. Reuter, Forest Grove, Black Hamburg grapes in liquid.
Mrs. B. M. Shannon, Albany, French walnuts.
State Board of Horticulture, biennial reports, 1898, 1900, edited and compiled by Henry E. Dosch.

Silver Medals.

Mrs. A. J. Armstrong, Portland, prunes and plums.
Mrs. S. Sutton, Portland, prunes.
R. Cooper, The Dalles, cherries.
C. L. Rogers, Hood River, apples.
Henry E. Dosch, Portland, Pond prunes.
Lewis Bros, Russellville, prunes and plums.
Dr. J. R. Cardwell, Portland, prunes and plums.
K. S. & D. Fruit Land Company, Arcadia, prunes.
W. W. Nason, Hood River, apples.
G. J. Gessling, Hood River, cherries.
B. G. Leedy, Tigardville, Gravenstein apples.
E. L. Smith, Hood River, apples in liquid.
W. K. Newell, Dilley, apples in liquid.
L. T. Reynolds, Salem, prunes and raspberries in liquid.
Judd Geer, Cove, prunes, plums in liquid.
Levina Foster, Salem, 100 jars fruits for table use.
Henry E. Dosch, Portland, French walnuts and almonds.
C. E. Stewart, Medford, almonds.

Bronze Medals.

Mrs. C. M. Shields, Freewater, Wolf River apples.
Mrs. Captain Angerstein, Portland, cherries.
C. M. and G. G. Stackland, Cove, cherries.
W. J. Baker, Hood River, Bartlett pears.
W. J. Magoon, Portland, strawberries.
R. Scott, Milwaukie, Bing cherries.
L. N. Guy, Portland, Salway peaches.
Mark Levy, Portland, Bing cherries.
H. J. Geer & Son, Cove, Bing cherries.
J. N. Scriber, La Grande, Bing cherries.
J. Burgoyne, New Era, King apples.
Cyrus H. Walker, Albany, Napoleon cherries.
Fred Knudson, Hood River, apples.
D. R. Cooper, Mount Hood, apples.
G. A. McCurdy, Hood River, strawberries.
J. W. Davis, Portland, quinces.
B. R. Tucker, Hood River, apples.
F. G. Church, Hood River, strawberries.
C. S. Shoals, Portland, prunes.
T. V. Sluman, Mount Tabor, prunes.
A. J. Anderson, The Dalles, prunes.
H. C. Batcham, Hood River, plums.
Emile Schanno, The Dalles, prunes.
J. R. Douglas, Albany, apples.
E. E. Covey, Portland, quinces and apples.
W. H. Glafke, Portland Salway peaches.
John Strahm, Freewater, prunes.
H. W. Prettyman, Mount Tabor, cherries.
A. T. Webb, Portland, cherries.
B. S. Huntington, The Dalles, apricots.
S. S. Shields, Freewater, peach plums.
J. B. Deardorf, Lents, cherries.
W. E. Wills, Willsburg, prunes.
B. R. Cardwell, Portland, quinces.
Henry Schroten, Roseburg, pears.
E. M. McIntire, Ashland, Crawford peaches.
G. Voorhies, Medford, Beurre Clairgeau pears.
W. W. Nason, Mount Hood, Hyde's King of the West apples.
L. T. Reynolds, Salem, prunes.
W. C. King, Sand Lake, cranberries in liquid.
Lewis Bros., Russellville, prunes and pears in liquid.
W. S. Falling, Portland, orange quinces in liquid.
H. Freeborough, Mount Tabor, Pacific prunes in liquid.
O. P. S. Plummer, Portland, egg plums in liquid.
L. Manning, Hillsboro, golden prunes in liquid.
William Borsch, Hillsdale, French walnuts and filberts.
J. H. Settlemier, Woodburn, Italian chestnuts.
A. H. Carson, Grant's Pass, almonds.
Henry Hewitt, Portland, English filberts.
F. A. Reuter, Forest Grove, Muscat and Burgundy wines.

Honorable Mention.

