a certificate of delinquency, the holder thereof may foreclose in the Circuit Court,

Such persons are to have the

A bill to require executors, who, by

of a testator, serve without bonds,

school property should be made as at-

ractive as possible. Nobody disputed

Mr. Edwards. The latter gentleman made

a speech against increased taxation which the bill would entail and wound up by

saying: "Put the money in the children's

In the Senate today the Hutchinson bill

When Senate bill 140, by Miller, to put

the State Printer on a flat salary, pacsec

the Senate today, Senator Daly voted "no," and in explaining his vote made a

bill. The measure provides that after January 1, 1967, the State Printer shall

eceive an annual salary of \$3500. Senator

Daly said that if this bill passes, the next

100,000 to equip a state printing office and

that frequent appropriations will be neces-

office. He believes that if the state should

own the office and hire the men employed in the office, paying the State Printer a

salary, the state printing will cost more

He believes the

than it does now. He believes the proper way to do it is to pay the printer accord-

ing to the work done and if the rates are

excessive, change them. The bill passed notwithstanding the point raised by Sen-

The stealing of rides on railroads is pro-

ibited by a bill which passed the House

Reed and aims to protect railroads against tramps. Train employes are given police

more than \$60 or imprisonment of not

more than 30 days, or both fine and im-prisonment. The bill excepts train hands from the enforcement of the act, and the

That every person who shall at any plac-

it would be impossible to do these things,

even if it were measonable. The most a measure of this kind can do is to prevent

employe cannot join a labor union; or to

The joint committee for the investiga-tion of the State Land Office today asked

for authority to call witnesses and em-ploy legal assistance. Senator Mulkey explained that it has been intimated that

the committee intends to "whitewash" the land department. "We do not intend any such thing," he declared. "We will go into

this land question thoroughly and in order that we may get at the truth, we want

power to incur the expense necessary in

bringing witnesses from distant parts of the state. Witnesses must be examined

by able attorneys, and we want authority

to employ suitable legal assistance."
Upon suggestion of Senator Kuykendall

the resolution was amended so as to re-

quire the Attorney-General to render

whatever assistance may be necessary,

There was a division in the Senate this

norning over the adoption of Senate joint resolution No. 2, to amend the constitu-

tion so as to extend the term of office of

county officers to four years. There was no discussion of the question, but on roll-call the vote stood is to 11 in favor of the

resolution. Later in the day Senator Pierce introduced a bill making the term

of assessors four years, as this office is not mentioned in the section of the con-

stitution fixing the terms of other officers,

Senator Wehrung's bill to fix the fees

to be paid by litigants passed the Senate today. Before being passed the jury fee was reduced from \$12 to \$6. Senator Wehrung's bill contemplates an advance

of about 40 per cent in the fees to be paid

Two reports will be made tomorrow on

the osteopathy bill in the Senate. The majority report of the judiciary commit-tee will be favorable, while the minority

report will be either unfavorable or carry amendments. The bill is Senate bill 136,

by Brownell, to create a state board of

TO PREVENT BLACKLISTING.

Bailey's Bill Passes House, With Three Opposing Votes. SALEM, Or., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—Repre-sentative Bailey'e bill to prohibit black-listing of employes passed the House to-

day. Three members voted "No"-Both Cornett and Hume. Mr. Balley made a

clear statement of the purposes of the

act before the bill came to a vote. He

said the measure almed to prevent one employer from prejudicing another em-

ployer against any person whom the former might discharge with intent to prevent such person from securing work elsewhere. He cited that nearly all other

states had similar laws.

Mr. Gill asked if the bill protected em-

ployers against blacklisting by employer. Mr. Balley responded that there was a law on the statute books already to that

Section I. No corporation, company or indi-vidual shall blacklist or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, any employe, mechan-ic or laborer discharged by such corporation, company or individual, with intent and for the

When you suffer from sick headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., remember Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill is a dose.

purpose of preventing such employe, m or laborer from engaging in or securing

or other employment from any other tion, company or individual.

steopathic examiners.

and the resolution was adopted

powers to enforce the act. The prescribed for each offense is a fine

ection of chief interest reads:

"I think there is a misun

It was introduced by Sanderson

The penalty

keep up

ator Daly.

the House.

odny.

ort but forceful argument against the

aws. The bill will doubtless pass.

sublication of the notice.

