FARMERS OPPOSE IT

Daly's Anti-Trust Bill Would Hurt Them.

HOPS COULD NOT BE POOLED

Mr. Daly's Attempt to Answer Popular Demand for Anti-Trust Legislation Meets With Opposition.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The members of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association and the Willamette Valley Prune Association are alarmed over the prospect of the passage of Senator Daly's anti-trust bill. Manager James Winstanley, of the Hop Association, and R. J. Spencer, a member of the board of directors of the Prune Association, were around the Capitol today working against the bill. They say that if this bill should pass, the hopgrowers, prunegrowers and woolgrowers will be forbidden to pool their products for the purpose of getting better prices therefor.

"It would mean the loss of $100,000 a year to the prunegrowers of Marion County," said Mr. Spencer. "It would enable the dealers to drive our association out of business, and the pool has held up prices here in the last few years, when the dealers were trying to force them down."

"How would it do to except from the provisions of the bill all pools formed by producers?" Mr. Winstanley was asked.

"That word, 'producers,' is too extensive," he replied. "I don't like the bill, and think the best thing for us is to have it defeated entirely. The wheatgrowers over in the Waldo Hills managed to get considerably higher prices for their wheat by pooling and holding for bids. The mohairgrowers in Polk County have pooled their hair, and made money by it. It won't do to have that Daly bill pass."

Then The Oregonian reporter went in quest of Senator Daly.

"Senator Daly, your anti-trust bill is drawn in the interests of the dear people, isn't it?"

"Certainly it is—all anti-trust bills are."

"But, see here, two farmers, one a hopgrower and the other a prunegrower, have just been to me with the statement that the passage of your bill will cost the farmers thousands of dollars every year. What about that?"

"I don't doubt it a bit," responded the Senator from Benton, who is as warm a friend of the farmer as he is of the farmer's Agricultural College, and that means a great deal. "I can't help that. The farmers have been crying against the trusts—the whole people have been crying against the trusts—and this bill proposes to give them just what they ask for," and the Senator smiled audibly.

"I never took much stock in all this agitation against the trusts. I don't believe they're half as bad as they are represented to be. But I have heard the howl against the trusts until I am tired of it, and I thought I would introduce an anti-trust bill.

"This bill must be a good one, because it is Roosevelt's bill. It is no half-way measure, but is an anti-trust bill for all there is in it. It prohibits all combinations and pools and trusts and agreements which undertake to limit competition or to restrict trade or prevent the sale of goods or to raise or control prices. If the bill passes it will cetainly break up all trusts in Oregon, whether they are trusts formed by millionaires or by farmers," and then the Senator chuckled again.

"But you don't want to break up pools formed in the interests of farmers do you?"

"My bill is not aimed at any particular kind of trust. If one trust is bad, I don't see why all are not. If the trust principle is wrong, isn't it as wrong when it is taken advantage of by the farmer as when taken advantage of by the manufacturer?"

"Are you going to secure the passage of this bill?" the reporter inquired.

The Senator's eyes twinkled and he chuckled again.

"Why shouldn't I? The people have been demanding anti-trust legislation. This is the strongest kind of general trust legislation I know of. From what I hear I judge that some of the farmers do not want an anti-trust law half as badly as they thought they did. Some of them think that if the bill passes, they will be 'up against it' in good shape. Perhaps they are right. I shall let the bill take its course, unless I find that the people generally do not want an anti-trust law."

The first two sections of the Daly bill are the ones that worry the hopgrowers, prunegrowers, woolgrowers and wheatgrowers. They are as follows:

Section 1. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or any partnership, or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning or storm, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed; or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, combination, contract, association or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and to be subject to the penalties as provided by this act.