H. A. Lewis, Russellville, apricots.
Charles Gattey, Empire City, cranberries.
William Anderson, Milton, apples and pears.
E. S. Edwards, Portland, apples.
Fred Freudig, Freewater, apples and plums.
W. S. Miller, Clatskanie, Ben Davis apples.
W. J. Magoon, Portland, plums, cherries and berries.
George H. Lamberson, Portland, King apples.
William Knudson, Mount Hood, Baldwin apples.
M. E. Hendricks, McMinnville, Charlotte peaches.
Adam Fleck, The Dalles, prunes.
J. H. Brotje, Milwaukie, grapes.
H. Heitkemper, Milwaukie, grapes.
Ashland Fruit Association, Ashland, peaches.
Alex La Follette, Wheatland, green gages in liquid.
C. E. Hoskins, Springbrook, Willamette prunes in liquid.
W. K. Newell, Dilley, egg plums in liquid.
E. V. Carter, Ashland, Salway peaches in liquid.
W. E. Wills, Willsburg, apples and quinces in liquid.
F. C. Strugle, The Dalles, Pound pears in liquid.
Theodore Miguett, The Dalles, Holland Pippin apples in liquid.
Emile Schanno, The Dalles, various apples in liquid.

DIVISION VI—FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

Gold Medals.

State of Oregon, complete collection of commercial woods.
Pacific Pine Needle Company, Grant's Pass, pine needle fiber products.

Silver Medals.

Eastern Lumber Company, Portland, fir logs and planks.
Western Lumber Company, Portland, fir planks.
Necanicum Lumber Company, Astoria, spruce logs, planks and products.
A. J. Johnson, Astoria, collection polished woods.

Bronze Medals.

Ainslie & Co., Portland, cedar products.
Bridal Veil Lumber Company, Bridal Veil, Noble fir planks.
Oregon Sash & Door Company, Portland, wood products.
Veal & Son, Albany, chairs.
Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, medicinal barks and preparations.

Honorable Mention.

Corvallis Lumber Company, Corvallis, hardwood products.
Fluhrer Bros., Maygers, cedar shingles.
Inman, Poulsen & Co., Portland, finishing lumber.
Simpson Lumber Company, Marshfield, white cedar planks.
John Rutter, Astoria, ships' knee.
A. J. Johnson, Astoria, collection of conifers and wood freaks.

DIVISION VII—FISH AND FISHERIES.

Bronze Medals.

State of Oregon, chinook salmon in liquid.

Honorable Mention.

Clackamas County, Oregon City, Dolly Varden and Rainbow trout.

(Concluded on Tenth Page.)

PROSPECTS FOR OIL

Indications Good in Newly Found Idaho Fields.

VIEWS OF AN EASTERN EXPERT

The California Belt Is Believed to Extend Through Malheur County and on to Adjoining State.

BAKER CITY, Nov. 15.—"There she blows," said J. D. Miles, the oil expert, who returned yesterday from the newly discovered Idaho oil field. Ten days ago Mr. Miles, in company with L. W. Burtch, United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor, went to Mountain Home, Idaho, and thence by stage to the Bruneau Valley, on the Bruneau River, in Owyhee County, to investigate the new oil fields said to exist there.

"Yes, there she blows. Oil for everybody, if the surface indications count for anything. We found there the continuation, undoubtedly, of the same oil belt which comes from California, passes through the southeastern tier of Oregon counties and is particularly noticeable in Crook and Malheur and thence seems to pass into Idaho. In the Bruneau Valley we found the same shale formation, fossiliferous sandstone, gypsum and other indications of oil as are found in Malheur. There is a well there flowing hot water which is 730 feet deep, and in which oil was found during the boring of the well, but as the water was not cased off the oil has not since shown in quantities.

"Adjoining this well we located 1280 acres of land, as the showing is fine, and we believe oil will be found there in paying quantities.

"At Nampa, where we stopped off on our return, and where there has been much excitement, we saw two wells. On the water flowing from one of them could plainly be seen the oil, but the land has been located there 30 miles down and 15 miles up the Snake River in all directions, and while the indications are fair, there is no more good land to be had. The water there is strong with borax and sulphur, good indications of oil. I am told that there is borax there in large quantities a few feet below the surface of the ground.

"We will probably return to Malheur fields in a few days and finish some work there and see if there are any more good lands to be had, as many investors are still anxious to get in that field. In all our travels we have found nothing so good as the Malheur fields, taking all in all. The size of the oil field is much greater and there is apt to be a larger body of oil discovered."

