

READY FOR THE FIGHT

Mr. Fulton Opens Headquarters in Portland.

"ALL ARE WELCOME," HE SAYS

Discusses His Candidacy, the Mays Act, and Various Other Matters of Public Interest.

"The latch string," remarked C. W. Fulton last night with the urbanity that has helped to make him the leading candidate for the United States Senate, "the latch string is on the outside. All my friends are welcome and anybody else who desires to call."

"Have many gentlemen called today?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes, and everyone of them was a fine gentleman, I assure you,"

"Any politicians?"

"There might have been, but"—and here the Clatsop gentleman rubbed his chin and tilted back in his chair—"really, I don't know any politicians. Do you?"

The reporter couldn't think of any just at that minute, so squirmed out of the difficulty by trying another angle.

"Is everything lovely, Mr. Fulton?"

"Perfectly lovely," responded that gentleman.

"And the goose hangs high," echoed W. L. Robb, who had received the newspaper man at the door.

Mr. Fulton took another complacent puff at his cigar and the reporter made bold to call him out of dreamland by poking in the question.

"And are you sure of your election?"

"Well, I'd rather not say anything about that. Really it would not become me, you know. Please don't quote me on this subject," (meaning politely "please don't ask me about it").

"But you have strong hopes of success, have you not?" Here Mr. Robb interposed for his client and replied:

"Yes, indeed, and good chances, too."

"What do you think of Mr. Geer's candidacy?"

"I do not care to discuss it," responded the Clatsop gentleman smilingly.

"What do you think of the Mays law?"

"You will have to excuse me this time, too," responded Mr. Fulton suavely. "But will you not say anything about it in a general way, without particular application to the coming senatorial contest?"

"Well," responded Mr. Fulton, following the curbs of his Havana toward the ceiling. "You may say this: I favor nominations for senator by two methods; first, at party conventions, and second, at the polls. As the latter stands now, the individual voter cannot nominate his own candidate."

"Then you do not think that nomination by petition attains the end desired?"

"The gentleman cautiously intimated that this was his opinion."

"Do you want a caucus?" asked the reporter, turning the subject.

Mr. Fulton was silent a moment, but as he could not release the gaze of the reporter without an answer, he replied:

"This matter will be decided in the course of events. It is not for me to say."

"But you hope there will be a caucus?"

The candidate smiled that he was by no means adverse to a caucus and the pencil pusher continued: "There are 12 Democratic votes in the Legislature. Will you get any of them?"

The gentleman smilingly intimated that such great good fortune would surprise him very much.

The interviewer responded that such an outcome would not be surprising to him, offering by way of explanation the winning, affable manner of the Clatsop gentleman. He mentioned the fact that nearly all the political opponents of Mr. Fulton were personal friends of that gentleman.

"Then where is the opposition to me in Multnomah County?"

This was a hard question and the reporter answered it as best he could by saying he didn't know.

"If the people of Portland," went on Mr. Fulton gravely, "will allow me, I shall show them that I stand for their interests—and I could do it before the next primaries," he added significantly by way of rounding off his sentence.

"Then you are an open river?"

"Yes, sir, most emphatically yes; don't see how I can be misunderstood on this subject, for I have given forth my views on it so often."

"I favor," and here Mr. Fulton's forefinger circumscribed a quick orbit in the air, "I favor an open channel just as far inland as we can get it. I should like to see as broad and deep and long as money can make it. We need the best avenues of commerce we can get, by land and water. Who, for example, would presume to say that the railroad down the Columbia should not have the best possible roadbed and the best possible equipment? It's the same way with a ship channel. The better it is the cheaper it costs, and transportation and the more rapid the progress of the country."

"Do you favor a referendum on the Lewis and Clark highway?"

"No; and I'll tell you why. The people approve the appropriation; that's my reason. The uncertainty that would accompany a referendum would be a great setback to the Exposition in view of the effort Oregon is to make to secure the aid of other states."

"Many Western Legislatures will begin their sessions this month," remarked the reporter.

"Just so," responded Mr. Fulton promptly, "and therefore we should not delay in Oregon."

"Do you think a referendum will be required?"

"That's as difficult for me to answer as for any other man. As I said, I believe the people of the state would vote for the appropriation. I understand that the Fair bill is already drafted, urging the Governor to call a special election if a referendum is required."

"Yes, and within 60 days after the petition for a referendum is filed," added the reporter.