Sec. 2. A "monopoly" is any union or combination or consolidation or affiliation of capital, credit, property, assets, trade, custom, skill or acts, or of any other valuable thing or possession, by or between persons, firms or corporations, or associations of persons, firms or corporations, whereby any one of the purposes or objects mentioned in this act is accomplished, or sought to be accomplished, or whereby any one or more of said purposes are promoted or attempted to be executed or carried out, or whereby the several results described herein are reasonably calculated to be produced; and a "monopoly," as thus defined and contemplated, includes not merely such combinations by and between two or more persons, firms or corporations acting for themselves, but is especially defined and intended to include all aggregations, amalgamations, affiliations, consolidations or incorporations of capital, skill, credit, assets, property, custom, trade, or other valuable thing or possession, whether effected by the ordinary methods of partnership or by actual union under the legal form of a corporation or an incorporated body resulting from the union of one or more distinct firms or corporations, or by the purchase, acquisition, or control of shares or certificates of stock or bonds or other corporate property or franchise; all corporations or that have been or may be created by the consolidation or amalgamation of the separate capital, stock, bonds, assets, credit, properties, custom, trade or corporate or firm belongings of two or more firms or corporations or companies are especially declared to constitute monopolies within the meaning of this act, if so created or entered into for any one or more of the purposes named in this act; and a "monopoly," as defined in this section, is hereby declared to be unlawful and against the public policy, and any and all persons, firms, corporations or association of persons engaged therein shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in this act.

Section 3 applies to manufacturers who attempt to drive out competition or injure competitors.

Section 4 prohibits sales at less than cost for the purpose of injuring competitors.

Section 5 provides a fine of from $200 to $5000 for violation of the act.

Section 6 prohibits persons who are engaged in buying or selling from forming pools to control or limit trade, or to boycott or threaten to boycott competitors or others who buy from them or any other person.

Section 7 provides for the forfeiture of franchises by any corporation found guilty of violating the act.

Section 8 requires corporations to make statements to the Secretary of State when required, showing whether they have entered into any agreement in violation of the act. A false statement in the answer to the demand is made punishable as perjury.

The remaining sections provide for the prosecution of persons who violate the act.

IN THE SENATE.

Number of Charter Bills Are Speedily Passed.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M. and opened with prayer by Rev. W. R. Winans.

The committee on Federal relations reported favorably a memorial indorsing the omnibus bill in Congress for the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

The Senate received an invitation from the Salem Woman's Club to attend a reception to be given in the parlors of the M. E. Church at 8 o'clock P. M., January 28.

S. B. 62, by Kuykendall, to amend the charter of Eugene, was passed.

S. R. 19, by Mulkey, for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the cost of the Senate calendar for the session. The chair appointed Senators Wade, Smith of Multnomah and Hobson.

The president appointed on the committee to visit the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, Senators McGinn and Smith of Umatilla.

H. B. 3, by Davey, to amend the Salem charter, was passed.

H. B. 136, by Murphy, to amend the charter of Elgin, was passed.

H. B. 151, by Burleigh, to amend the charter of enterprise, was passed.

S. B. 1, by Miller, to authorize the lending of school funds at 4 per cent, was postponed on motion of the author of the bill.

Senate bill 23, by Miller, to fix the salaries of state officers, was indefinitely postponed on motion of the author.

S. B. 27, by Smith of Multnomah, to create a State Board of Health, was passed.

S. B. 21, by Hunt, to make the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society a place for confining truants, was made a special order for 10 A. M. January 29.

S. B. 45, by Rand, to authorize the superintendent of Public Instruction to hold annual conventions of County Superintendents was defeated.

S. B. 78, by Daly, to require that schools be kept open not less than four months in each year was passed.

S. B. 83, by Smith of Yamhill, to confer the right of eminent domain upon telegraph and telephone companies, was made a special order for 2 P. M., January 29.

S. B. 57, by Myers, to define the rights of riparian owners, was passed.

S. J. M. 2, by Marsters, asking Congress to repeal laws covering lieu lands in Oregon, was adopted.

H. B. 93, by Hansbrough, to amend the charter of Ashland, was passed.

Bills were introduced as follows:

S. B. 14, Miller—To fix the salary of the State Printer after January 1, 1907, at $3500 per annum.

S. B. 141, Miller—To authorize the State Land Board to loan the school fund to school districts.

S. B. 142, Croisan—Relating to proof of writings other than wills.

S. B. 143, Pierce—For the relief of Union County by reason of annexation of the Panhandle to Baker County.

S. B. 144, Pierce—To fix the rate of taxation in Union and Baker Counties.

S. B. 145, Pierce—To apportion the state taxes for 1903 so far as they relate to Union and Baker County.

S. B. 146, Brownell (by request)—To provide how married persons may incur liability as security on bonds, etc.

S. B. 147, Miller—Fixing the salaries of state officers.

S. B. 148, Brownell, to make eight hours a day's work on public works.

S. B. 149, Brownell—To make eight hours a day's work in all manufacturing, mining and all occupations except domestic and agriculture.