In addition to white shale, fossiliferous sandstone, ocean shells, fine-haired gypsum, the jawbone of a monkey with the teeth fossilized, a fossilized kneebone of some large animal, a pair of elk's antlers, etc., Messrs. Miles and Burtch brought back with them some opals picked up in the same neighborhood of the oil lands near Mountain Home. Many valuable gems have been taken from there to New York.

It is understood that persons are arranging to bore for oil in Owyhee County, Idaho, in the near future. If two or three flowing wells are discovered, excitement will run high this Winter.

At the meeting of stockholders of the Zenith Oil Company, held Saturday at the office of Drowley & Levens, attorneys, the incorporation of the company was completed, and a board of directors and officers was elected. The stockholders present at the meeting were: William Albrecht, L. W. Burtch, J. D. Miles, W. C. Cowgill, P. H. Miles, D. A. Miles, J. A. Johnson, F. M. Ricker, F. F. Johnson. This is a local Baker City company, and the first to enter the Malheur oil fields in a practical manner. Five directors were elected—William Albrecht, L. W. Burtch, J. D. Miles, J. A. Johnson and D. A. Miles. The directors organized and elected the following officers: President, William Albrecht; vice-president, D. A. Miles; treasurer, J. A. Johnson; secretary, W. C. Cowgill; general manager, J. D. Miles.

The $2,000,000 of the stock was subscribed and fully paid up by the transfer to the company of the holdings of the incorporators in 1280 acres of oil lands. Sixty per cent of the stock was placed in the treasury for development purposes and a working fund, and the balance was placed in a blind pool in escrow, retired from the market. The stockholders, by unanimous vote, authorized the board of directors to contract for the boring of oil wells and push development of the lands of the company. It is the intention of the company to proceed at an early date to drill for oil. Many of these stockholders in the Malheur district are also interested in the new fields in Idaho, and will push work there as soon as possible.

The Blast Went Off.

A strange and unusual accident occurred at the Buckeye mine yesterday, which came near costing Jean La Plant his life. Just before the noon hour, several shots were fired, and the men all went to dinner. It was known that one shot had not exploded, but no attention was paid to it, as it was thought that it would have sufficient time to explode, or go out, while the men were at their dinners. When the men returned to work after dinner one of them examined the blast that failed to explode, and, seeing no evidence of the existence of fire, he walked back some distance to hang up his coat preparatory to resuming work. Mr. La Plant also examined the hole, and had just turned away, after satisfying himself that the fuse had gone out, when it exploded with terrific force, throwing La Plant into the air and landing him some distance away with the debris of the explosion. He was knocked senseless, but fortunately was not fatally injured. He was brought to this city, where his wounds, which were numerous and painful, were dressed, and he was able to return to the mine today, although he will not be able to work for some time. It was one hour and 15 minutes after the blast was fired before the last shot exploded.

Iron Dyke Deal May Fail.

It begins to look as if the deal for the famous Iron Dyke mine had fallen through. Some six or eight weeks ago the Mexican Trust Company, a large investment corporation of New York, sent Lieutenant E. S. Farrow, a mining and railroad engineer, out to look over the mine, and at the same time he was charged to look up the Northwest Railroad, a line projected out of Huntington towards the Seven Devils country, and report on the two propositions as investments. A few days ago the report of Lieutenant Farrow was received in this city and it was favorable to both propositions. He advised the purchase of the mine for $5,000,000, if necessary, as he considers it one of the richest copper mines in the country. The mine is practically valueless without cheap transportation facilities, and a line of railroad from this city, or some point of vantage on the O. R. & N., was advised in connection with the purchase of the mine.

At the sale of the Northwest Railroad, which took place in this city in October, Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., purchased the road of the master's sale. He had previously purchased the Iron Dyke mine, which it was understood he had bonded to the Mexican Trust Company for a goodly sum, and it was reported that, in case the sale went through, Lieutenant Farrow would advise that the railroad be changed and built from Baker City instead of Huntington, as at first planned. The failure of the Mexican Trust Company to secure the mine and road does not close the matter, as it is understood that Mr. Reed has plans for the completion of the railroad, but that in all probability there will be no change in the terminus of the road from Huntington to this city.

New Stamp Mill.