"Let's see," calculated Mr. Fulton, "that means not more than five months after adjournment of the Legislature, doesn't it?"

"The calculation was duly verified and Mr. Fulton sufficed the anxious reporter."

"Five months; that would be a long time to wait, wouldn't it?"

"Should there be any riders on the Fair bill?"

"Not a rider," and a decided look came through Mr. Fulton's glasses. "Not a rider. The bill should go through on its own merits. It has merits enough to carry it."

"Do you think the Legislature should investigate the state land department?"

"Yes, sir. Honest men will welcome an investigation and as for dishonest ones, well, we don't care much about them except to find them out. In 1899 I offered to head a Legislative committee to go on a smelting tour, but the Legislature would not go into the work in a far-reaching way, so that the proposal fell through."

"You don't mean that the Governor would suffer by means of investigation?"

"Oh, no," spoke up Mr. Fulton hastily. "I made no allusion to him whatever."

"Where could evidence be secured?"

"Partly from the records of the Land Office, but in large part from outside testimony."

"Do you think state elections should be changed from June to November?"

"So, and I am credited with fathering a measure to this effect. But this is not the case. A resolution passed both houses of the last legislature for a constitu-

tional amendment to this effect. This resolution will be up at the next session for second passage and then the proposed amendment will go to the people. No, it isn't mine."

"What will be the advantage of the change?"

"November is a more suitable time than June. Besides, the state would save money."

"In what way?"

"In presidential years Oregon would not have to pay for two elections."

"And when do you think the change should go into effect?"

"For the 1904 elections. It should be voted upon in referendum before 1904, so as to be operative at that time. The State would save money thereby."

"Now," continued Mr. Fulton, and he settled himself more comfortably in his chair, for he perceived that his visitor was bent on a long stay, "there is a change in the school laws which I strongly advocate. By it the State could make use of the \$500,000 or \$600,000 of the irreducible school fund that is now idle."

"What is it?" asked the reporter, delighted by the new lead that had opened up to him.

"There is hardly a school district in the State free from debt, went on the Clatsop gentleman. 'The State would do well to lend its idle money to these districts, and to accept bonds in return, bearing say 4 per cent interest. These bonds are perfect security for the public schools are our most stable institutions. The districts are now paying 5 and 6 per cent on their indebtedness. Take the Astoria district, for example. Its indebtedness is \$50,000. It pays 5 and 6 per cent interest and this money goes East. By lending out the irreducible fund, this interest money can be kept at home, and the districts pay less on their loans. Besides, the State would get interest on a fund that is now idle.'

"But the Attorney-General has rendered the opinion that the irreducible fund cannot be loaned for less than 6 per cent."

"I know, but I think he's wrong. That rate is prohibitive. Money can be had much cheaper than that. This is the reason the big fund is doing nothing."

"Should the State appropriate for salmon hatcheries?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"Well, about \$15,000 is needed for the construction of new hatcheries and about \$15,000 annually for maintenance. In my opinion, the State should appropriate the first sum and the latter should come from licenses. No, I don't believe that the industry should pay both sums. It would not alone be benefited by the expenditure. The whole State profits from the industry."

The reporter again summoned up his courage. "How about Mr. Hermann?" he queried.

Mr. Fulton cast about him diplomatically while the reporter went on:

"He's sure of one vote at least, isn't he, his son, S. B. Hermann, of Myrtle Point?"

"Well," and Mr. Fulton smiled, "if I was the son of a man who wanted to be Senator—I'd vote for him, yes, indeed."

"Will Mr. Hermann detract from your strength?"

Mr. Fulton studied the latest curl of smoke from his Havana for an answer, but didn't find it. So Mr. Robb relieved him of the onslaught by interposing:

"Not a bit of it. In fact Mr. Hermann is for Mr. Fulton."

"How long will Mr. Fulton be in Portland?"

"All week."

"Then he won't go back to Astoria until the end of the Legislative session?"

"No; he won't go back for six years, except occasionally."

The reporter was dense, and Mr. Robb went on:

"You see, he is going to the Senate."

The interviewer caught on this time, and then returned to Mr. Fulton:

"Have any statesmen come down from Eastern Oregon?"

"I haven't seen any today."

"You will be glad to receive anybody who calls?"

"Yes."

"I am a member of the Legislature, and citizens will find me representing their interests at the coming session."

"Then you will welcome everybody?"