S. B. 150, Hunt—To submit the "home-rule-for-municipalities" amendment to the constitution.

S. B. 151, Brownell—To incorporate the town of Canby. Read three times and passed.

Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Busy Day and Many Bills Are Passed.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The House was called to order at 11 A. M. and opened with prayer by Rev. C. A. Rabing.

H. R. 14, Jones of Lincoln—To amend rule 35, so as to make two committees for the work now done by the committee on fisheries and game; adopted.

H. B. 24, Reed, relating to proving of official documents, was passed.

H. B. 64, Burleigh, to change time of session of County Courts in Wallowa and Harney Counties, was passed.

Hodson offered a resolution to permit the committee on enrolled bills to secure more clerks. The resolution went to the committee on resolutions.

At 12 M. the House and Senate went into joint session for election of United States Senator.

At 12:15 P. M. the House adjourned.

The House reassembled at 2 P. M.

H. B. 13, Hutchinson, to prevent overcrowding of theaters, was withdrawn.

H. B. 44, Blakeley—To protect stockgrowers, was lost; then reconsidered.

H. B. 93, Hansbrough, to amend Ashland incorporation act was passed.

H. B. 135, Hawkins, to amend Dallas charter was passed.

H. B. 201, B. Emmett, to incorporate Merrill, Klamath County, was passed.

H. B. 39, Banks, to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females was recommitted.

H. B. 129, Hines, relative to commitments to Insane Asylum; made special order for tomorrow.

H. B. 57, Nottingham, relating to pay for patients in Insane Asylum, was passed.

H. B. 117, Burleigh, relative to the pay of officials of Wallowa County, was passed.

H. B. 137, Hermann, fixing salaries of Coos County officers, was passed.

H. B. 141, Both, fixing salary of Columbia County Judge at $1000, was passed.

H. B. 202, Ginn, to amend Wasco incorporation act, was passed.

H. J. R., 2, Carnahan, for a joint committee to investigate the Columbia pilotage service, was adopted.

Adjourned.

To Make Day's Labor Eight Hours.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 28.—Bills have been framed by the labor unions of this city and will be presented to the Legislature to declare by law that eight hours shall constitute a day's work throughout the state, and compelling employers to pay wages weekly. Secretary J. H. Howard, of the Federal Labor Union, is indorsed by local unions, for Labor Commissioner under the pending bill to create a Labor Commission.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

TO BE A GREATER SALEM

CHARTER BILL PASSES FOR OREGON'S CAPITAL CITY.

Limits of City Extended So Population Will Be 10,000—Numerous Reasons for Change.

SALEM, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The Salem charter bill has passed the Legislature and will become a law 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature. Oregon's capital will therefore no longer be a city of 4250 inhabitants, but will be known as a city of about 10,000 population, and probably the second city in size in the state. This was the consideration upon which the bill was drafted and passed. It extends the city limits so as to take in all the suburban districts that are laid out in lots and blocks. The area is now four times as great as it was before, and the taxable property has been increased some $750,000.

While the main purpose of the bill was to enlarge the corporate limits so as to correspond with the actual city limits, as they have been extended by the growth of the city in the last 20 years, other sufficient reasons existed for the enactment of the new charter. Under the old charter the city authorities had control over but a small proportion of the residence portion of the city. Several times in the last three years contagious diseases were prevalent in the suburbs and the city officers were powerless to enforce quarantine regulations. Children outside the corporate limits mingled with others on the play ground, though the former were infected with the disease commonly called smallpox or Manila itch. Fruitless efforts to control diseased persons under such circumstances increased the demand for an extension of the city.

In several suburban districts no provision whatever has been made for sewerage and in some places the conditions are said to be very unhealthful. The need of municipal control over sanitary conditions was another reason for the extension of the city limits.