The new stamp mill, which is in course of erection at the Prairie Diggings mine, near Canyon City, is nearing completion. The mine is owned by the Hoosier Boy Mining Company, and every effort possible is being made to have the mill running by the first of the year. A serious delay has been caused by the failure to receive a shipment of 2000 feet of pipe from San Francisco, which should have been here several weeks ago. There was a five-stamp mill on the property when the Hoosier Boy Company purchased the mine some time ago. The old mill has been repaired and 20 stamps have been added, making 25 in all.

In the early days the Prairie Diggings placer mine was accounted the richest in all of Eastern Oregon. As much as $500 was panned from a cubic yard of gravel, and it is claimed that about $1,500,000 was taken from 3000 square feet of ground. The ledge on which the quartz mine is located is said to be about 600 feet wide and in one place it has been exposed for a distance of 3000 feet. Several tunnels and crosscuts have been run which show that the vein tends to the depths.

The Prohibition Cause.

Quincy Lee Morrow, of Indiana, a leading member of the Prohibition party, arrived in this city today and held a conference with the members of that political party at the Baptist Church this afternoon. Mr. Morrow is out on a tour of the country in the interest of the Prohibition party, marshaling the forces for the purpose of keeping up the fight for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the United States and its possessions in other parts of the world. He is a very eloquent speaker, and he delivered a lecture at the Presbyterian Church this evening which was well attended by the friends of the cause in this city.

PORTLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL SQUAD AT WORK ON B. S. A. FIELD.

BRAVE MAN INJURED.

While Saving Friend's Life, a Bridal Veil Logger Was Severely Cut.

Alex Barr, a logger employed in a camp at Bridal Veil, was brought to this city Saturday evening, suffering from a dreadful wound in his forearm. He was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital, where the surgeons were busy for two hours dressing the cut, and hope that Barr may regain the use of his arm, to some extent as least. Barr and another man were cutting down trees Saturday, when one of them lodged against another tree. Some cutting was done to bring the tree down, and when it started Barr saw that his companion was not aware of the fact, and was standing where he would be crushed. There was no time to explain the situation, so Barr violently pushed his companion out of the way. The sharp ax carried by this man caught Barr under the forearm and cut a fearful gash, severing all the muscles and the large nerves that pass down the forearm.

The wound was dressed as well as possible under the circumstances, by bandaging it so tightly as practically to stop the circulation, and he was started for the hospital. Since the train was two hours and a half behind time, it was eight hours before he arrived there, and the arm was in such a condition that it was a very difficult job to dress it properly. It cannot yet be told whether Barr's arm will be of any use to him hereafter or not, but everybody will hope that it may, because of his bravery in saving the life of his friend.

POWER FOR MAYOR

New Charter Centralizes Executive Functions.

HE IS MADE RESPONSIBLE HEAD

Executive Board of Ten Supplants Existing Commissions—$400,000 City Lighting Plant Authorized.

Under the new city charter the Mayor will be the Real Thing. The report of the committee on the executive organization of the City Government, Messrs. E. C. Bronaugh, A. L. Mills, Thomas C. Devlin and J. N. Teal, which has just been issued for the press, makes this fact stand out prominently.

The Charter Commission that is drafting the new law has adopted the following scheme for the municipal government of the city:

First—Centralize the power in a responsible head, the Mayor.

Second—Abolish all irresponsible commissions, and replace them with an executive board, responsible to, appointed by, and removable by the Mayor.

Third—Make a rigid division of legislative and executive functions.

According to this policy the Mayor is supreme in the executive administration of the city government, and the Common Council will occupy the same position as to the legislative functions of the municipal corporation. This provides for a just division of powers: The Council will pass the ordinances, and have control of the public purse, while the Mayor will be held responsible for the execution of the will of the people as voiced by their representatives in the legislative department. When it comes to executing the laws, the Charter Commission has decided not to scatter the responsibility among various commissions, but to centralize the power in the Mayor—"To put all their eggs in one basket and watch that basket."

Great Powers of Mayor.

The Mayor is given full appointing power. He is given power to investigate into the affairs of any office or department at his own sweet will. He is given power to call "on the carpet" any officer or employe of the city, to call and summon witnesses, to browse over books and accounts, in fact to rummage around the affairs of the city government as if it were his own business, and he wanted it to pay dividends.

