CENTRAL IDAHO

Its Growth Dependent Upon Irrigation Development.

The Mormon Settlement of South eastern Idaho-Their Character and Achievements-Their Social Practice, Etc.

By a Staff Writer. BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 16.—My lust letter, as I recall it, closed with of transportation in reimmigration, with special reference to the conditions and interests of Central Idaho. The matter is one of importance, but there is, connected with the progressive movement of the country an interest of greater importance, namely, that of irrigation. Much of the cultivable part of Central Idaho-by far the larger part of it-lies high and dry, and erefore under natural conditions worth little excepting for a few months of grazing each year. That it has larger and more profitable possibilities is plain, but before they can be enjoyed the irrigationist must get in his work. There is not rain enough or it does not come at the right times to make the country available for the general and more profitable uses of agriculture; and if the best is to be got out of it, nature must be supplemented by art. It is not a matter of experiment, for the irrigationist has long been buey in the country in a small way, and the marks of his achievement may be traced on many eddes in highly develop gurdens, wide pastures of alfalfa, and in puntless productive orchards. The soil like that of Eastern Oregon, is one of marvellous productive power. It is a highly vitalized volcanic ach, bearing precisely the elements demanded by advanced agriculture. Bring to it the fructifying waters, tickle it with husbandry and it laughs with abundance. No better country lies anywhere under the sun.

And in its estuation and general conditions it is a country made to the order of the irrigationist. Either lightly or heavily rolling everywhere, backed always by mountain watersheds holding the Winter snows until well into the Summer. mding in reservoir sites and so lying as to give the principle of gravity a working chance, it asks for nothing but a cembination of some capital and much energy. And it is not asking in vain, for every season witnesses a noticeable addition to the irrigated area and a corresponding increase of working population and of commercial production. The growth of Central Idaho during the past few years in population and wealth is almost a precise register of the progress of practical irrigation work. Naturally, enterprise in this Oregon Short Line road, for neither capital nor immigration will in these days go far from transportation. The growth of Idaho is not general; it clings to the skirts of the railroad; in everything excepting mining and stockraising it is within the narrow zone which may be traced by following on the map the dotted lines which mark the track of the Iron

cy of the National Government. There is disposition to wait upon the movements of the Interior Department. The Government, no doubt, will do something for the other semi-arid districts; but its operations will be slow and its work will in the nature of things be limited to one or two localities in each state. It is impossible that it can undertake a universal system of works in any state or relieve private enterprise and private interest of their responsibilities. For any particular district to wait upon the movements of the Government will amount practically to a postponement of the day of its de-

Within the past few months I have looked over the irrigation situation in the three states of Oregon, Washington and Idahe pretty thoroughly, and as the result study I am fearful that the country in its immediate brigation interests is more likely to lose than gain from the irrigation policy of the Government. I find that communities and even individuals in many district who, before the National irrigation policy was announced, were planning to work out their own salvation, are now resting upon their oars in the hope-certain in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand to be disappointed-that the official agents will light upon their particular section of country. I find, too, that much money which, under normal conditions, would be expended in practical irrigation work, is being put out in one form or another of what may be called "lobby" effort. In other words, there is a disposition to relax the nerve of individual or community self-dependence and to lean upon the Gov ernment. It is, truly, a dangerous mood, and if it shall become universal or anything like it, it is bound to postpone the era of irrigation for regions like this of Central Idaho, whose fortunes, both immediate and ultimate, are totally depend-

About the best thing to be expected from the Government in its irrigation operations is the practical exploitation of methods. Ancient as irrigation practice is-and it is older than the pyramids-it is still new as a practical science. There are almost as many tentative plans of irrigation practhere are engineers in the country, but there is not one man in the whole engineering profession who can Marmon communities and representing claim to have reduced irrigation to its final and scientific basis. No private company, much less any individual, can afford to exploit the many proposals look-ing to the simplification and cheapening. That the Idaho Mormons have discarded of irrigation practice, but the Government has a longer purse, and it can well afford to carry forward experiments and demonstrations which the whole world of semi-arid America is eagerly waiting for, a law-abiding and orderly people is a Government ought, with the great matter of record; that they are subsum at its disposal for irrigation work. to be able in this way to aid every owner of an acre of irrigable land; this is within reason; but that it will do much for the profit of individuals by the creation of ical record of the Mormon counties is special trrigation works is very much to a point of special interest. In the main, he doubted. In irrigation as in other they are Republican, but everywhere they matters, it is the community and the in- divide into parties and conduct the rivaldividual which depends upon itself and ries of both local and general politics