It has been recognized for years that the suburban residents have been receiving much of the benefits of city government without bearing any of the burdens. Electric lights have been placed on the extreme corporate limits for the special benefit of the people who pay no city taxes, and in one instance a light was maintained for several years outside the city limits at city expense and for the special benefit of men who opposed an extension of the boundaries. The suburban districts received for years practically all the benefits of city fire protection and city police protection. They walked down town over city bridges and city sidewalks, yet bore none of the burdens.

Under these conditions the corporate city went heavily in debt and when the people of the city were informed by the last census that Salem is to be known to the world as a town of 4250 inhabitants, they were aroused to the seriousness of the situation and resolved that the boundaries should be equitably fixed. The Greater Salem Commercial Club was organized and last Fall a committee was appointed to act with a committee from the City Council in drafting a new charter. Many progressive residents of the suburban districts favored the extension of the boundaries and aided in drawing the charter and securing its enactment. The result of the Legislature's action today starts Salem on a new era of municipal progress, and the moving spirits of the Greater Salem Commercial Club look forward to the improvement of all that part of the city just added to the corporate limits.

The Eastern Oregon delegates are taking a great deal of interest in the outcome of the bill for a portage railway above The Dalles, and will urge passage of the measure. Representative C. P. Johnson, of Grant, said today that instead of delaying a similar enterprise by the National Government the passage of the bill would hasten construction of a portage road by Congress. Senator Johnston has introduced the bill in the Senate, and Mr. Johnson in the House. The Senate bill provides for an appropriation of $200,000, but this amount is to be reduced to $165,000, the amount called for in the House bill. The two bills are now in the railroad committees of their respective houses.

Representative Burleigh's bill to change time of holding court in Wallowa and Harney Counties passed the House this morning. The bill requires a session in Wallowa once a month, and in Harney once every two months.

At the instance of Representative Jones, of Lincoln, rule 35 of the House was amended today so as to create a new committee on game. The old committee on fisheries and game will continue as the committee on fisheries. That committee is composed of Webster, Both, Emmitt, Hahn and Test. Speaker Harris appointed to the new committee Jones of Lincoln, Gill, Hines, Emmitt and Murphy.

Hermann's bill fixing the salaries of certain Coos County officers, which passed the House today, provides for the following salaries: Judge, $1000; Clerk, $1500; Treasurer, $800; Assessor, $1000.

It is the common belief that large sums of money are realized by the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and other state officers, under the present system. Representative Whealdon proposes to find out all about it, and so today his resolution providing that the various joint investigating committees shall "include in their reports the amounts and various items of fees chargeable and collectible in said offices" passed the House.

Representative Reed's bill to permit foreign official documents to be proved otherwise than by certificate under the great or principal seal of the foreign country passed the House this morning. The measure is meant to obviate a difficulty to which the state has been subjected by reason of the fact that in many cases such certificate could not be obtained. The bill is to amend section 755 of Bellinger and Cotton's code, and the change reads as follows:

"Documents of any other class in a foreign country, by the original or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof" (may be so certified).

Eddy's bill requiring that each school district, incorporated town and public corporation shall report tax levies to the County Clerk by January 1, instead of February 1, as at present, came up in the House today. Malarkey wanted the measure to go over until tomorrow at 10 o'clock so as to give him time to investigate as to whether it interferes with the Portland tax levy. It was so ordered.

The House today took a favorable view of Mr. Nottingham's plan to require the relatives of insane persons to pay $10 per month for their maintenance in the Oregon Insane Asylum, provided that the County Judge shall conclude they are able to pay. The bill passed by a practically unanimous vote.

"The Senate doesn't employ any except competent clerks," said Chief Clerk Moorhead today when a joint investigating committee applied to him for clerks to assist in the examination of the books of a state office. The committee asked the chief clerk to assign them some "competent clerks." "It is a reflection upon the Senate to make such a request," said Moorhead. "All of our clerks are competent," and then everybody smiled.

The Senate yesterday declared in favor of the state carrying its own insurance. This action was taken by passage of Senator Daly's bill authorizing the Board of Public Building Commissioners to reconstruct any public building destroyed by fire, or to repair any damage sustained from the same cause. Senator Daly explained fully the purposes of the bill, and said that if the state carries its own insurance a very considerable sum of money will be saved. There were no dissenting votes when the bill passed.