The check is held over him, however, that he can be removed. Should his gambols on the city green arouse the ire of the Common Council, impeachment proceedings may be brought against him, and if four-fifths of the members so vote his office is declared vacant. This check is held over him in the following section of the new report:

Section 5. In case of inability or willful failure properly to perform his duties, or for the commission of a crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, the Mayor may be removed from office by the Council. The proceedings upon such removal shall be public, and the Mayor shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his defense in person or by counsel. Notice thereof, together with a copy of the charges against him, must be served upon him at least five days before the hearing, and an opportunity to be present in person and with his counsel, and offer evidence in his own behalf, and to be heard by himself and counsel. In such proceedings for removal the Council shall sit as a court of impeachment, and for that purpose shall have power to subpena and compel attendance of witnesses, as well as production of papers and things pertinent to said inquiry, under such penalties as they may prescribe not inconsistent with this charter. The president of the Council shall preside at all hearings, and it shall require the affirmative vote of four-fifths of all the members of the Council to remove the Mayor and declare the office vacant.

Salary Raised to $4800.

As compensation for this suggestion that his throne is shaky, the Mayor's salary will be raised to $4800. The present Mayor supports his dignity on $3000.

The Mayor is given a new power in his supervision over the city budget. He has always been required by law to submit an annual report to the Common Council, with recommendations that they could pass to print and shelve. This provision in the new charter requiring this annual report is changed so that it is made a duty of the Mayor, on or before the 5th day of January in each year, to communicate, by message, to the Council a general statement of the conditions and affairs of the city, and submit therewith the annual budget of current expenses of the city, any item in which may be reduced or omitted by the Council, but the Council shall not increase any item in, nor the total of said budget." This is an important provision. It gives the Mayor influence in holding down expenditures. He will have to be consulted in shaping financial legislation. In the Mayor's office, one can imagine the gathering of interested parties wanting certain items mentioned in the budget, while the Mayor derisively sings: "You will have to show me, I'm from Missouri." His power is also extended in the new charter by giving him the power to veto separate items in financial measures. In this way he can cull out of appropriations items which do not meet his approval, without vetoing the whole measure.

The power of the Mayor to investigate the affairs of the various departments is also greatly extended in the following sections.

Section 14. The Mayor may, at any time, with or without notice, investigate, in person, or through one or more competent persons appointed by him for the purpose, the offices and accounts of any department of the city or of any employe, and the official acts and conduct of any official or employe in the administrative service of the city, and the money securities and property belonging to the city in the possession or charge of such department, trustees, officers or employe. For the purpose of ascertaining facts in connection with these examinations, the Mayor shall have full power to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, to administer oaths, and to examine such persons as they shall deem necessary, and to compel the production of books and papers. Willful false swearing in such investigations and examinations shall be perjury, and punishable as such.

Sec. 15. When any official defalcation or willful misconduct shall come to his knowledge, the Mayor shall suspend the delinquent officer or person from office pending an official investigation.

Must Watch City Contracts.

In line with his powers to investigate the affairs of all the departments, he is also made responsible for the execution of all contracts made with the city government; that is, to see that the city gets "good measure." This provision follows:

Section 19. The Mayor shall see that all contracts and agreements made with the city and for its use and benefit are faithfully kept and performed, and to this end shall cause any legal or equitable proceedings to be instituted and prosecuted against all persons or corporations failing to fulfill their agreement with the city. And it is the duty of every officer of the city, when it shall come to his knowledge that any contract with the city relating to the business of any office has been violated by the other contracting party forinwith to report the fact to the Mayor.

Executive Department.

The executive department is vested in the Mayor and the Executive Board. This is clearly set forth in the report of the committee. The Mayor is made a member and chairman of all boards and commissions. The City Auditor is made Clerk of the Common Council, Clerk of the Executive Board, Clerk of the Water Board, and of all other commissions of the city government. This will cut off many clerkships of the various existing commissions, and will make the Auditor the custodian of all the records of the city.

Executive Board of Ten.

The constitution and powers of the Executive Board is defined in the following section:

There shall be an Executive Board, to consist of 10 members besides the Mayor, who shall constitute the General Executive Department of the City of Portland, to be known as the Executive Board of said city. The Mayor shall appoint the members of said board, and each member shall hold office at the will of the Mayor and until he resigns, or until notice from the Mayor of his removal from said board. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of said Executive Board unless he is and has been for at least five years next preceding his appointment an elector of said city.