which reaches out for itself that will precisely as do other people. In the remake the surest and greatest gains; for, after all is said and done, irrigation must semi-arid West-particularly in the great the church influence would, beyond land shall be more serious than it is now; but for every acre redeemed and made more so than with any other body of fruitful by the wholesale process there will be a hundred acres to the credit of inlividual enterprise and diligence. The Man CONCERNING GOVERNMENT AID With the Hoe is and will ever be the

I will not enter the field of prophesy

respecting the future of Central Idaho in ennection with irrigation-tempting field as it is, and affording as it does an easy means of distinction. In the nature of things it is bound to be very great. The soll everywhere is potential; even its uplands, where they have been brought under ditch, yield with a prodigal abundance. The supply of available water is almost unlimited, for in addition to the local watershed which is everywhere a calculable, and in most instances a sufficient quantity, the many considerable rivers-the largest being the Snake-may be brought to pour into the thirsty re gions an unlimited and unfailing flood. It will take time and capital and courage and industry and skill; but these things belong to the American condition and character and they will not be lacking. And when the lands of Central Idaho have been brought to their own, where now there is a scattering population of some sixty-and-odd thousands, there will be the third part of a million; and the field is wide enough and fruitful enough to yield them bountifully of all material

The Marmon communities of Southeastern Idaho are giving the world an object lesson in the work of practical irrigation. I cannot speak of their achievements from the basis of personal and direct observation. I have seen only so much of their country as presents itself to one who sits at a car window, but even this limited and fleeting ginnee was intensely interesting and has prompted diligent inquiry during the few days of my stay here. The southeastern countles partake of the general character of Central Idaho and Utah, lying in the same semi-arid belt, sharing in the same intermountain climate, holding in their soils the same organic elements. That in this district of comparatively limited space there has developed a large population and a large and profitable agricultural industry is due to a variety of causes, but its method is that of working the soil with the aid of irrigation water. Those who have seen the farm gardens of Utah cannot fail to hold in their minds a memory that will aid them to understand what Southeastern Idaho is like. It is an ideal picture of domestic thrift, a picture lacking in no material element of community welfare. What the Mormons have done others can do, or else we must confess that somewhere in their system there is a power which makes them materially, at least, a superior peo-

This Mormon population of Idaho is

interesting from many points of view, line is as yet limited to the vicinity of the and not least from its highly effective working organization. It was made up originally and has been constantly recruited by picked men and women. The church does not consent that its people shall wander unguided through the world. As in the days of old, its captains of thousands, of hundreds and of tens, keep account of the capabilities of those under them, and by one form of influence or another guardian their conduct. If there is to be a movement upon a new section In Central Idaho, as in Eastern Oregon, of country, it is not allowed to "work there is fust now a vast deal of specu- itself out" by careless and unorganized lation respecting the new irrigation poli- processes. The land le first spied out; its character and needs are determined; "scheme" for every district and-what those sent into it are chosen for their appears to me a very dangerous sign-a adaptability for the work to be done. It is no haphazard and straggling immigration, but the orderly movement of an organized industrial army. To each man Maho as it will for Eastern Oregon and is assigned his special place and duty, and to it each goes with the force of a disciplined mind and spirit. It is a community actuated by the spirit of socialism, but without its embarrasements and limitations. The people are not co-partners; they do not work in common nor share in common; literally they are brethren. The family spirit prevalis in all their operations, yielding at every point co-operation instead of antagonism, making the strength which obtains when many combine in a common purpose. If anywhere there is physical or moral weakness, there is to meet and counteract or support it the authority and sympathy of the family spirit. I am glad to be able to add that the social practice of the Mormon population of Idaho does not differ from that of the American world in general. It is declared and believed to be true that there is not among the 40,000 or more of Idaho Mormons an instance of plural marriage; and it is also declared and is probably true that the standard of social and domestic purity among them is exceptionally high,