"The clerk's desk is clear and there is no further work before the Senate." This is the information that has been announced by the president of the Senate half a dozen times at this session of the Legislature. The completion of the work each day, and the taking of an adjournment early each afternoon is the result of the method President Brownell pursues in hastening business.

FIGHT FOR COUNTY SEATS.

Committee on Counties Hears Claims of Ontario and Vale.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The committee on counties tonight listened to arguments for and against the relocation of the county seats of Malheur and Union. The debate between the champions of Vale and Ontario lasted two hours. The town of Union was not represented, but La Grande has four advocates—J. W. Scriber, D. A. McAlister, J. L. Caviness and Ben Brown. For Vale appeared J. W. McCulloch, Ira Smith and I. W. Hope, and for Ontario W. R. King, F. W. Metcalf, C. H. Brown, G. L. King, C. E. Belding and G. W. Blanton.

The Ontario people set up that the election of Representative Test, Democrat, was clear proof that the people of Malheur wanted an enabling act so as to permit them to vote on the relocation question. W. R. King, representing Ontario, insisted that the issue was a live one, and that the last election was won upon it. He said that all Republican precincts outside of Ontario, except one or two minor ones, gave Test (Dem.) majorities; that Ontario, a Republican precinct, gave Test 201 majority; that Vale (Dem.) gave Palmer, Test's opponent, 100 majority; that the squabble was retarding the progress of the county, and should be settled; that the only way to settle it was to give the people opportunity to vote on it; that citizens of Ontario would pay all the expense of election, and would give the county a $10,000 courthouse if the county seat went to Ontario.

Mr. McCulloch, who spoke for Vale, denied that relocation was an issue of the last political campaign. He presented a remonstrance against removal to Ontario, signed by 64 per cent of the voters of the county and 64 per cent of the property-owners; said that Vale had given the county a substantial stone courthouse; called attention to the fact that Malheur County was 168 miles long and 60 miles wide, and that Ontario was on the border of the county; that relocation had already been turned down twice by the voters of the county, and twice by the Legislature; that in case the question were submitted to election, Ontario would bring in voters from outside the county, and that the county would be subjected to demoralizing turmoil and wrangle. He exhibited a letter from Palmer, who declared that relocation at no time was an issue in the campaign in which he was defeated.

J. W. Scriber presented statistics to the effect that La Grande was a more suitable place for the county seat of Union than was the town of Union. He presented a petition for location of the county seat. The petition was signed by 2548 of the 3319 registered voters of the county. The committee is working on a compromise between the contending parties, whereby a candidate for the county seat must secure 55 or 60 per cent of the voters of the respective counties in order to be successful.

Substitute for Eddy Bill.

SALEM, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The joint committee on assessment and taxation tonight decided to recommend the passage of a substitute for Eddy's house bill No. 2, fixing the fees for filing articles of incorporation at $10 for any amount of capital stock up to $5000 and a graduated fee, up to $100 for capital amounting to $100,000. The committee decided to fix an annual franchise tax varying from $10 to $200 to be paid by corporations according to the amount of the capital stock. The filing fees provided are lower than those of the Eddy bill, but the annual tax rates are double those proposed by the Eddy bill. As this bill will be favorably reported in both houses it is quite certain to pass.

CITY MARSHAL FOR ALBANY.

Appointment of James Cantwell Breaks Long Standing Deadlock.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The Common Council of the City of Albany last evening elected James Cantwell Nightwatch for the ensuing year, thus breaking the deadlock which has existed since the beginning of the year. The Council also unanimously passed a resolution condemning House bill No. 155, introduced in the Legislature by Representative Bilyeu, of this county, to amend the charter of Albany. The resolution recites that the bill is framed to circumscribe the powers of the City Police Court, to add unnecessary expense to the trial of cases in the Police Court, and that the bill is not indorsed nor does it emanate from the City Council, where all proposed amendments to the city charter should originate.