House by Mr. Shelley.

tractive

#### LOOKS GLOOMY FOR FULTON

But the Clatsop Man Is Still Hopeful -His Astoria Friends See Fit to Register e Kick.

THE VOTE AT SALEM.

SALEM. Feb. 5 .- (Staff correspondence.) -It looks as if the present Legislature would drop into the old-time Oregon practice of deferring the election of a Senator until the last day and perhaps the last hour and minute. The developments of the week have been discouraging to the Fulton people, and in the same degree encouraging to the opposition. While the Fulton managers will spare no effort to bring about a result at the earliest moment, it does not seem to be expected by them that Fulton can do much more than old his followers together for the ensuing two weeks. If he is able to maintain his present position to the end his friends argue that the opposition must succumb in order to prevent a deadlock. There is a great deal of talk of weakness in the Fulton ranks and probable defections within the next few days, but the Fulton men say that nothing of the kind will occur. No candidate has appeared, they say, whose election is even a possibility, and they want to know where any Fulton man would land if he were to leave.

What Will Hermann Do! Binger Hermann will arrive in Oregon about temorrow and his coming to Salem is looked for. The various Congressional candidates, actual and prospective, are speculating much on what attitude he will assume toward the Senatorial contest, Jones of Lincoln is the only man who has at any time voted for Mr. Hermann for Senator at this session, and it is not believed that he would change to Mr. Fulton even if he were asked by Mr. Hermann to do so. All the other friends of Mr. Hermann have been steadfastly supporting the Clatsop County Senator. If they change their course after Mr. Hermann's arrival it will be assumed that they have been advised by him to do so. If they continue in it, it will be assumed like wise that Mr. Hermann is satisfied and it will also be assumed that Mr. Hermann has been encouraged to think that Mr. Fulton's friends will support him for the late Mr. Tongue's place. In that event Mr. Brownen and some others who have their eyes on the Congressional nominaon will not be pleased. It is this very phase of the situation that has been at the bottom of all the gossip about the possible defection in the Clackamas County delegation. So far, however, Mr. Fulton appears to have steered clear of the al shoals and he gives evidence of no uneasiness that he will not be able hereafter to maintain a free

Criticism From Astoria. Some of Mr. Fulton's Astoria friends at alem have been disposed to criticise the anner in which he allowed the Multnomah delegation to get away from him, They think that he played poor politics in the matter of the Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation, and intimate that since the organization of the Legislature is in his hands he ought to have been able to make terms with the members from Portland. With that great enterprise in which Multnomah County is so much interested out of the way they think that a great opportunity has been missed. Mr. Fulton's ition was, however, that the Lewis and Clark Fair was not a Portland enterprise and he did not vote for it because Portland wanted it but the state demanded it. The opportunity to play politics and declare to Portland that it could not have both the Senator and the \$500.00 appropriation may have been presente to him, but his course shows that if it was, he rejected it. He has given no sign that he has repented of his action.

### BIG CROWD, NOTHING DOING.

No new development is looked for to-

Proceedings in Joint Convention Present No Features. SALEM, Or., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The largest crowd since the opening days of the fight assembled in the Representatives' Hall today for the joint convention. There was great bustle and con-

sion, and the House had some trouble etting along with its business in the alf-hour before the Senators arrived. half-hour before the Senators arrived.

An air of expectancy prevaded everything, and the opinion seemed to be general that something might happen. The
only incident that relieved the duli monotony was a vote by Representative Gill
for Hon. H. W. Corbett. Mr. Hume again

for Hon. H. W. Corbett. Mr. Hume again voted for Speaker Harris. Otherwise there was no change. The rollcall resulted:
For C. W. Fulton-Booth, Both, Brownell, Carnahan, Carter, Cornett, Dimmick, Eddy, Edwards, Emmitt, Farrar, Gault, Ginn, Hahn, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawkins, Hermann, Hines, Huntley, Kuykendall, LaFollett, Marsters, Miles, Panisen, Pheliss, Purck, Rand, Riddle, ulsen, Phelps, Purdy, Rand, Riddle siley, Smith of Yamhill, Webster, Will-

lamson—24.

For T. T. Geer-Burgess, Croisan, Daly,
Danneman, Davey, Hayden, Hobson,
Howe, Johnson of Grant, Johnston of
Wasco, Judd, Kay, Mulkey, Simmons,
Stelwer, Whealdon—16.