> I have been interested to inquire into the political attitude of this Mormon element, for it makes a large figure in the numbers of the Idaho people and easily where intense prejudice is involved, I have met with many sorts of response. It is a case where the inquirer may easily get any kind of information he wants. One man will tell you that the Mormons are a league of blind devotees subject implicitly to the will of leaders who have the purposes of the devil plus the address and diplomacy of archangels; that in all mattern the action of the individual is subordinated to the will of those set over him by the church; that in every way the Mormon population is a menace to the interests of Idaho; that it is destined to drive all non-Mormons from the state; that it grasps after political power and is bound to gain and to wield it to the ruin of every interest which declines to accept the domination of the Mormon hierarchy, others will give you another and very different report, bearing testimony to the industry, thrift and social merit of the them as among the highly effective and worthy elements of the state life. And of the two reports, I am convinced that the That the Idaho Mormons have discarded polygamy is nowhere denied; that they are industrious and thrifty and that they are doing a great work in the development of the country is plain; that they are

> ject to the influence of their leaders is

probably true, but that they are mere

tools of the will and purpose of their

leaders is probably not true. The polit-

cent election it is worthy of note that the ticket espoused by the leader of the for the most part be a community or an church in a county overwhelmingly Morindividual concern. Wholesale enter- mon was beaten. In a crisis-especially prises will do something to fructify the in a crisis related to Mormon interestsfuture when the need and the hunger for doubt, be a very potent thing; but there is no reason to believe that it would be people religiously affiliated. There is unquestionably a Mormon vote in Idahoprecisely as there is a Catholic vote, a Methodist vote and a no-church vote in every state in the Union. The wicest nen of Idaho-men who have no special notives of sympathy with or for the Mormons-are in no terror of the church power.

OREGON STATE ASYLUM.

Interesting Facts Shown by the Blennial Report.

SALEM, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—The bien-ial report of the board of trustees of the insane asylum recommends that counties be required to pay a portion of the expenses of patients who are not insane and who are not, therefore, prop-

erly state charges. The report says: The number of patients treated exceeds that if any previous period. This, to some extent, is due to the continued practice of the county officers in committing to the asylum the aged and infirm, and the temporarily instance through intemperance and the option habit. Many of these parients are properly county charges, and for whose support they should be responsible. The aged and infirm, if discharged, have no place to go, and, being without means for their support, are soon recommitted. While the state is able to maintain them at a less per capita cost than the county, there is no good reason why the countles should not bear a portion of the excense of caring for this class of patients.

We most respectfully suggest your consideration of this matter and the enactment of some measure providing that the counties shall refund to the state the expense of the care of the patients who are committed to the asylum by reason of their infirm and aged con-dition, or through intemperance and the oplum habit. The asylum medical corps should have the authority to determine those patients who are properly chargeable to the countles.

The recommendations of the superin tendent of the asylum for appropriations are as follows:

Maintenance-Based on the net_increase of copulation during the last 22 months, it is fair to assume an increase during the next two years of 120, provision for whose main-tenance for that period, with insane and idiotic nd, would amount to \$324,000.

Lighting—The lighting of an institution of such size is a very important item, and, as both gas and electricity are used for such jurpose, these with the control of the such jurpose. purpose, these, with the necessary fixtures and supplies are estimated to cost, under the present contract, \$15,800.

Returning patients—As a small balance will doubtless be found by January 1, 1968, in the

fund appropriated for the expense of return-ing patients to their homes, less is asked for this time, \$1000. Library and amusement-A similar reduction

is made in the estimate for the library and musement fund, as the library for the pa-ents is now well supplied, \$1000. Miscellaneous-Exhibit "A" for \$16,300; exhibit "B" for \$4878, and exhibit "C" for \$43,-500 are further amplified by detailed enumeration of items, which are mostly self-explanatory. Beference, however, will be further made

to some presented in the last report.
Fire walls in attic-in case of fire in the attic of the main building, no nindrance exists to the swift and direct passage of the flames through the entire structure, which would quickly baffle all human efforts to save any portion of it, with seriously increased danger to the inmates, especially at night. Fire walls between the several wings would measurably stay the progress and give time to battle with the fire, as well as to notably increase the bilities of saving lives, considerations which surely require no more elaboration. For

this only \$500 is required.