A committee consisting of Mayor Davis and Councilmen Bowersox and Dannals was appointed to co-operate with the City Recorder and City Attorney in drawing up an amendment to the city charter so that the city may have a lien upon the property of railroads to secure reimbursement for expenses incurred in improving railroad crossings. An effort will also be made to have the charter amended so that dogs running at large on the owner's property may be seized and impounded.

Chehalis News Notes.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—A partnership was entered into Monday between A. E. Riggs, L. Nelson and John Frost, of Napavine, forming the Riggs, Nelson & Frost Mill Company, which has already secured about 10,000,000 feet of timber west of Napavine. They will immediately build a sawmill on the Hogan Anderson place, a mile and a half west of Napavine. Messrs. Riggs and Frost are old residents of Napavine, and Mr. Nelson is recently from Minnesota.

Messrs. Pitcher and Porter, who last week purchased the Syverson sawmill, at Claquato, will do business under the name of the Claquato Lumber Company. This week the company entered into a contract with E. H. Merritt and Stirl Hoover, of Dryad, to cut and deliver in the Chehalis River 30,000,000 feet of logs. A railroad to extend about 2¼ miles is being built south of Adna, over which to transport the logs to the river.

At the meeting of the Citizens' Club last night 29 new members were received into the club. A committee, composing Mayor Francis Donahoe, U. E. Harmon, W. M. Urquhart, S. Hartman and C. E. Robinson, was appointed to have charge of tendering a proper reception to the President of the United States on the occasion of his visit to Chehalis in the Spring. That matter of a Sunday passenger train on the South Bend Railway was also taken up, and will be brought to the attention of the Northern Pacific Railway authorities.

Sues City for Damages.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Ore Mishler has brought suit against the City of Albany to recover $100 damages. About a month ago Mishler drove a livery team into an open sewer which was inadequately provided with danger signals.

Bound Over Under $300 Bonds.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.) W. M. Wardle, who brutally beat Charles Gronning on the head and face with his walking-cane Sunday, was yesterday evening bound over by Justice Rogers to the grand jury, under $300 bonds.

Typhoid Fever at Elma.

ELMA, Wash., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Elma is threatened with an epidemic of typhoid fever. Four deaths have occurred recently from the dread disease, and a number of other cases are reported by the local physicians.

ARE WAR CLAIMS VALID?

QUESTION AS TO VALIDITY OF INDIAN FIGHTERS' DEMANDS.

Measure Before Legislature Will Have Hard Time Owing to Technicality Involved.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The ways and means committees are debating the bill to issue $300,000 in bonds for the benefit of Indian war veterans of 1855-6. The two committees held a joint session yesterday before which appeared representatives of the veterans, W. H. H. Myers, John Hughes, T. A. Wood and J. L. Sperry.

The bill has brought up several knotty questions. As to the technical legality of the claims, the measure will have a hard time, and the chances of its passage are doubtful. One argument against the bill is that as the United States audited the claims in 1859, and as the National Government should pay the war debt of the Territory of Oregon, the obligation to pay the full amount of the claims rests upon the National Government.

The Federal Government cut down the claims to about one-third, and then paid them, giving the men who volunteered in the territorial service about 54½ cents per day, the regular pay for military duty at that time. The ways and means committees will investigate whether the veterans in accepting this one-third receipted to the full amount of their claims.

The advocates of the bill point to the fact that the National Government took up the bonds of the State of California, which were issued under similar conditions and for a similar purpose. The reply is that the State of California audited the claims of its Indian fighters, but that the State of Oregon did not do this. Instead the Federal Government audited the claims in Oregon and based its payments on documents and papers which have passed out of the possession of the state to the National Government. Inasmuch as the United States has audited the claims in Oregon and in its judgment has settled them, the question arises whether the United States would feel bound to take up the bonds that might be issued for the benefit of the veterans of the credit of the state.

The veterans say in return that the claims are just and that therefore they should be paid, whether the United States will stand for them or not. They cite the constitutional provision of Oregon, which reads: "All laws in force in the Territory of Oregon, when this constitution takes effect, and consistent therewith, shall continue in full force until altered or repealed." The men volunteered under a law of the territory which the veterans say is therefore still binding.

STOCKMEN FEEL ALARMED.

