ASK FOR LARGER SUM

Washington Requested to Give More for 1905 Fair.

JOINT RESOLUTION IN HOUSE

As Sister State Expects to Profit Equally With Oregon by the Exposition Her Appropriation Should Be Liberal.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Shelley of Lane introduced a joint resolution for an appeal to the Legislature of Washington for a larger appropriation than $100,000 for the Lewis and Clark Fair. The resolution directs the special joint committee of the Oregon Legislature to be appointed to confer with the Washington Legislature on the subject of fisheries, "to use all honorable means to induce the Legislative Assembly of Washington to make a larger appropriation."

The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon having appropriated the sum of $500,000 for the support and maintenance of the Lewis and Clark Fair, to be held at Portland, Or., in 1905; and,

Whereas, Large appropriations by the states throughout the Pacific Northwest are now essential to the success of the said Lewis and Clark Fair; and,

Whereas, It is current newspaper report that the State of Washington avers it will profit equally with the State of Oregon as the result of the holding of such fair; and,

Whereas, It is also current report that the Legislative Assembly of the State of Washington is committed to an appropriation of $100,000 only; and,

Whereas, The State of Washington having been formerly a part of the territory of Oregon, and having shared largely in National legislation effected by the United States Senators from Oregon; and,

Whereas, We believe the State of Washington to be abundantly able to make a much larger appropriation; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, that the special committee appointed by this Assembly to confer with the Washington Legislature on the subject of fisheries while at Olympia, be also authorized to use all honorable means to induce the said Legislative Assembly of Washington to make a larger appropriation than now contemplated by them for the said purpose.

COMMITTEE POSTPONES MEETING.

Fellow-Servant Law Will Be Considered by Railroads Later.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The railroad committees of the two houses were to have considered fellow-servant bills tonight, but the meeting was postponed until next Monday night. This was because A. S. Bennett, of The Dalles, and A. C. Woodcock, of Eugene, could not be present. They will advocate fellow-servant legislation before the two committees. The railroads were represented tonight by W. W. Cotton, attorney for the O. R. & N., and W. D. Fenton, R. Koehler and L. R. Fields, of the Southern Pacific. Hansbrough is chairman of the committee of the House, and W. Tyler Smith of the committee of the Senate. Hansbrough and Marsters, in the House and Senate, respectively, have introduced the same bill. Railroads are made liable for injury to an employe when this injury results from "the wrongful act, neglect or default of an agent or officer of such corporation superior to the employe injured, and also from such act of a company employe on another train or in charge of a switch locomotive. Knowledge by an employe of unsafe machinery or appliances shall not of itself be a bar to recovery for injury or death.

The following self-explanatory telegram was received here today:

"Washington, Jan. 26.—Hon. George C. Brownell, President of Senate, Salem, Or.: Have had a severe attack of stomach and bowel trouble. Am slowly improving. Will be confined to bed several days yet.

"JOHN H. MITCHELL."

The Multnomah delegation tonight considered several bills of local interest to that county. Action on the Sellwood ferry question was deferred until after the delegation has discussed the matter with the citizens of Sellwood and Albina. The delegation will hold an open meeting at Portland next Saturday night to consider this question. The subject of the Port of Portland bond issues was deferred for another week. The bill to regulate the salary and duties of the Superintendent of Schools of Multnomah County was amended so as to allow that officer $2000 per year. His salary is now $1500.

The Legislature devoted only half the day today to lawmaking, but accomplished a good deal of work, especially in the House. Four bills passed the House and nine passed the Senate. The Governor signed two bills—one for a fireboat at Portland, another for an irreducible school fund in Douglas County. Twenty-nine new bills were introduced in the lower chamber, and five in the upper.

The most notable new bills appearing in the House were:

By Murphy of Union, to establish an Industrial College at Union; by Shelley of Lane, to extend the Australian ballot to all city elections; by Olwell of Jackson, to regulate the manufacture and sale of foods and drinks; by Johnson of Grant, for a portage railroad above The Dalles; by Robbins of Baker, for a Mining Bureau; by Webster, for a fishway at Oregon City; by Miles of Yamhill, for control of now navigable streams in interests of logging.