For C. E. S. Wood—Bilyeu, Blakley,
Purificial Control. Colleges

or Cantrall, Claypool, Galloway, amer, Miller, Murphy, Olwell, Pierce, bblns, Smith of Umatilla, Sweek, Test,

Wade, Wehrung-17. For A. L. Mills-Bailey, Cobb, Hodson

For George H. Williams-Banks, Orton

For W. D. Fenton-Fisher, Nottingham

For M. C. George-Smith of Multnomah For H. W. Corbett-Gill. or Binger Hermann—Jones of Lincoln, or L. T. Harris—Hume. bsent—Adams, Fulton, Hunt—3.

IN THE SENATE.

ployers' Liability Bill Passed-Salary for State Printer After 1986. SALEM, Feb. &-(Special.)-The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. H. A.

Ketchum, of the First Presbyterian

H. B. 2, Eddy-To license domestic and foreign corporations, was passed.

8. J. R. 2-To amend the constitution so as to make the term of office of county

officers four years, was adopted. S. C. R. 19, Kuykendali-For a committee of three from the Senate and five from the House be appointed to consider all bills relating to flat salaries, was H. B. 106, Hale-To remove the \$5000

limit of damages that may be recovered as damages for injuries causing death, was made a special order for Tuesday at 2 M. S. B. 74, Webring-For the creation of

a state board of veterinary exeminers, was S. E. 19, Smith of Umatilla-Giving laborers and material men ilens on railwas indefinitely postponed.

S. B. M. Sweek-To regulate the duties of trustees and executors, was indefinitely S. B. 67, Miller-To define "real prop-

erty," was indefinitely postponed.

8. B. 111, Howe-Limiting the time of collection of taxes, was indefinitely postponed, S. B. 39, Sweek-To prohibit construction

of fish wheels in Necanicum River, was passed.

S. B. 135, Mulkey-To amend the law as to implied blus, was passed. S. B. 140, Miller-To fix the salary the State Printer at \$2500 after 1905, was S. B. 147. Miller-For flat salaries for

state officers, was referred to the joint committee on saleries. S. B. 163, Daly-To amend the law relative to diversion of water, was passed. S. C. R. 20. Mulkey-That the committee for the investigation of the State Land of-

fice be authorized to call witnesses and have the aid of the Attorney-General, adopted. B. --, Hansbrough-To protect feilow servants, was passed by unanimous

S. B. 156, Webring-To provide for payment of costs in cases of appeal, was passed. The vote was later reconsidered

S. B. 167, Myers-To regulate and license business of intelligence and employment offices, was re-refered. S. B. 170, Sweek-Relating to expirations

of liens in judgment entry, was indefinite-S. B. 188, McGinn-Relative to the State Reform School, was re-referred to judi-

omittee S. E. St. Kuykendall-Relative to clerks, was committed to committee on counties.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

Local and Charter Bills Special Order Friday Night. SALEM, Or., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The House was called to order at 10 A. M. by Speaker Harris and opened with prayer by Rev. C. A. Ritchie.

H. B. 197. Miles, to regulate use of unnavigable streams, was made a special order for Friday morning. On motion of Mr. Eddy, all local and charter bills were made a special order of business for 7:30 P. M. Friday.

S. C. R. 18, Mulkey, that chairmen of special committees on printing be empowered to appoint necessary clerks to aid in examination of State Printer's office, was adopted with the amendment that all clerks engaged be reported to the House. H. B. 213, Simmons, to protect subcon-tractors and persons supplying material,

was referred to the committee on revision H. B. 171, Nottingham, to prevent manu-

facture or sale of adulterated linseed oil, H. B. 74. Hansbrough, the fellow-pervant aw, was passed unanimously. H. B. 240, Webster, to make Sheriffs

Deputies and Constables ex-officio Fire, Same and Fish Wardens, was passed. H. B. 239, for a State Bureau of Information, was indefinitely postponed.

M. B. 186, Webster, to limit liability of counties for personal injuries received from defective highways, failed to pass.

road at Celilo, was made a special order for 2:15 Monday afternoon H. B. 37, Murphy, to provide for enumer-

ation of the school children of the state. referred to the committee on revision of laws. H. B. 110, Simmons, to amend the code relative to school boundaries, was passed. H. B. 126, Eddy, to regulate time of apment of the school funds, was tionment shall be made on the first Mon-

day in October of each year, and at such other times as the School Superintendent H. B. 216, LaFollett, to repeal ecalp ounty, was referred to the committee on

amessment and taxation. assessment and taxation.