Montana Cattleraisers Expect Heavy Loss as Result of Weather.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 28.—There is much alarm among stockmen, north and east, who say they are threatened with greater losses than in years. Reports from Glasgow are to the effect that in the valley country, conditions confronting cattlemen are most serious, and heavy loss is already recorded.

All over Northeastern Montana, extending from Chinook east and north, from there into the Canadian territory, there was a heavy snowfall two weeks ago. This has hardened on top, and the cattle are unable to get at the grass. One stockman says the snow is crusted so hard that it will bear up a wagon, and unless a Chinook comes very soon the loss will be enormous.

HEAVY SNOWS IN UTAH.

Telegraphic Communication West of Logan Shut On.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28.—The heaviest storm for 13 years has been raging in the inter-mountain region for the past 48 hours, with no signs of a let-up. The mountain gorges are packed with snow to a depth of many feet, while on the ranges and desert the precipitation over extensive regions has been almost unprecedented. At Winnemucca, Nev., 13 inches of snow has fallen. The telegraphic service west of Ogden has been demoralized for two days and all trains are more or less delayed, but no serious tie-ups are recorded.

GOOD ROADS DELEGATES.

Governor Chamberlain Makes Appointment for Detroit Convention.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Governor Chamberlain today appointed 10 delegates from Oregon to attend the fifth annual conference of the National Good Roads Association, to be held at Detroit, Mich., March 13 and 14. Following are the delegates: J. J. Whitney, Albany; W. E. Grace, Baker City; P. H. D'Arcy, Salem; J. R. Neill, Sumpter; Ira Campbell, Eugene; E. L. Smith, Hood River; J. H. Scott, Salem; George W. Briedwell, Briedwell Station; H. V. Gates, Hillsboro, and J. H. Settlemier, Woodburn.

Object to Wife Sharing Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The State Supreme Court has sustained the position taken by Lorenzo Garwood, who refused to testify whether or not he had been divorced from his wife, whom he married in Augusta, Ill., in 1877. After living together for ten years, the husband came to this state without telling his wife where he was going. Six years later she married A. W. Byers, who was possessed of a fortune. Byers died last year, and almost simultaneously Garwood returned home. He and his wife became reconciled, but the other heirs objected to their enjoyment of the Byers' estate. Had Garwood testified that he had never been divorced a charge of bigamy could have been placed against the woman. The case will be fought out in the courts of Illinois.

New School for Grant's Pass.

GRANT'S PASS, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The two school buildings of Grant's Pass have become so overcrowded that the directors have decided to build a third school house. A location for the new school building has already been secured and work upon it will begin in sufficient time to have it completed by the beginning of school this next fall term. At the present time a room in the City Hall is being used as a school room, owing to the crowded condition of the school buildings.

To Enter Northwestern Field.

GRANT'S PASS, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—An organization composed of all the baseball enthusiasts of Southern Oregon, and known as the Southern Oregon Baseball Association, has been perfected. Its main purpose is to select the best players from the nines of Grant's Pass, Medford, Central Point, Jacksonville and Ashland and make a crack team to enter the Northwestern field and contest for honors this season.

Fourteen Feet of Snow in Idaho.

WALLACE, Idaho, Jan. 28.—More than 14 inches of snow fell during the past 24 hours in the Couer d'Alenes, and the snow is 14 feet deep in all the country near Stregens and Lookout Mountain. The snow is said to be packed upon the sides of the Northern Pacific tracks higher than the tops of the cars.

Two Deaths at Centralia.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Albert Patterson was killed yesterday afternoon on Lincoln Creek by falling from a log while driving logs. He left many relatives here and had resided in the vicinity for 13 years.

The body of George Sutherland was found in the woods near Bucoda yesterday. None of the details have been received here, but it seems that he was sent into the woods by one of the logging companies and got lost. The cause of his death is unknown here.

PIANOS LIKE THIS

Handsome Uprights, Such as the One Shown in the Cut Below, Are Now Being Sold by Eilers Piano House on the Co-operative or Wholesale Plan.