Representative Shelley, of Lane, offered two resolutions, one for a special committee to work for a larger appropriation than $100,000 from the Legislature of Washington; the other for a constitutional amendment so that the complete reading of bills the first and second times may be dispensed with by "unanimous consent."

The House passed the following measures: To make the salaries of public officials subject to garnishment (Kay); to regulate executions and acknowledgments of deeds in foreign countries (Banks); to incorporate the town of Willamina, Yamhill County (Galloway), and to fix salaries of officers of Josephine County.

The Senate spent most of its time on what might be called "legislative grind," or the second reading of bills. Aside from this there were only two measures of important general interest. A joint memorial was adopted asking Congress to call a convention for the purpose of framing an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for election of Senators by direct vote of the people. A bill was passed placing bicycles in the same class with horses in the law for the punishment of larceny; House bills authorizing The Dalles to issue water bonds, and authorizing Linn County to maintain a ferry at Harrisburg. Charter bills for the towns of Ione, Adams and Lexington were also passed by the Senate.

The members of the Legislature from Southern Oregon counties did not arrive at the Capitol until 2:30 this afternoon, and several members have not yet arrived. The Lane and Douglas County delegation left home on a stub train made up at Roseburg yesterday afternoon. They were delayed at Junction City from 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 10:30 o'clock this morning, when their train proceeded to Salem. Senator Mulkey, who went to Ashland Friday evening, is still blockaded south of Roseburg, as is also Senator Carter.

Governor Chamberlain today signed the Portland fireboat bill and the bill for the creation of an irreducible school fund for Douglas County.

IN THE SENATE.

Nine Senators Absent at Rollcall—Several Charter Bills Passed.

SALEM, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The Senate was called to order at 11:45 A. M., and opened with prayer by Rev. W. C. Kantner, of the First Congregational Church of Salem.

The rollcall showed the following Senators present: Croisan, Daly, Dimmick, Farrar, Fulton, Holman, Hobson, Howe, Mays, McGinn, Miller, Myers, Pierce, Rand, Smith of Multnomah, Smith of Umatilla, Steiwer, Sweek, Wade, Wehrung and President Brownell. Absent—Booth, Carter, Hunt, Johnston, Kuykendall, Marsters, Mulkey, Smith of Yamhill, Williamson.

The special committee of seven on joint committeees reported favorably on House concurrent resolution No. 18, to investigate the water and light supply for the state. The Senate concurred.

Senate joint memorial No. 6, by Miller, memorializing Congress in favor of popular election of United States Senators, was adopted.

H. B. 77, providing for the operation of a ferry across the Willamette at Harrisburg, was passed.

H. B. 81, to incorporate the town of Ione, was passed.

S. B. 31, relating to running at large of stock in Marion County, was passed.

S. B. 14, by Mays, classing bicycles with horses in the law to punish larceny, was passed.

H. B. 114, incorporating the town of Adams, was passed.

H. B. 17, authorizing The Dalles to issue water bonds, was passed.

H. B. 151, by Phelps, to incorporate Lexington, Morrow County, was passed.

Bills were introduced in the Senate as follows:

S. B. 120, Steiwer—To redistrict the state. Read twice, ordered printed and referred to committee on elections.

S. B. 121, Myers—To provide for relocation of county seats. Read twice and ordered printed.

S. B. 122, Fulton—To amend the charter of New Astoria. Read three times and passed.

S. B. 123, Sweek—To prohibit games on Sunday.

S. B. 124, Sweek—To provide for construction of sewers in St. Helens.

IN THE HOUSE.

Many Committee Reports Are Disposed Of.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The House was called to order at 11:45 A. M. by Speaker Harris. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. S. Gordon.

Shelley of Lane offered a joint resolution to have the committee which will confer with the Washington Legislature as to fisheries also to confer with that body in the interest of a larger Lewis and Clark appropriation than $100,000; referred to committee on resolutions.

A large number of committee reports were received and acted on.