Locks-More than once attention has been called to the worn and dangerous condition of such of the original supply of locks for the doors of patients as have not been replaced. They are unreliable, and, in many instances, almost inoperative, and surety not only constia constant menace to the safety of the helpless patients, especially if a fire should occur dur-ing the night. For this much needed repair is asked \$1000. tute a discreditable annoyance, but also a Closed cottage-To receive and care for the

ordinary net increase in population, more room will be needed. For passons which readily suggest themselves, it is wisest and best to erect additional wards at the Cottage Farm, rather than the main building. To construct and furnish a closed cottage there is a necessity, and for that purpose is asked \$18,000.

Quarantine building—A long and urgently needed feature has been partially supplied by the construction of one-half of the quarantine building, thus providing for one sex in ar emergency. The other portion constitutes just as essential a requirement, and for this construction and furnishing the sum of \$1500 is

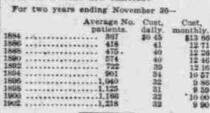
Dining-room, Cottage Farm-The congregate dining-room system has been operated very satisfactorily at the Cottage Farm, although its complete success has been grevented by the fact that the population surpasses the accommodations. This troublesome condition will be surely increased beyond any practical management, with the inevitable additional population socupying the needed cottage, and more dining-room space must be secured. An aidi-tion to the present dining-room must be built, which can be conveniently done, and for this

is asked the sum of \$4000.

Barns—The horse barn and cow barn at the main building have long been inadequate, the former also being insecure, and the latter un-hygicale. For the purpose of building a horse barn of sufficient capacity, and to replace the present structure, which has long been in danger of falling, the sum of \$8500 is asked for. For the cow barn, to replace the present out-of-date, cramped and crowded structure, the sum of \$6500 is asked.

Lavatories The condition of the lavatories in all the wards constituting the original build-ing is defective, worn and unsanitary. The bathrubs are old, with unprotected edges, con-The stituting a constant source of danger to the patients. It is proposed to place tube and lavatories outside the present walls, which can lished by the construction of two dominates one of the three districts of be renewed. For this important and much-the state; and, as usual under conditions needed improvement is asked the sum of

> The gradual decrease in the cost per capita of maintenance of the state insrne asylum is shown by the following figures, which cover the 20 years of the existence of that institution. Fractions of a cent are omitted:



Labor Mayor Strikes Rocky Road. GRANT'S PASS, Or., Jan. 18.-The new Mayor of Grant's Pass, W. F. Bashor, elected on the labor union ticket, has been seated and has taken up his duties. As a majority of the Councilmen are no union the new Mayor is finding difficulty in getting his appointees confirmed. Of the six men whom Bashor appointed for various city offices, only one was confirmed. One matter of particular importance that was decided at the last meeting, was the reduction of the city tax from 7 to 5 mills.

Miner's Remains Sent to Ohio. GRANT'S PASS, Or., Jan. 18.—The body of J. H. Conn, who was killed in the Cleopatra copper mines, of Diamond Creek District, Del Norte County, Cal., has been brought to this city and shipped to the relatives of the deceased in Ohio. Conn was killed while at work in the lower tunnel of the Cleopatra, In attempting to set a timber the dirt above suddenly gave way and fell on the unfortunate man, crushing his life out in-stantly. He came from Baker City to

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

BILL PROVIDING THEREFOR IN-TRODUCED IN SENATE.

Gives Power to Establish Quarantines and Collect Vital Statisties-County Boards.

SALEM, Jan. 16 .- (Special.) - The bill for ne creation of a State Board of Health, introduced by Dr. A. C. Smith, Senator from Multnomah County, provides for the appointment of a board composed of seven physicians, six of whom are to be ap-pointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and the seventh, a secretary, to be elected by the other six. The term of office of the six members is four years, three of the members going out ach two years. Vacancies may be filled

"The State Board of Health shall have neral supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of the state. It shall keep the vital statistics of this state, and make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes and prevention of diseases, especially of epi-demics, including those of domestic animais. It shall study the causes of mortallty and the effects of localities, em-ployments, conditions, food; beverages, habits and circumstances of the health of the people. It shall make, and is hereby empowered to enforce such quarantine regulations as seem best for the preservatien of the public health, and it shall be the duty of all police officers, Sheriffs, constables and all county officers and employes of the state to enforce such regulations, subject to the authority of the health officer."