They are standard, reliable makes, possessing very sweet, sympathetic and lasting tone quality. Casings are handsome hard wood, highly polished and artistically carved. The regular selling price of these pianos is $350; club members get them for $167, $186 and $237, according to works and case finish. Terms, only $5 down and $5 a month. Sales are rapid, and as the club is limited to 100 members, any one desiring to secure one of these magnificent instruments at such low prices and easy terms, will need to come in and see them and arrange to join at once. The piano is delivered upon the first payment, and there are no dues, assessments or restrictions connected with this membership. Inquires from out of town promptly and fully answered. Eilers Piano House, Washington street, near Park. Other large stores at San Francisco, Spokane and Sacramento.

House Undermined at Corvallis.

CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Last night a farmhouse one mile east of Corvallis was undermined and washed away by an overflow of the Willamette River. The house was of the probable value of $600, and with the land on which it was situated was purchased and occupied by J. Parrott last Autumn. With his family Mr. Parrott remained in the house during the first high water of this season, but later deemed it best to move out for the Winter.

Falling Rapidly at Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The Willamette River at this point is falling rapidly. The water is reaching such a stage that the upriver navigation will soon be resumed. The weather is cooler, and there is now no danger of the water being higher at the present time.

Light Snow at Forest Grove.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Two inches of snow fell at this place last night, and remained on the ground until noon today, disappearing this afternoon with a rain.

Cold Weather at Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 28.—The Walla Walla Valley is experiencing cold weather. A light snow fell early this morning, but no damage has been reported.

Snow at McMinnville.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—There was a heavy snowfall here this morning. This afternoon it is very warm and the ground is covered with slush. If it continues to grow warmer there will be very high water.

Newly Wedded Prince Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Daily Express this morning announces the disappearance December 30 of Prince Arthobald Stuart de Mokena, who on December 12 was married at Portsmouth to Mabel Scott, formerly Countess of Russell. The bride is now staying in London with her mother, while the Prince is supposed to be in New York.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."
Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

MEN CURED

DR. W. NORTON DAVIS.

As medical science advances the more apparent becomes the folly of employing harsh and dangerous measures in attempting to cure the ailments of men. Drastic dosing and useless cutting have done irreparable injury in thousands of cases. We cure all private diseases of men promptly and permanently, and by painless methods that cannot possibly produce undesirable results.

OUR TREATMENT OF WEAKNESS

Functional derangement, such as premature loss of power, etc., is neither A "weakness" or a disease. It is a symptom of prostatic disorder. To stimulate activity by the use of powerful tonics is an easy matter, but such results are merely temporary drug effects. Most doctors treat "weakness" in this manner because they do not know how to cure the real cause of the derangement. We are the only physicians employing our scientific and successful methods. We use no tonics at all. Our treatment is mainly a local one, and corrects every abnormal condition of that vital center, the prostate gland. If you cannot call, write for our book describing the anatomy of the male organs, and our method of treatment. We can treat most cases successfully by correspondence.

Contracted Disorders

To but partially cure a contracted disease is dangerous. The tendency of these diseases is to gradually extend backward, involving in a chronic inflammation the most vital centers of the organic system. The serious results that may follow could scarcely be exaggerated. Safety demands an absolutely thorough cure in the least possible time. We have treated more cases of contracted diseases than any other institute in the Northwest. Our cures are thorough, and are accomplished in less time than other treatments require. We employ remedies of our own devising, and our treatment is equally effective in both recent and chronic cases.

Specific Blood Poison

This most hideous of all venereal diseases can no longer be classed as incurable. The idea that the limit of medical aid is to keep the disease dormant by persistently dosing the system with mineral poisons is as incorrect as many other ancient theories to which the profession clings. Such treatment not infrequently results in the virus being driven deeper into the system, where it attacks and destroys even the very bones of the sufferer. We positively drive the very last taint of virus from the system, frequently in sixty days. The cure is thorough and permanent, and every symptom of the disease vanishes to appear no more. We employ no dangerous drugs or mineral poisons, but use harmless blood-cleansing remedies heretofore unknown in the treatment of this disease. Our success in curing this frightful leprosy is one of the reasons why our practice has become so large and extended.

HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. AND 7 TO 8 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 10 A. M. TO 12 M.

Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co. 145½ SIXTH ST., COR. ALDER Portland, Or.