"Yes, but this reminds me of a story. Back in 1896 Lish Applegate—he was a droll character in many ways, you know—heard a well-known speaker address the citizens of Pendleton on political issues. Mr. Applegate got well up in front so that he could see every motion and hear every word. After it was all over I asked him how he liked the speaker."

"Well," and Mr. Fulton smiled, "he said he liked the speaker."

"What was the matter, I asked."

"Well, it was cracked at the top."

"So," resumed Mr. Fulton, "when my friends get up close to me, I hope I'll remember the same way as did 'Chimbley Rock.'"

Union County Man Is for Fulton.

"It looks to me like Fulton," said D. A. Mills, ex-Deputy Sheriff of Union County, yesterday.

"The best of the contest, and I think the majority of Eastern Oregon voters will be for him. He made a good impression when he stumped our part of the state last Spring. He cost me a good deal of him before, but he gained in our estimation at that time. Our county won't have a chance to vote for him, because its members in the Legislature are all Democrats. That's too bad for most of the Republicans of Union County, like Mr. Fulton. Did I vote for Geer's candidacy? No; nor for Wood's either. What about the people who vote for me? Well, I don't think it cuts any ice. But the Republican members from other counties will vote for Mr. Fulton. There's Senator Rand, of Clatsop, who, I think, is for Fulton. I hear Multnomah County counts opposition to him for political and other reasons. I don't see how that can be. No, I shouldn't want the Democrats to gain in Multnomah, but as for Fulton just the same."

Boy Was Only Playing Truant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—G. Bor, whose protracted absence from home resulted in the arrest of A. W. Newcomb, manager of the Zion Publishing House, and W. Reeves, on a charge of kidnapping, walked into the Harrison-street police station shortly before the case was called today. The cases against the two men were dismissed and the boy was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. He had been visiting at the home of his sister.

Rain Spoils Tobacco Crop.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The tobacco crop of the Connecticut valley, especially that grown in the open air, is not coming from the sheds in a satisfactory condition, according to the Times Hartford correspondent, and the prices which are being paid for the crop are correspondingly low. The cold and damp weather of last summer was not favorable to growing the best quality of leaf.

Want to Be Librarians.

Eighteen young women candidates presented themselves yesterday at the Public Library for examination, to try for two vacancies as assistant librarians. Under Miss Ison, twelve of the candidates failed to pass, and the following survived the ordeal with flying colors: Miss Nellie Sox, Miss Minnie Harradon, Miss A. W. Jones, Miss McMillen, Miss Julia Spencer and Miss Mary Wood.

Four Babies at a Birth.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 5.—Rivals of the famous Ormsby's quartet were born in Toledo today, and Mrs. Stanislaus Spychal, 50, and the mother of the infants, three of whom came last night, and the fourth today. The mother and her quartet are doing well, and are strong.

BECAUSE HE TOLD A LIE

SALOONKEEPER WILL PROBABLY LOSE HIS LICENSE.

Council Committee Recommends That Permit Issued to Man Who Told Untruth Be Revoked.

For telling a bold-faced lie to Councilman Bentley, C. Brown, a saloonkeeper at 24 Everett street, was practically deprived of his license by the liquor license committee of the Common Council yesterday afternoon. Brown had been occupying the place formerly owned by

C. W. FULTON WILL SOJOURN IN PORTLAND THIS WEEK.



"THE LATCH-STRING IS ON THE OUTSIDE—EVERYBODY WELCOME."

Sketches from life by Lute Pease.

Henry Gallet, to whom a license had been refused. Just what the nature of the lie was no one knows except Bentley, and he declines to reveal the secret. It is said, though, that Brown convinced him that he would conduct a respectable saloon in the heart of the Whitechapel district. The resolution was presented and approved by the entire committee—Sigler, Bentley, Cardwell, Fiegl and Zimmerman. It will be brought before the Council Wednesday.

"This fellow," said Fiegl, "tends me to believe that we should change our method of endorsing applications for licenses. At present we approve them either in the office, or not by the committee-room. I am frank to confess that whenever I see the name of a fellow-Councilman on the list of applicants, I am ready to sign it, although I may know nothing about the applicant. To prevent such mistakes in the future we should make a rule that the applications should be considered at the regular meetings of the committee and not by the members individually. Henry Lau, who is running the saloon of Frank May, to whom we refused a license, would never have been permitted to reopen the place if his application had come before us as a committee."