The Executive Board shall have charge of the following departments:

The Fire Department.
The Police Department.
The Street Department.
The parks and public places of the city.
Lighting the streets, public buildings and public places in the city.
The harbor.

And such other departments and municipal offices as may be prescribed by ordinances not inconsistent with this charter, and not otherwise provided for.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Executive Board shall meet at least twice each month to consider and take action upon such business as may come before it. Special meetings of the board may be held at such times as the Mayor may determine, upon 24 hours' notice to the members thereof. The majority of said board shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF THE BOARD.

The Mayor shall receive no compensation for serving as a member of the board, but each of the other members shall receive a fee of $5 for each regular or special meeting of the board or any committee thereof at which such member attends; Provided, however, that no member shall receive more than $25 for his services in any one calendar month. The Auditor shall certify as to what fees are due in each month to the members of the board, and such fees shall be paid out of the general fund in the same manner as other claims against such fund.

Various Executive Functions.

The Executive Board, acting with the Mayor, absorbs the functions of the Board of Public Works, in that it controls the Street Cleaning and Sprinkling Department, the purchase of supplies, all public improvements, the lighting of the city and the ordinary repairs of streets.

City Light Plant Authorized.

The City of Portland is authorized in the new charter to provide a city lighting plant, not to cost over $400,000, if the Common Council submits the question to popular vote and the proposal is carried. These provisions follow:

Section 4. If the Common Council shall determine that it is advisable to establish a plant for public lighting, to be owned by the city, it may direct said Executive Board to purchase the necessary lands, machinery, wires, poles, lamps, towers and other apparatus and appliances mentioned in the first section of this chapter, the cost of which shall not exceed $400,000. And it shall thereupon be the duties of said Executive Board, without further approval or confirmation of their contracts by the Common Council, to carry into effect the authority thereby conferred and to make the necessary purchase of lands, machinery, engines, tools, lamps, apparatus and appliances and construct the buildings required, and cause to be constructed or laid all necessary conduits and lines of wire below ground, and to erect and construct all necessary poles, towers, posts, lines of wire above ground, which they shall deem necessary or required according to such system or systems, as they may deem best for the lighting of said city.

Sec. 5. The said Executive Board may employ an electrical engineer, who shall be known as the city electrician, and such other superintendents, engineers, clerks, agents and subordinates under them as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter, regulate and define their duties and prescribe their compensation. The City Engineer of said city shall be consulting engineer of the Executive Board, but shall receive no compensation or salary other than his salary as City Engineer.

Before the Common Council shall direct said Executive Board to establish a plant as herein provided, it shall, by resolution, submit to the electors of said city, to be voted upon by said electors at a special election to be called for that purpose, the question as to whether the authority hereby conferred shall be exercised. The proposition shall be stated upon the ballots in the following form: "For a city lighting plant—Yes," and the same words repeated, followed by the word "No"; and any elector may vote for or against said proposition by marking a cross opposite said words, "Yes" or "No," respectively.

Separate Water Board.

The Water Board is the only commission that exists separately from the Executive Board. The present Water Committee is directed to turn over its books and affairs to the new commission, which is to consist of six members, appointed by the first Mayor under the new charter, and afterward elected by the people. The men appointed by the Mayor serve terms of two, four and six years, and are elected afterward in pairs. The clerk of the Water Board is the City Auditor, and the treasurer is the City Treasurer. All extensions and the fixing of water rates—in fact, all important function relating to finances—are placed in the hands of the Common Council.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Steady Growth in the Demand for Raw Material.

SHOWN BY TREASURY FIGURES

Activity of American Manufacturers Continues, Despite the Conditions Shown in Other Parts of the World.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The activity of American manufacturers shows no signs of abatement, whatever the conditions in other countries. At least this appears to be true, measuring the activity of manufacturers by their demand for raw material from other parts of the world which enter into their great industries. The recent figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the importation of manufactured materials during nine months ending with September, 1901, were not only larger than those of last year, but larger than those of any year in the history of our commerce and industries. The following table shows the importation of "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry" during the nine months ending with September of each year since 1890:

1890	$129,281,294	1896	$121,254,219
1891	151,825,977	1897	191,504,486
1892	153,906,281	1898	148,923,456
1893	152,881,659	1899	159,250,567
1894	109,690,371	1900	217,619,372
1895	160,603,316	1901	221,469,984

The above table shows the steady growth since 1890, in the importation of raw material for use of manufacturing, and that the year 1901 is proving the largest in the importation of these materials in the entire history of our import trade and manufacturing industry.