H. B. 214, Kay, to provide for furnishing litigants free copies of Supreme Court opinions, was passed. Under the present law litigants have to pay for copies.

H. B. 153, Reed, to prohibit the stealing of rides on railroads, was passed, H. B. 212, Cornett, to require third-class district School Boards to fence school

grounds and to plant trees thereon, failed H. B. 309, Davey, relating to salary and election of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was amended in committee of the whole and was sent to the engrossing

#### FLAT SALARIES COME UP. Senator Miller's Bill Again Goes to

of employes, was passed.

H. B. 146, Balley, to prevent blacklisting

Committee. SALEM, Feb. 5.—(Staff correspondence.) There was a short skirmish in the Senate this morning over the flat salary question, but it resulted in nothing ex-cept an exchange of opinions. Senator Miller's bill fixing flat salaries for state officers was taken up on third reading, when Senator Kuykendall moved that the bill be referred to the special joint com-mittee on sauaries of state officers, which committee is to be appointed under a concurrent resolution which was adopted by the Senate this morning. Senator Mil-ler tried to get in a word in opposition to a further reference of the bill, but he

did not catch the President's eye until the motion had been put and carried. Miller objected to the bill being referred again. "It has been referred to one ommittee and reported favorably. I object to its being referred again, and ask that it be placed upon final passage." The President held that under the reso ution just adopted, all bills relating to

salaries of state officers should be re ferred to the special committee.
"I agree with the Senator from Linn." said President Brownell, "that all politi-cal parties are pledged to the passage of a flat salary law, and I believe this Legislature will pass such a law, but all bills on that subject should be placed in the hands of one committee."

"The flat salary we are to enact is the constitutional salary, is it not? Is that what you mean, Mr. President?" President Brownell said that was what

se meant.
Senator Kuykendall also expressed the opinion that the Legislature must pass a flat salary law, but thought the only way to treat all the flat salary bills fairly was to get them all into the hands of one

#### ommittee GIANT STRIDES.

Connolescurs, the fashionable world Connoisseurs, the rashromant those whose palates easily detect superiority in excellence, set the stamp of approval, and by general adoption are approval. ority in excellence, set the stamp of approval, and by general adoption are advancing the popular brand of Moet & Chandon "White Seal" Champagne towards exclusive use at a very rapid pace. The increase in sales for the year 1802 over 1801 was 261,116 bottles, a record never before attained in the history of the Champagne trade, marking a gain equal to 564 per cent greater than the combined increase of all the other brands of champagne. Moet & Chandon White Seal is acknowledged as "the acme of perfection."

### STORMY SCENE IN HOUSE

EDDY AND BURLEIGH WORDY CONTEST.

Figuratively Pull Each Other's Wool -Both Manage to Land Some Rough Blows.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 5-(Special.)-Mr. Eddy, of Tillamook, and Mr. Burleigh, of Wallowa, got into each other's, figuratively, wool today. In the mixup both gentlemen landed some pretty stiff jabs. After each had vented himself in lefthanded, back-action compliments come body appealed to a rule of the House to stop the fracas, but the storm was already

The trouble arose over Mr. Burleigh's bill for a State Bureau of Information. When the bill came up for passage that gentleman moved to make it a special gentleman moved to make it a special order for tomorrow and Mr. Eddy moved to amend by postponing the bill indefinite-ly. A debate ensued in which the two gentlemen said most of the words. Mr Burleigh referred to Mr. Eddy as a gentleman from whose face beamed "Congres-clonal aspirations," and Mr. Eddy responded that he himself was a gentleman who had been importuned to intro same bill which Mr. Burleigh had introduced, and that he was also a gentieman who had not received \$50 for introducing the measure and the promise of \$50 more

should the bill pass.