"I signed it," said Cardwell, "because I saw two signatures on it, and he promised to conduct a decent saloon and to have no women around."

"He did," asked Fiegl. "I can tell you that he did not keep his promise. I went down to Second and Couch streets last night, and I found the same old May place. There were women there, and there was disorder, too."

Further discussion was stopped by the presentation by A. Moulton of a petition for a license to open a saloon on Davis street between Third and Fourth. The place he has selected is the once notorious Mint saloon. Moulton had previously been refused a license, but he promised that if he were allowed to begin business he would keep a "straight house."

"No combination house—no upstairs rooms," asked Fiegl.

"No room except the one in which I sleep."

"That must be entered from the street," was the stern order of Fiegl. "All inside stairways leading to the second story must be torn out and so must all the rooms if you agree to do that I will vote to grant you a license."

"I will do that," said the applicant.

"Take care that you do," was Fiegl's farewell admonition. "If you don't you'll hear from me. I'll drop around to see you some night and I won't send you word that I am coming."

"I'll be there, too," added Bentley.

Cormick & Tobin asked for a license at 42 North Third street, the location of a saloon formerly owned by one of the worst places in the North End, the renewal of the license for which was refused a short time ago. E. Meyer said the new firm would conduct a better house, but all the committee except Cardwell flatly refused to grant the application. Cardwell alone signed it.

Mr. Blizlet, a member of the firm which is conducting the new saloon, appeared before the committee and stated that he had no connection whatever with the Paris House, as had been reported.

He did conduct a bar under the license issued to him as proprietor of the Cosmopolitan saloon, but he was not aware when he opened the bar that he was subject thereby to another license. He was perfectly willing to pay for the quarter during which he operated and he was also perfectly willing to pay a fine for any violation of the law of which he might have unknowingly been guilty. He invited police inspection of all his saloons. The offer to pay the last quarter was accepted and a new license was granted. Licenses were also issued to Penny & Busby, 124 Grand avenue; C. F. Hamerlynck, Front and Jefferson streets, and Teresa Guglielmo, 335 First street, and at the southeast corner of Second and Couch streets.

During the discussion and the presentation of applications Fiegl's motion to establish a rule to have all such petitions considered at the regular meetings of the committee was lost sight of and no

MIGHT REDUCE INTEREST

BROKER SUGGESTS NEW FINANCIAL SYSTEM FOR MULTNOMAH.

Would Issue Warrants Bearing 4 Per Cent Interest Instead of Bonds and Effect Great Saving.

A broker who has handled quite a number of County warrants said yesterday, referring to the offer of Maegley & Co. to pay 14 per cent premium for warrants: "The county should pay only 4 per cent interest instead of 6 per cent, which would save the taxpayers over \$800 a year. The banks are getting millions of money at 3 per cent on time loans, and the county can borrow money enough to pay all of the outstanding warrants for 4 per cent. It is a better scheme than bonding the indebtedness. You cannot sell bonds unless they run for a long time, and this makes the interest come high. The Legislature ought to authorize Multnomah County to borrow money at 4 per cent, and issue warrants as security. There are plenty of people who would be glad to lend \$500, \$10,000 and even \$20,000. The warrants could be issued say for \$100 each, redeemable at any time. They could be listed the same as warrants. As fast as the money is borrowed, the warrants would be retired in their order and the county can make new loans whenever necessary. It would simply be a case of paying 4 instead of 6 per cent interest, and would differ from a bonding scheme in the fact that the warrants would be taken up as they were due whenever money is available, instead of being out and drawing interest for a stipulated number of years. The city bonded its floating indebtedness for 20 years and has to pay interest on the whole amount for that entire length of time, aggregating about \$50,000. At the end of the period it still owes the full sum of the principal. The Legislature should also authorize the county to levy a tax of 1 cent on the dollar to recover \$200,000, say, \$50,000 or more. The County Commissioners should not be permitted to expend in a year more than the amount of taxes collected."

NEEDS MORE JAILERS.

Sheriff Storey Thinks County Should Provide Him Another Assistant.