The following bills were introduced and were read a first and second time:

H. B. 197, Miles—For improvement of nonnavigable streams and for floating and forming of logs; referred to committee on commerce.

H. B. 198, Olwell (by request)—For a new dairy and food law, and for the election of a dairy and food inspector; referred to committee on food and dairy products.

H. B. 199, Eddy—To amend code; referred to committee on roads and highways.

H. B. 200, Eddy—To fix salary of Tillamook County Assessor; referred to Tillamook delegation.

H. B. 201, Emmett—To incorporate Merrill and Klamath; referred to committee on cities and towns.

H. B. 202, Linn—To amend Wasco charter; refered to 28th district delegation.

H. B. 203, Gault—To amend code; referred to committee on cities and towns.

H. B. 204, Judd—Relative to taxation of costs and disbursements; referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 205, Judd—To amend code; referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 206, Shelley—To extend provisions of Australian ballot to towns and cities of 2000 and over; referred to committee on elections.

H. B. 207, Shelley—To amend code, making use of liquor by minors a misdemeanor; referred to committee on alcoholic traffic.

H. B. 208, Davey—To provide for appointment of State Dairy and Food Commissioner; referred to committee on food and dairy products.

H. B. 209, by Davey—Relating to State Superintendent of Public Instruction; referred to committee on salaries of state and county officers.

H. B. 210, Davey—To amend code relating to manner of drawing juries; referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 211, Davey—To amend code relating to formation of trial juries; referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 212, Cornett—To require school boards to fence school grounds and plant trees thereon; referred to committee on education.

H. B. 213, Simmons—To protect subcontractors and materialmen on public buildings; referred to committee on labor and industries.

H. B. 214 Kay—Relative to Supreme Court opinions being furnished to litigants; referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 215, Johnson—For portage railroad between The Dalles and Celilo; referred to committee on railroads.

H. B. 216, LaFollett—To amend code; referred to committee on agriculture.

H. B. 217, LaFollett—For relief of Susan E. Jones, Eben Tiffany and Sylvia Ferill; referred to claims committee.

H. B. 218, Test—To amend code; referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 219, Orton—To amend code relating to printing of ballots; referred to committee on elections.

H. B. 220, Robbins—To create a bureau of mines and appoint governors thereof; referred to committee on mining.

H. B. 221, Robbins—To amend code relating to stockholders in private corporations; referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 222, Robins (by request)—To amend code relative to writings of deceased persons; referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. 223, Murphy—To amend code; referred to committee on salaries.

H. B. 224, Murphy—To establish Oregon Industrial College; referred to committee on education.

H. B. 225, Webster—To provide for fish way at Willamette Falls; referred to committee on fisheries and game.

H. B. 226, Orton—Relating to hours of elections; referred to committee on elections.

H. B. 18—Substitute by judiciary committee, relative to corrupt practices in elections; passed to third reading.

The following bills were read a third time:

H. B. 51, Hale—Relative to salaries of Judge, Clerk, Sheriff and School Superintendent of Josephine County; passed.

H. B. 49, Banks—Relating to execution and acknowledgment of deeds in foreign countries.

H. B. 47, Kay—Relative to garnishment on public employes; passed.

H. B. 43, Galloway—To incorporate Willamina; passed.

H. B. 65, Burleigh—To create agricultural society in every county; lost.

Adjourned.

Want to Control Salmon Catch.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 26.—Premier Prior and Attorney-General Roberts, of British Columbia, conferred with the Canadian Government officials today regarding the control of the salmon fishing in the West. The provincial authorities seek to gain entire control of the industry. They also ask that a law be enacted permitting the use of traps to catch salmon before they reach the waters of the United States. The Dominion officials gave them no reply.

AMENDMENT LAID AWAY

DAVEY'S RESOLUTION TO CHANGE TIME OF ELECTION MUST WAIT.

