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If you want your home heated satisfactorily, economically, if you think quality a first consideration, we should like to talk with you.

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Heating and Ventilating Engineer. 47 FIRST ST., bet. Ash and Pine.



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In colorings and designs will be found in our new and beautiful display of Floor Coverings

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Opposite Chamber of Commerce.

THE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON



American Plan

\$3.00 Per Day and upward.

COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS and COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Mgr.

THE PIANOLA

Manufactured and for sale only by

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

S. D. WELLS, Sole Northwest Agent. 353-355 Washington St., Cor. Park

OCHILTREE IS VERY ILL.

Well-Known Texan is Suffering From Complication of Ailments.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree is seriously ill at his apartments in this city. He returned from London in September and fell ill soon afterward with bronchitis. A complication of ailments followed and the doctors have admitted that his condition is serious, although showing some improvement under treatment.

NEW DIPLOMAT RECEIVED

Spanish Minister Presents His Credentials to Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Senator Don Emilio de Ojeda, the recently-appointed Minister of Spain to the United States, formally presented his credentials to President Roosevelt today. Minister Ojeda was received at the White House by Secretary of State Hay, who conducted him directly to the President. After the usual exchange of felicitous addresses, the President and Senator Ojeda chatted pleasantly for a few minutes.

SESSION OR NOT?

Multnomah Delegation Is Divided.

FIVE FOR AND FIVE AGAINST

Other Legislators Are Doubtful or Noncommittal.

ARGUMENTS MADE PRO AND CON

Urge Expediency of Immediate Action in Lewis and Clark Appropriation, Portland Charter and Initiative and Referendum.

How the Multnomah delegates to the Legislature stand on the question of an extra session: Against—Senator F. P. Mayo, Senator Alex Sweek, Senator Andrew C. Smith, Representative A. A. Bailey, Representative S. B. Cobb. Favorable—Senator George T. Myers, Representative Dan J. Maloney, Representative John Gill, Representative C. W. Nottingham, Representative J. S. Hutchinson. Doubtful of expediency of session—Representative George M. Orton, Representative W. W. Banks, Senator Herbert Holman. Noncommittal—Representative Sander Reed, Representative H. J. Fisher, Senator Henry E. McClain. Out of the city—Senator J. E. Hunt, Representative C. W. Hudson, Representative W. R. Hudson, Representative W. N. Jones.

"Extra session or not?" is a grating and swirling in the public mind. But sentiment is by no means a unit on the subject. "What will it accomplish?" ask the skeptics. "Will it not stir up the Senatorial trouble before the proper time? Will it not cost us money? What will it do for us? Will it not be in the interest of the 1903 Fair? Will it not thereby breed opposition to the Fair? Will it not also appear to be a political scheme?"

As said in The Oregonian yesterday, a leading motive for the special session is the act of setting the Portland charter bill and the Lewis and Clark appropriation out of the way before the regular session. In regular session these two measures might get lost in the shuffle of politics, or be buried under a mass of other business. A second motive comes from the popular demand for legislative measures for supplying machinery for the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution.

A third motive arises from the popular demand that state officers be put on a "flat" salary basis. Most of the Multnomah Legislators are disposed to doubt the expediency of an amendment of agreement. It is interesting to note that the Lewis and Clark Fair might possibly have fewer obstacles in special than in regular session. But while all of them say this is possible, they do not agree that it is probable.

The Oregonian yesterday interviewed 16 of the 20 delegates to the Legislature from this county. Of these 16, five were strongly opposed to the session, four were neutral to the question and in their private judgment did not think the session was required; four openly supported the petition to Governor Geer, and three were noncommittal.

Governor Geer's Ear to the Ground. Governor Geer was in the city yesterday afternoon with beaming countenance, apparently satisfied by the fact that the taxpayers had swerved around to his views. He greeted many persons with handshakes and added their opinions to the great sum total which is accumulating in his mental storehouse. He seemed to be still waiting patiently for the time when the sum total will be heavy enough to weigh down the hitherto light side of the balance which he has kept poised for several months. The petition to the Governor has received the endorsement of the Taxpayers' League. The signatures last night numbered between 40 and 50. "These signatures represent not individuals but property interests," said a member of the league. "One signature frequently stands for the interests of many persons."