The bill provides that the secretary shall hold his office as long as he shall faith-fully discharge the duties thereof, but may removed for cause upon a majority vote of the board. He shall receive a sal ary to be fixed by the board, and his trav-eling expenses and necessary expenses for clerical service. The members receive no compensation. An appropriation of \$5000 per year is provided for the expenses of the board.

In each county the County Judge and County Physician shall constitute a coun-ty board of health, and the County Physician shall be health officer. If in any county it is inexpedient to have a County Physician the Judge shall be health officer. The county health officers must keep records of births, deaths, contagious and infectious diseases, and report monthly to the State Board of Health.

It is made the duty of physicians, mid-vives and heads of families to report all births and deaths to the county health of-ficer and of all persons under whose charge any infections or epidemic disease curs, to report the same. Burials can not be had until a death certificate has been procured and the transportation of the remains of persons who died from as infectious disease, except as the State Board of Health may direct, is prohibited. Violation of the provisions of the bill punishable by fine of from \$10 to \$100.

Senator Masters' employers' liability ill, Senate Bill 26, is one of the shortest oin, Senate Bill 25, is one of the shortest measures ever proposed on that subject. It provides that every railroad company in this state shall be liable in damages for any injury sustained by any employe of such corporation, as follows:

"When such injury results from the wrongful act, neglect or default of an agent or officer of such corporation supe-rior to the employe injured, or of a person

rior to the employe injured, or of a person employed by such corporation having the right to control the services of such em-ploye or the services of the employe by whom he is injured; and also when such whom he is injured; and also when such hijury results from the wrongful act, neglect or default of a co-employe engaged in another department of labor from that of the employe injured, or of a co-employe on another train of cars, of of a co-employe who has charge of any switch, signal point or locomotive engine or who nal point or locomotive engine, or who is charged with dispatching trains or trans-mitting telegraphic or telephonic orders. Knowledge by an employe injured of the unaafe or defective condition of machin-ery, ways, appliances or structures of such corporation shall not of itself be a bar to recovery for any injury or death caused "When death results from an injury to

any employe of such corporation, received as aforesaid, the personal representative of such employe shall have the right of action therefor against such corporation, and may recover damages in respect thereof. Any contract, express or implied, made by any such employe to waive the benefit of this section or any part thereof shall be null and void, and this section shall not be construed to deprive any such employe or his personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is now entitled under the laws of this state,

"The rules and principles of law as to contributory negligence which apply in other cases shall apply to cases arising under this act, except so far as the same are herein modified or changed.

Senate Bill No. 39, by Senator Mulkey, to provide a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation of express, telephone, telegraph and oil companies, is based upon the Ohio statute, which has been declared constitutional. If this bill should become a law the Senator should become a law, the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney-Gen-eral will constitute a State Board of Ap-praisers. In May of each year the board will ascertain the value of the property of express, telephone, telegraph and oil com-panies in this state, and in so doing they are to be guided by the total value of the are to be guided by the total value of the capital stock of the company, and such other evidence and rules as will enable the board to arrive at the true value of the property within the state in the pro-portion which the same bears to the entire

property of said companies, as determined by the value of the capital stock. The total value of the property of such corporations in the state, less the real property assessed, is to be apportioned among the countles in the proportion of the length of line of telephone and tele-graph companies in each county, and of the gross receipts of express and oil companies in each county. When the valu has been apportioned the County Assessors enter the same on their rolls and the property thus valued is taxed the property thus valued is taxed the same as other property.

Senator Sweek's bill amending the law senator Sweek's out amening the law relating to actions for damages for in-juries causing death, proposes to raise the limit of damages from \$500 to \$25,000. The law which Senator Sweek proposes to amend is section 381 of Beilinger & Cot-ton's Code. The bill is known as Senate

Representative Kay, of Marion, has presented a bill to authorize the Land Board to lend the irreducible school fund to municipalities and school districts. bill is in the judiciary committee of the House. It is an important measure. Its main provisions are as follows:

Any surplus of the irreducible school fun, university fund or Agricultural Col-

lege fund, or any other fund held by the Land Board, is to be invested as far as possible in public securities in the State of Oregon. This is to be done by the Land Board.