Because Other Proposed Constitutional Changes Are Awaiting Action by Legislature and People.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—(Staff correspondence.)—Two Senate joint resolutions for amendment of the constitution were turned down today by the House committee on resolutions, Davey chairman. The reason was that they were proposed at a time when other amendments were awaiting action by the Legislative Assembly and by the people, and any action thereon is contrary to section 2, article xvii, of the constitution. The resolutions were to change the time of state elections from June to November, and to provide that state educational and other institutions for care of sick or defective persons may be located at other places than Salem. They were adopted at the last session of the Legislature.

The constitution says, if two or more amendments should be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of said amendments separately, and while an amendment or amendments which shall have been agreed upon by one Legislative Assembly shall be awaiting the action of a Legislative Assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed.

Representative Hume expected to leave the San Francisco Hospital and start for Salem last Saturday. Today Representative Hermann received a telegram announcing that Mr. Hume's physicians had advised him to delay his departure until Monday. If he leaves San Francisco today, he is due to arrive Wednesday.

The House today passed Banks' bill relative to the execution of deeds and other instruments in foreign countries. Its purpose is to add "vice-consuls" to the list of United States officials abroad who may execute such papers. The bill also carries a curative clause for papers heretofore acknowledged before vice-consuls.

Representative Kay, of Marion, today got through the House a bill repealing the law exempting from garnishment the salaries and wages of public employes. Kay said that, under the present system, any one of the several hundred employes of the state in Salem could refuse to pay his honest debts. Representative Reed made some opposition to the measure on the ground that it was not the state's business to control the private affairs of its employes. Representative Davey thought the state should not be an agency to collect debts. Representative Eddy warmly defended the measure, pointing out that state employes were entitled to no greater exemption than persons in private employment. If public officers thought the bill burdensome, let them not run for office. Hale of Josephine wanted public employes to pay their debts just the same as other people. The vote on the measure was 48 ayes and 6 noes.

The House today voted down the bill by Burleigh of Wallowa to appropriate $1000 cash to all county agricultural societies.

SHEEP BILL IS KILLED.

The Mile-Limit Measure Is Disposed Of by the House.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The committee on agriculture, Paulsen chairman, today recommended that the "one-mile-limit" bill be not passed, and the report was adopted. The bill was to prevent sheep from being herded or grazed on the public ranges within one-half mile of possessory claims. This measure was introduced by Burleigh of Wallowa. The action of the House kills the bill. The measure was beset with opposition as soon as introduced. It was looked upon as inimical to the sheep industry.

The committee on judiciary today reported a substitute for Kramer's bill to punish bribery in a political convention. The substitute is different from the form of the old measure only in phraseology. The penalties are seven. The bill was placed on the calendar for third reading and final passage.

The committee recommended passage of Sanderson Reed's bill which relates to the proving of official documents.

Shelley's bill to license grain warehousemen was taken from this committee and referred to the committee on labor and industry.

Phelps' bill for election of Road Supervisors was reported favorably. Another bill of Phelps, to regulate the duties and salaries of District Attorneys, was reported favorably.

The judiciary committee recommended passage of Hale's bill for protection of hotelkeepers. The bill is to prohibit surreptitious removal of baggage by any person from a hotel before he has paid his bill.

Hutchinson's bill of the State Federation of Labor, to prevent overcrowding of theaters, was favorably reported in the House today by the committee on health and public morals.

The committee on cities and towns today reported in favor of bills to incorporate the State University and the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. The resolution to inspect the institution at Eugene was introduced by Nottingham of Multnomah, and for the one at Portland by Hudson of Multnomah.

WITHOUT JOURNAL CLERK.

Idaho Legislature Is Notified That Law Does Not Provide for One.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Something of a flurry was caused in the House this morning by the receipt of a communication from State Auditor Turner, of which the following is a copy:

Hon. James F. Hunt, Speaker, and the Members of the House of Representatives, Boise Idaho—Dear Sirs: A careful examination of our laws has failed to disclose any provision for a House journal clerk. Such being the case, I would respectfully suggest that a resolution passed by a two-thirds vote of the members would enable the House legally to employ a journal clerk, and authorize the Auditor to draw warrants in payment of the compensation of such employe.