The honors were about evenly divide. at the finish. Hoth gentlemen are stiff talkers when they get wound up. Speaker Harris did not cut in with any call to order and the gentlemen had it out. The Wallowa gentleman doubted if the Tilla-mook gentleman had even looked through the bill and yet the latter had the "egotry to railroad it out of the Mr. Eddy in return drew a picture of a dark Portland gentleman who had brought the bill to the Capitol and who had been passed up by Republicans until a Democrat of Mr. Burieigh's size

"It locks peculiar," shouted Mr. Eddy, that a bill drawn up by this Portland gentleman should be introduced by the Wallowa gentleman. This Legislature is going to be known as one of large ap-propriations, and it should be cautious about tax levies. If this tax should be enacted, gentlemen, we would hear the Wallowa Democrat' campaigning in the hills and dales of Wallowa County and damning the extravagance of Repub-

"I don't know," retorted Mr. Burleigh "how much the gentleman was offered to introduce this bil, but I have champloned it on its merits. He is afraid the Legis lature will be abused and damned if it passes this bill. I tell you, it will be abused and damned anyway."

Mr. Burleigh added that Mr. Eddy had

very little consideration for the people in oting for Senator.
"Is Mr. Burleigh," asked the gentleman from Tillamook, sarcastically, "voting accordance with the will of the people?

"Then why don't you vote for Mr

"I am voting for the choice of my nec ple, if I were a Republican I should keep my pledge to the people and vote for Mr. Geer."

Mr. Eddy declared that he had no Congressional aspirations whatever. "But if I had them," he cried, with a leer at Mr. rleigh and telepathic reference to the promise, "they would be honorable." Mr. Burleigh ended the debate with the declaration that as Mr. Eddy had a large majority of votes behind him he had "so foxy as to be able to a measure by a wave of his hand," and he thought "the Legislature should stand for

it no longer."

The gentlemen then jarred loose from their grip on each other and Mr. Eddy's amendment carried. The Democrate ostly with Mr. Burleigh and most of the Republicans with Mr. Eddy.

A netition signed by 25 hopgrowers, protesting against the passage of the hop inspector bill, was read in the Senate this

In the House today special orders were made of Miles' bill (H. B. 197)) to regulate the use of unnavigable streams, for Friday morning; and of Johnson's bill for a port age railroad below Cellio, for Monday af-

The House will hold its first night session tomorrow, beginning at 7:30 P. M. On motion of Mr. Eddy, local and charter bills were made a special order for that time. The House will thereby clear up a large amount of work which has accum-Only about two weeks of the session are left and some lawmakers are getting restive for their bills. The Senate is better up with its work than is the House, owing to the lesser number of measures in the upper branch.

Sale or manufacture of adulterated Unseed oil is prohibited by a bill which passed the House this morning by unanious vote. The measure was introduced y Mr. Nottingham and follows closely the Iowa statute. The test required is 225 degrees. Compound linseed oil will not come under the ban of the act, but it must not be sold as pure product. The Dulry and Food Commissioner is to en-force the act. He is given authority to enter all places where linseed oil is kept for sale, or is manufactured, and to in-spect all tanks, barrels or vessels containing linesed oil. Penalties for violation of the act range from \$50 to \$500. Section 1

is an follows: Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall manufacture or mix for sale, sell, or offer for sale, as raw linseed oil, any article which is not wholly the product of commercially pure inseed or flaxseed. Nor shall any pers imseed or naxseed. Nor shall any person, frm or corporation manufacture or mix for sale, sell or offer for sale, as boiled linseed oil, any aticle, unless the oil from which said article is made be wholly the product of commercially pure linseed or flaxseed, and unless the same has been heated to at least 225 degrees Fahren-

Representative Banks yesterday suffered something of a scare about the fate of his bill (H. B. 29) to regulate and limit the hours of female employment. The bill passed the House by a practically unani-mous vote, but Mr. Banks was not content to let the measure find its own way through the Senate, and he went over to the other end of the Capitol to see how it was getting along. It could not be found. The chief clerk had not seen it. Mr. Banks began a systematic search and it was finally found in President Brown-ell's drawer, where it had been inadvertently placed. The bill will probably be-come a law, largely due to Mr. Banks liligence and vigilance.

extended to Hon. F. X. Matthieu, of Marion County, the only survivor of the framers of the Oregon provisional gov-

Representative Shelley has introduced a bill to dispense with advertising delin-quent taxes. The bill provides that the effect. "We already have a law," said he, "prohibiting boycotts and conspir-acies." The penalties for violation of the act range in fines from \$50 to \$250, and in imprisonment from 30 to 90 days. The first section of the measure reads: Sheriff shall collect taxes in the usual ner and that owners of property shall have three years in which to redeem. Mr. Shelley points to the state of Washington as a place where the system is successful which he advocates. Within 10 days after the return of the delinquent taxlist to the County Clerk the County Clerk shall retun the list to the Sheriff, who shall thereupon issue certificates of delinquency. These certificates shall bear interest until redeemed, at the rate of 12 per cent per redeemed, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and will be sold to any person ap-plying therefor. But when, through any irregularity such certificates become vold and are redeemed by the county they shall bear only 6 per cent interest. Prop-erty may be redeemed by payment of the amount for which the certificate was sold, together with 12 per cent interest, and all taxes, assessments, penalties, interest and Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism, dyspensia and catarrh because they are blood diseases.