Before any school or municipal bonds are sold in the state, notice of their pending sale is to be given to the Land Board. The beard is empowered to purchase all or any part of such bonds, with money of the irreducible fund, university fund or Agricultural College fund. The notice of the pending sale is to be accompanied with legal opinion as to the validity of the bonds from the City Attorney, local attorney for the Land Board, or District Attorney. The interest rate is not to exceed 5 per cent. exceed 5 per cent.

A bill is in the judiciary committee of

to the laws of such country, and this acknowledgment may be made before any Notary Public of that country or other specified officers

Two bills for a mining bureau were in-roduced in the House yesterday, one by Whealdon of Wasco, and the other by Hale of Josephine. Both measures are Hale of Josephine. Both measures are in the hands of the committee on mines and mining. The Whealdon bill provides for a board of five trustees of the bureau, to be named by the Governor, and for an appropriation of \$10,000 annually. The Hale bill, drawn by W. H. Hampton, of Grant's Pass, provides for a Commissioner of Mines, who shall be a Mine In-spector, and who shall gather data about the mineral resources of the state. This bill appropriates \$15,000, and allows the Commissioner a salary of \$250 per month. This official is to be appointed by the Governor. The Whealdon bill, on the other hand, provides that the seven trustees shall appoint a metallurgist at a salary not over \$350 per month. Unlike the Hale bill, it does not require mine

The bill of the Portland Taxpayers' League to require parents or guardians of minors in the Reform School to pay \$10 per month to the state for maintenance of such charges, has been referred to the committee on penal institutions. The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Nottingham, Mr. Nottingham in-troduced another bill from the league, on similar lines, to require parents or guardians of patients in the Insane Asylum to pay \$29 per month for maintenance of such charges, provided that the patients or guardians are financially able to do This bill is also in the hands of the

A State Tax Commission is provided for in a bill introduced in the House yesterin a bill introduced in the House yester-day by Mr. Nottingham, of Multnomah. The Governor is authorized to appoint a commission of five citizens, who shall report upon matters of assessment and taxation and legislation therefor. The commission is to meet the first Monday of next July. The Governor is em-powered to fill all vacancies in the board. Five thousand copies of the report are to be printed by the state. There is a strong sentiment in favor of

The bill for a fireboat at Portland has been referred to the Multnomah delega-It was introduced vesterday Representative Nottingham a Pisher. It authorizes the City and Mt. of Portland to collect a special tax not exceeding 14 hills for acquiring a fire-

Association for rebuilding the Morrison-street bridge has been referred to the Multnomah delegation. This measure was drawn up by W. D. Fenton and was introduced in the House by Mr. It authorizes the issuance of A bill to carry out the provisions of

The bill of the East Side Improvement

the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution is with the election committee of the House. Many persons think that that amendment is operative already without statutory additions.

The measure prescribes two forms of petition for referendum. One of these is for referendum on legislative acts and One of these is the other for referendum on constitu-tional amendments. Each petition is to be accompanied by an affidavit which shall attest the genuineness of every signature. It is also to be accompanied by a full text of the measure proposed by initiative petition. The Secretary of State is to decide whether the petitioners are entitled to the referendum, but appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court from his decision. The decision of the Supreme Court is to be final. When referendum is required the Governor is to proclaim the fact. The bill then -prescribes how copies of the proposed measure or amendment are to be printed on the ballots of election. Election is to he held in the regular manner.

A State High School at Burns is the object of a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Test, of Malheur. The measure appropriates \$10,000 from the general funds of the state for the school, the money to be paid in four annual install-ments. The board of directors is to consist of the County Judge and two County Commissioners, the County Treasurer and the County School Super-Intendent. The money is to be expended under the direction of this board. The bill cites the fact that citizens of Harney County are remote from the regular educational institutions of the state, and that many of them are therefore unable to attend them. This is the first measure of the kind that has yet appeared. Strong opposition will undoubtedly grow up around the bill, as the sentiment against small state schools seems to be decided among many lawmakers. In view of Governor Chamberlain's utterances in his inaugural address he cannot be expected to support the bill, although he and Mr. Test are Democrats,

A bill to regulate fees of county officers has been presented by Representa-tive Burleigh, of Wallowo. Some of the fees are noted as follows: Affidavit, 50 cents; official certificate, 50 cents; attesting assignment of mortgage, 25 cents; attesting citizenship papers, \$1; acknowledgment of deed, \$1; marriage license, \$3; other license, \$1.