I would also respectfully call attention to the fact that the House has other attaches or employes not authorized by law, but whose employment may be validated by a two-thirds vote of the members. I should be pleased to receive a certified copy of the record showing that a proper resolution has been passed providing for the employment of such attaches, or employes, in addition to those provided by law as are now employed, in order that we may act intelligently when called upon to issue warrants in payment of the compensation of these persons.

THEODORE TURNER, State Auditor.

It was stated that the positions, besides journal clerk, not authorized by law are: Committee clerks, excepting a general committee clerk, messenger and assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Such a resolution as is suggested will probably be passed. A similar communication was received in the Senate and a resolution was passed covering the point. The number of attaches in both bodies is one less than were employed two years ago.

WOULD MAKE IT A FELONY.

Senator Mays Has Bill to Send Bicycle Thieves to Penitentiary.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—There was a brief but lively debate in the Senate this afternoon over Senator Mays' bill to include bicycles in the same class with horses in the laws for the punishment of horsestealing. Senator McGinn vigorously opposed the bill, saying that man was not meant to spend all his time in the penitentiary. This bill proposes, he said, to make it a felony to steal a bicycle, though its value may be only $5. The present laws, defining grand and petit larceny, he believed to be sufficient for the punishment of bicycle stealing. He could see no reason why a person should be sent to the penitentiary because, in a sportive mood, he should steal a bicycle worth perhaps from $5 to $25.

Senator Mays answered that the same reasons which support specially severe punishments for horsestealing apply just as strongly to the stealing of bicycles. Bicycle stealing has become so common, he said, that more severe punishments are necessary under the present law of the state, which make it necessary to prove the value of a bicycle to be more than $35, in order to secure conviction of a felony. If this bill should be passed, bicycle stealing would be a felony, regardless of value, and the crime would be less frequently committed. Senator Mays said he could not understand how a member of the Legislature or any other person could speak of the stealing of a bicycle as having been committed in a "sportive mood."

Senator Kuykendall favored the bill, saying that the bicycle has ceased to be a toy, and that it is now a machine used in business. He had suffered the loss of a bicycle through theft, and he hoped to see the bill pass. Senators Sweek and Smith of Umatilla added their voices in favor of the bill, each of them making witty remarks in telling how they had lost wheels.

The bill passed the Senate, with only six negative votes.

Appointments in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 26.—Governor Morrison sent to the Senate today the following appointments, all of which were subsequently confirmed:

Immigration Commissioner—Rees H. Davis, Canyon County.

Sheep Inspector—J. C. Dressler, Ada County.

State Engineer—Wayne Darlington, Custer County.

Trustees of the Lewiston State Normal School—C. A. Doreaman, Nez Perces County; L. S. Dillon, Canyon County; C. W. Shaff, Nez Perces County; E. P. Gibbons, Nez Perces County.

R. H. Davis is editor of the Caldwell Tribune, and is one of the best-known men in the state.

INSTITUTE AT MONMOUTH.

Teachers Entertain at Dinner Prepared by Normal Pupils.

MONMOUTH, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The County Teachers' Institute was held in the Normal building Saturday. Many teachers from over the county were present. The exercises were conducted by Superintendent Starr and the senior class teaching in the training school with their classes illustrated the methods.

Principal R. C. French entertained some 70 teachers with a splendid lunch. All the cooking was done by the children who are being taught in the industrial department. They served hot biscuits, coffee, ham, cake, etc.

The institute was one of the most successful ever held here. The officers for the succeeding year are: Superintendent Starr, president; R. C. French, vice-president; Miss Nellie Burke, of Independence, secretary.