Many people concede that an extra session might possibly enhance the fortunes of the charter and the Fair appropriation, but a large number of them fear that the session would encounter hostility from many parts of the state and react against the Fair. "If any members of the Legislature have designs for extorting out of the Fair appropriation concessions in their own interest," say these apprehensive citizens, "they will not permit the opportunity to slip by in special session more than in regular session. Besides, the Fair appropriation in regular session might estrange from the measure friends that it has already. Moreover, the special session would not be free from political warfare before the regular time."

THE RANGE WAR

Attitude of the Klamath Stockmen.

OUTLOOK FOR BEEF PRICES

Arguments For and Against Sheeps-Ranging—How Ivan Applegate Called a Bluff With the Stars and Stripes.

By a Staff Writer—Eighth Letter.

KLAMATH FALLS, Oct. 23.—The conflict of interest between cattlemen and sheepmen, which in some other parts of the state has broken out in acts of bloody hostility is very much in the air here. The cattle interest predominates in Lake and Klamath Counties, but there is more or less grazing of sheep on the open ranges with a good deal more than less anger on the part of the cattlemen in consequence. The complaint is the same here as elsewhere. Sheep, it is asserted, cut up the ground and dig out the grass roots, not merely taking the season's crop of forage, but damaging the range irremediably. They crowd into the watering places in the mountains and with their myriad hoofs churn the springs into mudholes, destroying the natural springs and tramping out the little patches of mountain meadow. In short, the claim is that the running of sheep is fatal to the conditions essential to the ranging of cattle and horses; and it is further claimed that both presently and in the long run the latter is more profitable to the country and therefore worthy of a discriminating favor.

But this is not the whole story. There is a wide region of desert north of the Klamath country and south of Crook County, very rich in its grasses, but for the greater part uninhabitable for cattle and horses for lack of watering places. In summer, it is likewise uninhabitable for sheep. Therefore it accumulates grass during the long summer season when other parts of the country are rained bare; and when winter comes, sheep are driven in upon it in great numbers, finding their winter feed from the long dry grass, and getting their water supply by nibbling snow. Sheepmen who winter their stock on the desert and run them in summer on the open and watered ranges are able to get along with out much of an investment in home stations. Several instances have been named to me of men who have grown rich in the sheep business pursued upon this basis without one dollar's investment in land and practically without contributing anything to the advancement of the country or to its support. A business pursued upon this plan, it is argued, is its nature predatory and as such it ought not to be allowed to interfere with operations founded upon a settled and domestic connection with the country.

In support of their own side of the question the cattlemen assert that their business rests upon conditions which build

BOLT PEACE PLAN

Engineers Accuse Miners of Bad Faith.

WILL KEEP UP THE FIGHT

Members of Union to Be Asked Not to Handle Coal.

REQUEST WILL BE NATIONAL

President of Brotherhood Says Strikers Do Not Propose to Get the Worst of it in Hands of Operators.

The International Stationary Engineers and Firemen's Union proposes to make war on the mine operators by asking its 14,000 members not to handle anthracite coal unless their fellows are given their old positions. The steamworkers hold that the miners' union is not living strictly up to agreement made at the time of the strike by accepting arbitration. Few of the engineers are being given their old positions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—President Morton, of the International Stationary Engineers and Firemen, stated that all members of the association all over the country would be ordered to refuse to handle any anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basis on which the miners returned to work. The brotherhood has a membership of 14,000, and has local unions in 114 towns and cities, including Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco.

President Morton declared his organization was in a position to shut out hard coal in all cities where it had local unions, and said each action would be taken if necessary for the protection of the members who had lost their positions on account of the anthracite coal strike. This is President Morton's view of the situation: "According to all reports from Eastern mines, our men are getting the worst of it, and while the miners are being reinstated, they are left out in the cold. Our organization does not propose allowing its members to be victimized, and as we cannot call a strike at the mines, non-union men seeming to be in possession of the jobs, we will attempt to secure the reinstatement of our members by shutting out anthracite coal wherever we can. "While negotiations looking toward a settlement were on we did not wish to interfere in any way, although we feared our men would get the worst of the bargain. We believe the action of the firemen and engineers in quitting work helped the miners to win their fight. "Although it is true a majority of the

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LATEST HIT ON THE POLITICAL STAGE.



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