Appropriations of \$1000 to each county for annual industrial fairs are provided for in a bill offered by Representative Burleigh, of Wallowa. The measure provides also for creation of boards in county called "Agricultural Societies, which shall expend the money, Thes the money, These poards shall consist each of five mem bers, appointed by the Governor. issioners are to hold office for four

A bill to raise the salary of the County School Superintendent of Multnomah from \$1500 to \$2500 per year is under consideration by the delegation from that county. The measure is a long one, prescribing in detail the duties of the Superintendent. The Superintendent and the County Court are to be a board for laying off the county into convenient districts. The bill defines the conditions under which certificates and permits to teach may be issued. It provides also for the apportionment of school funds between the districts.

Representative Kay, of Marion, has a hill in the judiciary committee of the House to make the salaries of public employes subject to garnishment

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth, He sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrz. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colle and diarrhoes.

Ayers

Cherry Pectoral What would you do the next time you have a hard cold if you couldn't get the House relating to execution and acknowledgment of deeds in any foreign country, and the curing of defective deeds, powers of attorney, or other instruments for the conveyance of lands or any interest therein.

If a deed he executed in any foreign If a deed be executed in any fereign country, it may be executed according this over.

NONUNION MEN INJURED

RESULT OF STREET FIGHTING AT ABERDEEN, WASH.

Sailors' Union Refused to Let Schooner Solano Leave Port-

Police Afraid. ABERDEEN, Wash., Jan. 18.-(Special.) -The trouble between union sailors and so-called scabs which began with the re-

fusal of the Sallors' Union to allow the schooner Solano to sail, culminated about midnight in a collision between the forces. Pive nonunion men were severely wounded, one of them being William Kehoe, who has the contract for loading the schooner Benleia, owned by Turner, of San Francisco, who owns the Solano, Revolvers were drawn during the melee, but no shots were fired. Kehoe was followed across-Heron-street bridge by a howling crowd, who pelted him with sticks. A policeman saved him from more serious injury.

There were five different scrimmages be tween the union and nonunion men. The police seemed afraid of the crowd and made no arrests, but warrants will be issued for some of those who made the attack. The saloon district, where the fighting took place, was in a frenzy of excitement for several hours. The injured men are: W. Kehoe, Joseph Spellesey, Willlam Cowdy, Chris Berg and a man unknown. No union man was injured.

HUSTLING FOR NEW OFFICE. Baker County Men Who Want to Help the Mines Out.

BAKER CITY, Or., Jan. 18,-(Special.)-A lively contest is brewing in this county over the position of state mining inspector, or commissioner of mince, as the case may be, pending the action of the Legislature on the bills already introduced and to be introduced. The candidates for the position from this county will be Seymour H. Bell, of Sumpter, and Paul E. Poindexter, of this city. Neither gentleman is particular about the title to be given to the office, so long as the Legislature creates the new position and gives the Governor the power to appoint some competent man to fill the place.

It is understood that Mr. Bell will have he backing of Representative Robbins, of this county, who, by the way, will probably introduce a bill providing for the inspection of mines. The mining men generally are in favor of the appointment of a state mining inspector, although there may be some opposition from this part of the state to the creation of the office of commissioner of mines, provided the commissioner is given authority over sale of mining stock as provided in the Booth and Myers bills. The mine owners are all greatly interested in the matter of legislation regulating the mining

influential lobby at Salem during the es Both Mr. Bell and Mr. Poindexter have

a host of friends in this part of the state who will champion their respective causes, so that a lively contest may be looked for in the event of the Governor having the right to name a man for commissioner or inspector. Mr. Bell is now in Salem looking after his interests, and Mr. Poindexter will probably be there before the end of the week.

PROMINENT PIONEER DEAD.

Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, Who Settled in Eugene in 1856. EUGENE, Or., Jan. 18.-Mrs. Elizabeth

Henderson, one of the most prominent and best-known of the ploneer women of his county, died at her home at an early hour this morning, aged % years. Elizabeth Schray was born in McClel-land, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1826, being of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage and there spent the early years of her life and received a liberal education. In

1850 she was married to E. P. Hender-

son, the young couple moving to Missouri, where they lived for one year. They then returned to Pennsylvania and settled in Waynesburg, where they remained for five years. In 1856 they came to Oregon across the plains, and upon arrival here settled in Eugene, where for three years Mr. Henderson held the position of president of Columbia College. They then removed to California, where they remained for three years, and returned to Oregon for

Mrs. Henderson was the mother of seven children, four of whom are living-Mrs. Marietta Thurston and E. K. Henderson, of Eugene; Melvin Henderson, of Palsies, and Charles Henderson, of Silver Lake. There are also five grand-children living. Mr. Henderson died in 1832. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon.

PASTOR PREVENTED PANIC.

Church Was on Fire and People Excited-Loss \$1500.

HOISE, Idaho, Jan. 18,-A sensational fire curred in the First Methodist Church this evening while services were in prog-ress. Rev. I. F. Reach, the pastor, had just announced his text and was opening his sermon, when a burst of smoke and fiame shot up into the auditorium from a register in the main sisie. Instantly there was great excitement. The church was packed and for a moment there was im minent danger of a panic, but Rev. Mr. Roach, raising his voice above the screams of women and shouts of men, called out that the fire was from paper that there was no danger. At the same time Junius Wright sprang forward with an overcoat and threw it over the register. The audience quieted down and quickly filed out.

In the meantime an alarm had been

turned in and the department was on hand promptly. It turned out that the small basement used for the heating apparatus was a mass of flames and the eaten up around the register. It took an hour to get the fire under control. The ter of legislation regulating the mining main floor of the church was wrecked, interests and will maintain a large and the loss being \$1500.

HOME TREATMENT

It Makes No Difference How Far You Are Away.

Our specialist in diseases of men, owing to his long experience, is able to diagnose most cases and prescribe, providing a good description is given

Although we number our patients from every state, our business is not

Dr. W. Norton Davis,

Head Physician.

confined to this continent, but we send treatment to nearly every country in the world. Not long ago a gentleman sent a letter describing his case and also a money order from Paris, France, and asked us to send him treatment, reing that we had cured a certain gentleman who was a friend of his. Another gentleman, residing in the prov-

ince of Posen, Germany, wrote, saying that he had seen our advertisement and would like to have us send him treatment for stricture, if we were not afraid to trust him across the sea. We sent treatment by mail, and in sixty days received a letter saying he had sent a postoffice order by same mail, and that our treatment had cured him entirely. He incidentally remarked that he believed the specialists of the United States, were far superior to those in Germany. We patients in Australia, Sandwich Islands and in the Philippines.

Treatment Different From Others

We prescribe for each individual case. Any benefit received from treatment is part of a permanent cure, as we give no temporary stimulants, and our methods are all original.

Stricture

Our treatment dissolves the stricture at night during sleep without pain, allays all pritation, removes all discharge, absorbs any obstruction in the urinary passage and restores all parts to a natural condi-

Syphilis

We give no dangerous minerals to drive the virus to the interior, but treat this hidcous disease, eradicating it entirely from the system by means of harmless blood-cleansing remedies that remove the very last taint of the disease.

"Weakness" What is commonly called "weak-

ness" is merely a congestion of the prostate gland, causing premature-ness, loss of power, etc. Most doctors treat this trouble by means of tonics, which relieve at the time, after which the patient is in a worse condition than ever. Our patients use a local treatment at home, which restores the part to a normal condition, after which form-er strength and vigor returns, and all organs obtain their former size We desire all men who are not up

to the standard to call, if possible, and have a free and confidential talk with us regarding their condi-

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In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver kidney and stomach disorders, constitution, diarrhoes, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

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DISEASES OF MEN Blood polson, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failures. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU
FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE,
MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debinity, Varicoccie, Hydroccie, Kidney and Liver Troubles, cured without MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

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