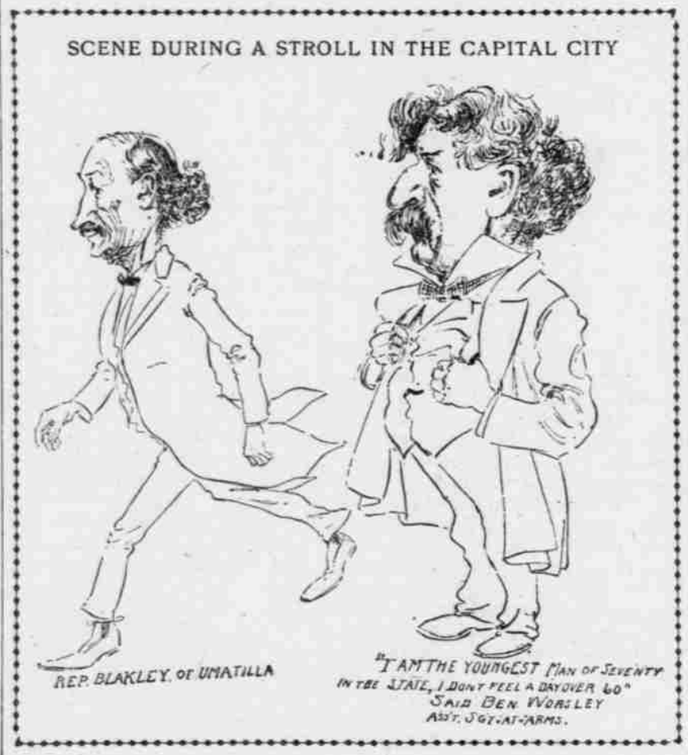
Astoria's School Tax Levy.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of taxpayers of School District No. 1 was held this evening and tax levies of 8 mills for district purposes and 3 mills for completing and furnishing the new Uniontown School were made. This will make the total levy on property inside the city limits 50 mills, segregated as follows: County and state, 15.5 mills; county school, 5 mills; Nehalem road, 2 mills; Lewis and Clark bridge, 1.5 mills; Courthouse, 2 mills; city, 10 mills; school district, 11 mills. Last year the levy was 54 mills. The board was instructed to make an effort to refund $46,000 of the 6 per cent bonds by a popular loan at either 4 or 5 per cent.

Eczema, No Cure, No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if Paxo Ointment fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

SCENE DURING A STROLL IN THE CAPITAL CITY



WILL WRITE ON OREGON

A. J. WELLS, OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC, VISITS STATE FOR DATA.

Speaks in Glowing Terms of What He Has Seen Here—His Prophecy on Population.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—"The time is not far distant when Western Oregon will contain a million people outside of Portland," says A. J. Wells, who is in charge of the literary bureau of the Southern Pacific Company in San Francisco. Mr. Wells has just completed a month's visit in Oregon and was in Salem yesterday. He has visited every part of the Willamette Valley, on each of the three lines of his company, and has made a short trip to Hood River and The Dalles, returning by boat in order to get a view of the best Oregon scenery. He is now on his way back to San Francisco, after having spent four weeks of as pleasant a time as he can remember.

The purpose of Mr. Wells' tour of Oregon was to gain information regarding this state, its resources and opportunities for development. His observations will probably be published in pamphlet form by the Southern Pacific Company early in 1904 for the purpose of supplementing the advertising work that company is already carrying on. Mr. Wells is a regular contributor to the Sunset Magazine, published by the Southern Pacific, and it is his intention to write for that periodical a series of three articles descriptive of Oregon. Each of the articles will be profusely illustrated with cuts made from the best photographs that could be procured showing typical Oregon scenes. One article will treat of the western part of the state, and the Willamette Valley in particular, another will set forth the riches of the Columbia in its commercial possibilities, its fisheries and its unsurpassed scenic beauty, and the third will deal with the conditions and future of that portion of the state which lies east of the Cascades. These articles will be of particular value to Oregon for various reasons. Not less than 15,000 copies of the magazine are circulated each month, mostly among residents of the Eastern States. The nature of the material and the manner of its publication secures it a far greater degree of attention than would be possible were the matter to be published in a pamphlet devoted entirely to advertising this or other sections of the Coast. The fact that the descriptive articles are published in a magazine printed in California will draw the more attention to Oregon.