Sheriff Storey thinks there should be an assistant jailer in the County Jail at a salary of about \$75 per month, payable out of the general fund. At the present time there is only one jailer who is on duty for 24 hours every day in the year. He is paid by the Sheriff out of the money received by the latter from the county for boarding prisoners. The Sheriff states that if Jailer Jackson has a deputy under him the salary must be paid the county. Sheriff Storey may ask the Legislature to pass an act providing for an additional jailer for Multnomah County. Under the present system when the jailer is absent the jail is unguarded except by trustees. If the jailer steps out for a little while, trustees are left in charge. There are now three trustees confined in the prison besides other desperate criminals, and it is not safe to leave them in care of trustees. In Seattle, the Sheriff states, there are three jailers.

HE KEPT HIS MINE.

Suit for Value of Mineral Claim—Owner Refuses to Sell.

The Dixie Queen Mining Company has filed an attachment suit in the State Circuit Court against A. A. Pompe, a resident of Toledo, Ohio, to recover \$200. The complaint sets forth that on July 5, 1902, Pompe entered into an agreement that in consideration of his receiving 17,000 shares of stock in the company of the value of \$1 per share, he would convey to the company a claim owned by him known as the U. S. LeRoy, or the Pearl Lode, situated in the St. Helena mining district in Skamania County. It is further stated that the Dixie Queen Mining Company entered into possession of the claim and performed the assessment work for the year 1902, and made permanent improvements, and that Pompe afterwards repudiated his contract. The value of the assessment work and improvements is alleged to be \$250.

RENT WILL INCREASE QUICKLY.

Guardian of Minor Child Asks Permission to Lease Property.

Moses L. Tichner, guardian of Henrietta M. Tichner, a minor, yesterday petitioned the County Court for leave to lease the old Levi White property at the corner of Twentieth and Gilson streets to the North Pacific Sanatorium for five years. The rent is to be \$125 per month until November 1 next, and \$500 per month after that time. The petition is to be permitted to make improvements and erect new buildings, and is given the option of buying the property for \$30,000 when the lease expires. The minor owns one-third of the property and L. and Gertrude White the remainder on third each. They agree to the lease. Dr. R. C. Coffey leased the property in June, 1901, for \$125 per month for a sanatorium with the privilege of purchasing this year for \$20,000, but he relinquished his right in favor of the new contract.

Widow Has Life Interest.

The will of Robert Shortell, who died on January 1, was admitted to probate in the County Court yesterday. W. O. Van Schuyver was appointed administrator. The estate is valued at \$4000 and consists of \$1200 deposited in a bank, and 40 acres of land, including a house, which is bequeathed the interest and third each of the property during the remainder of her life, and at her death the estate goes to Hattie Van Schuyver, a grandchild. The will was executed in 1897, and was presented to the court by Attorney N. D. Simon.

Will Announce Decision Soon.

The Judges of the State Circuit Court are working on decisions which they will probably announce next Monday when the new term begins. There are several important cases under consideration, the principal one being that of P. A. Marquam vs. the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. There are already about 20 cases on the trial calendar and over a

Money to Aid Astronomy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A gift of \$500 to the Harvard Astronomical Observatory from the income of the Carnegie endowment fund has made possible an exhaustive research on the part of Harvard's authorities among the vast collection of photographic plates which the university has in stock, says a Cambridge, Mass., dispatch to the Times. The gift, although small, will undoubtedly be succeeded by a larger one, as the research is successful, so that it promises to result in some of the most important discoveries perhaps, that has been made in astronomical circles in many years.

Price Is Down to One Cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Mail and Express, which heretofore sold for two cents, today appeared as a one-cent paper.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEAST.

A New Tourist Service Inaugurated by the O. R. & N.

If you are going to St. Louis, Memphis and other Southern points, better call on the O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington, and ask about the new tourist service inaugurated by the O. R. & N. via Denver and Kansas City.

Drainage of the Liver, with constipation, induces the complexion, indigestion, sallow skin. Carter's Little Liver Pills remove the cause.



Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, Iowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Overshadowing indeed is the success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—compared with it, all other medicines for women are experiments.

Why has it the greatest record for absolute cures of any female medicine in the world? Why has it lived and thrived and done its glorious work among women for a quarter of a century? Simply because of its sterling worth. The reason that no other medicine has ever reached its success is because there is no other medicine so successful in curing women's ills. Remember these important facts when a druggist tries to sell you something which he says is just as good.

A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—My trouble was with the ovaries; I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headache. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work for three or four days; I worked in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse."

"At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them—Yours truly, ADELAIDE PRAHL, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City."

Women should not fail to profit by Miss Adelaide Prah's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so certainly will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure others who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. Address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free and always helpful.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pink