A detailed examination of imports of manufacturers' materials in the first nine months shows an even larger increase in 1901 than is indicated by the figures above quoted. While the total imports of manufacturers' material in the nine months ending with September, 1901, exceed in value by $4,000,000 those of the corresponding nine months of 1900, the actual increase in quantity is probably considerably greater than that indicated by the statements of values simply. This is due to the fact that there has been during the last year a marked decrease in the prices of the principal articles imported for use in manufacturing, and therefore while the figures of value show a material increase, those of quantity show an even greater increase.

The importations of manufacturers' material are largely made up of six great articles—india rubber, silk, fiber, hides and skins, tin for use in manufacturing tinplate, and chemicals for use in the manufacturing industries. In nearly all of these the prices per unit of quantity in 1901 are less than those of 1900. In raw silk, for instance, the value of the importations of the nine months ending with September, 1901, is $26,377,699, against $26,226,077 in the corresponding months of last year, the increase in value being very slight; but the number of pounds imported in the nine months ending with September, 1901, is 8,404,924, against 6,561,880 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of about 30 per cent in the quantity imported. In fibers the figures of value show a slight decrease, while the quantity shows an increase, the value being in the nine months ending with September, 1901, $19,259,909, against $21,351,842 in the corresponding months of last year, a slight decrease; while the quantity in 1901 is 159,832 tons, against 137,976 tons in the corresponding months of last year, a material increase in quantity. In crude rubber this is also true. The value of rubber importations in the nine months of 1901 is $20,869,070, against $21,449,246 in the same months of last year, a slight decrease in value; while the quantity imported in 1901, is 40,481,040 pounds, against 34,493,337 pounds in the same months of last year, an increase of more than 15 per cent. In pig tin the same improvement in price is noted, the value of the imports in 1901 being $14,679,768, against $15,281,577 in the corresponding months of last year, while the quantity in 1901 was 56,808,901 pounds, against 54,847,417 pounds in the corresponding months of last year.

Taking into consideration the two great facts (1) that the value of manufacturers' materials imported in 1901 is greater than in the corresponding months of any preceding year; (2) that the prices of this material are lower, and that, therefore, this increased value means a still greater increase in quantity, the conclusion seems to be justified that the activity of American manufacturers is increasing, whatever may be the conditions with respect to manufacturers in other parts of the world.

WHO SENT THAT VENISON?

Some Santa Claus Scattered Chops and Cutlets About Town.

A respectable citizen, residing in the southern part of town, is anxious to find out who it was that opened his kitchen door a few mornings ago, dropped a parcel inside and vanished. The parcel, when opened, was found to contain a number of chops or collops of some animal. The women folks took them for bear meat, but the master of the house, when called in, pronounced them venison, and from a remarkably fine, fat buck at that.

He was, of course, greatly enraged, knowing it to be the close season for deer, and that a man was liable to be mulcted in a heavy fine for having venison in his possession. He said: "Some enemy has done this thing," and ordered the tempting cutlets put away out of sight. Next morning they appeared on the breakfast table, and he felt constrained to eat them in order that they might not be any longer in his possession. He instituted inquiry to ascertain who was the guilty party, but could not find out. He asked his game dealer if he had sent any venison to his house, but the insinuation was indignantly repelled. The dealer, however, said that some one had evidently been scattering venison about, as another of his customers had called and said that he wanted to pay for some venison cutlets which had been left at his house; but the dealer had told him that he knew nothing about the venison.

It was learned later that a Salem man had gone over into Benton County to hunt for bear, and had found none, but had been lucky enough to find a big fat buck, which some miscreant had shot, just as it was bleeding to death. Of course, he had to take the buck home to prevent it from being wasted, but it is hardly probable that he sent any of it to Portland.

The man who sent out the venison in question knows it, and he might as well confess and explain.