Would Like to Be an Oregon Farmer

"The farmer is very much stirred by my visit to Oregon," says Mr. Wells. "After traveling through the principal agricultural sections of the state and seeing the many superior advantages enjoyed by the farmers of Oregon, I cannot help but feel a desire to come here and be a farmer myself. The climate and soil of this state are so perfectly adapted to so large a variety of crops and so favorable to successful dairying, stockraising or other occupations, that the conditions seem to be ideal for diversified farming. The Oregon farmer can raise almost anything. He can have his fields of wheat, his orchards of apples, pears, prunes and other fruits and can keep a herd of cows for which his farm will raise grass and clover in greater abundance than can be grown in almost any other state in the Union. The opportunities for diversified farming are better in Oregon than in any other place I know of.

"But there is something indefinable that makes Oregon an attractive place in which to live. There is something in the atmosphere, the topography of the country, the combination of all conditions which make life in Oregon exceedingly pleasant, and yet one cannot name any one thing in particular which constitutes the characteristic which gives this country its superiority.

"This is indeed a delightful place for a farmer to make his home. Every place I have gone in Oregon I have seen country homes that are ideal in all their surroundings. Each farm has its meadows of luxuriant grass and its level or slightly rolling grain fields, but there is no sameness or monotony, for every view has its background of hills and mountains. Every farm has its grove of evergreen trees surrounding the buildings, giving the home a cosy and comfortable appearance. Through every farm runs a stream of living water, pure and cold, fresh from the springs that never fail. How different your streams are from those in some of the best portions of California, where the beds of the streams show nothing but dry and heated rocks through many months of the year!

"It should be worth something—it is worth something—to live in so beautiful a valley as this. Yet pleasant surroundings are not the only attractions Oregon has for the Eastern family seeking a home in the West. There are abundant opportunities for money making and we will be surprised a few years hence when we look back and see how many of these opportunities were not appreciated. Land is now comparatively cheap—cheaper than it will ever be again. I do not believe that it will pay any man to take Government land, such as can now be obtained, when improved or partially improved land can be purchased at the prices now being asked. With cheap land and an ever widening market, the future is bright for the Oregon farmer.

Astonished at Prices for Fruit.

"I have been astonished to learn of some of the prices paid here for your best fruits. I bought two apples on the street in Portland a few days ago and the dealer charged me 10 cents for them. I inquired why the price was so high and he told me that that he paid the grower in the Rogue River country $2 a box for them. Just think of it—$2 a box. But, of course, they were not ordinary apples. There is wealth in the apple industry in those sections that can produce this superior quality of apples and as great success should attend the growing of other fruits suited to this climate.

"Yes, everything is favorable for large manufacturing enterprises in this state in the next few years. The essentials of a good manufacturing country are cheap fuel, plenty of power and an abundance of raw materials. Oregon has all of these, with an extraordinary amount of unused water power that can be very easily developed. In states the streams are either not swift enough to afford the power or the supply is irregular or the lay of the country near the rivers is such that the water cannot be easily stored. None of these objections apply to the streams of Western Oregon.

"I cannot say exactly what additional work the Southern Pacific Company will undertake in the direction of advertising Oregon. It is quite certain, however, that the company will continue the vigorous and thorough campaign already begun. One plan has been adopted in California that is proving very satisfactory in teaching the people of the East concerning the resources and advantages of that state. The company has prepared a set of stereopticon views showing the most interesting scenes in that state. A printed lecture is prepared to go with the set of views. Then the views and lecture are sent to any responsible person in the East who will agree to use them and return them. Persons who have stereopticon lanterns use the views in giving entertainments, and in that way the State of California gets a large amount of good advertising. Of course the first cost of getting up the views and lecture is considerable, but it is small compared with the amount of advertising received in return. The men in the East who use the views find it a cheap method of getting slides and material for an interesting and profitable illustrated lecture. As the cost to them is slight, they charge only a small admission fee, and the lectures are of a popular nature."

On his way back to California Mr. Wells will stop in Roseburg and perhaps in some of the more important towns of the southern counties. While he has been in Oregon he has had the assistance of Traveling Passenger Agent J. P. Jones in gathering a large amount of information regarding the resources and conditions in this state.

NORTHWEST DEAD.

Marshfield Indian Woman.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 26.—News reached here yesterday of the death by suicide of Mrs. Jacob Summers, who lived on Floras Creek, about four miles from Langlois, in Curry County. It seems that the deceased, who was an Indian woman about 60 years of age, had been brooding over the loss of a daughter, whose death occurred near Portland recently, and was very despondent.

Captain Alexander Griggs.

SPOKANE, Jan. 26.—Captain Alexander Griggs, owner of the Columbia & Okanogan Steamship Line, died at Wenatchie Saturday. He was formerly a prominent resident of Grand Forks, N. D., and was connected in early days with J. J. Hill in navigation of the Red River of the North.

Came to Oregon in 1862.

BAKER CITY, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—B. L. Gardner, an old Oregon pioneer, died at his home in Rock Creek, January 22, 1902, aged 73 years. He had resided in this county for 30 years. He came to Oregon in 1862.

Epidemic Among McMinnville Horses

M'MINNVILLE, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—A serious epidemic of distemper is affecting the horses in this vicinity. Many horses are reported as having died with a peculiar disease resulting from a slight cough, which was apparently trivial in the beginning. The cough rapidly grows worse, till the horse has a whoop that shatters its whole system, and rapidly terminates in death. Isolation is said to be the only possible means of preventing the spreading of the distemper to other horses, and cures of horses afflicted are reported as being extremely few up to this time.

Lava Dust Falls With Rain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Small patches of an extremely fine white sand or dust were seen on many asphalt-paved streets today when the rain of last night had dried. Scientists say this dust must have fallen with the rain, as anything like it was never seen here before. It is believed to have come from the volcano of Santa Maria, in Guatemala, which broke out in violent eruption on October 14, and caused the ruin of a great area of cultivated country. The theory is that the dust, being lighter than air, was carried 2000 miles from the point of its ascension.

To Develop Montana Coal Fields.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 26.—The announcement is made that the Northern Pacific Company has in contemplation the development of 1600 acres of promising coal lands lying east of Red Lodge, where the extensive fields of the Rocky Fork Coal Company are being developed. These coal deposits are among the largest in the Northwest. Henry Horn, the retiring assistant superintendent of the Northern Pacific, who will assume charge of the Northern Pacific coal property February 1, intimated at Red Lodge that such would be the case. He would not discuss the matter for publication, however.

End Lives of Dissipation.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 26.—Two bodies were found here today, death in each case having been due to dissipation, although in one case the end was hastened by laudanum. No identification has yet been made of a woman found dead in a deserted shack in a low part of town.

Edward Hawkins, formerly a locomotive engineer on the Northern Pacific, had been drinking heavily for several days. He took laudanum last night.

Merriman Succeeds Bancroft.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—W. Merriman, of this city, has been appointed city freight agent in Portland for the Southern Pacific Company, to succeed Frank A. Bancroft, who was recently appointed Postmaster for Portland. Mr. Merriman has for a number of years been freight agent for the same company in this city. Byrd Houston, of Roseburg, will succeed Mr. Merriman in charge of the Salem office.

SCROFULA

Is an hereditary disease, and one for which a tainted ancestry or blood poisoned parentage is responsible. It is transmitted through the blood and shows itself in swelling and ulceration of the glands of the neck, catarrh of the head, weak eyes, sores, abscesses and skin eruptions, with a gradual wasting away of strength and vitality. It also attacks the bones and joints, resulting in white swelling, hip disease and deformities of every kind. We see the effects of this awful blood taint every day, but it exists in so many forms that often it passes for something else and is treated as another disease.

Scrofula robs the blood of its nutritive qualities, and it becomes too poor to produce healthy growth and development, and thin, emaciated bodies and pallid, waxy complexions are the result.

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S. S. S. cleanses the blood of all scrofulous matter and tubercular deposits, and when rich, pure, health-sustaining blood is again flowing in the veins there is a gradual disappearance of all the dangerous symptoms of Scrofula; strength returns, and a complete cure is effected.

S. S. S. contains no strong minerals to further break down and derange the system, but can be taken by the very old, as well as the middle aged and young, without any harmful after effects, or the least injury to the most delicate constitution.

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