#### costs accruing after issuance of such cer-SCALP BOUNTY ASSAILED tificate, with 12 per cent interest thereon. Three years after the date of issuance of

If the property is not redeemed within the time specified by the act the Sheriff shall deliver a deed thereto to the holder of the certificate. The holder of the cer-tificate shall take out a deed within one LAFOLLETT QUOTES FACTS AND FIGURES.

year after he is entitled to it the certifi-cate shall be null. Cost to the State Has Beached Great Proportions-Deficiency Mr. Shelley has also introduced a bill to permit persons, against whom garnish-ment mertgage foreclosure is directed, to of \$40,000.

lesignate the newspaper in which the SALEM, Or., Feb. 5 .- (Staff correspond ence.)-Representative LaFoliett, of Ma-rion County, exploded a bombshell this notice of the execution shall be published morning under the feet of the Eastern Oregon Representatives in a flerce attack ontract with such newspaper for the on the famous scalp bounty law. The session had progressed to its fourth week without obvious evidence of dissatisfacgive bonds according to law on petition to the County Court of any person interested tion on the part of the Legislature wit the great question of paying \$2 per head for dead coyotes, and the advocates of in the estate has been introduced in the the measure had thought the western part of the state was at last content win pay-ing out large sums of money into the The House today knocked out Cornett's bill to require school districts of the third class to fence school grounds and to plant trees thereon. Mr. Cornett argued that pockets of the scalp-hunters.

Some days ago Representative LaFol-lett, who owns a farm in Marion County and who is a taxpayer of large propor-tions, introduced an innocent-looking measure in the House, which was entitled bers agreed with him on his bill as a means to make school grounds attractive. Mr. Jones, of Lincoln, fought it and so did H. B. 216. "A bill for an act to repeal sec tions 4226, 4327, 4328, 4329, 4330, 4331, 4332 and 4333, title XXXVII, chapter 7, of the code." No one took the trouble to ascertain just what Mr. LaFollett was driving at in this measure, but doubtless supposed that he was anxious to amend the road law or to correct the multiplication table jury system, or something of that sort-the usual object of proposed laws to amend the code; but the Marion County sed laws to to regulate the pursuit, business, art and sociation of a barber was favorably re-ported by the committee on revision of Representative had a very definite plan in drawing up this bill. He had been looking up facts and figures about coyotes, alive and dead, and he came to the con clusion that the taxpayer was staggering along under the load of too heavy a burwithout any commensurate benefit The bill went to the committee on agriculture, which is made up of Messrs, Paul sen, LaFollett and Cornett, all of whom hall from Western Oregon, and all of whom are not especially interested in the destiny of coyotes and other wild animals, except as they affect the public purse; so except as they affect the public purse; so they kept their own counsel about the LaFoliett enterprise and awalted develop-ments. House bill 216 was reported back with the recommendation that it be passed. It slumbered quietly in a pigeon-hole on the clerk's desk until it was reached in regular order this morning.

Then Mr. LaFollett sprung his mine.
"This is a bill," he said, "to repeal the scale bounty law, which has cost the taxpayers of the State of Oregon a great sum of money since its enactment at the Legisature of 1899. I have in my hands a nnial report of the Secretary of State for 1903, in which I find some very interesting figures. I learn that the whole num-ber of scalps upon which \$2 each was paid by the faxpayers for the period ending June 30, 1902, was 115,498, or a total of more than \$220,600. Now, I discover that the total number of scalps turned into the Count Courts for the six months' period ending December 21, 1901, was 12,950, representing a total value of over \$25,000. the succeeding six months ending June 30, 1902, the total has attained astonishing proportions, being 30,851, or considerably more than double the number turned in during the preceding six months, and representing to the taxpayers an outlay of

within this state, ride or attempt to ride upon any locomotive engine, railroad car, railroad train or trains of any character, or in or upon any part thereof for the purpose or with the intent of stealing a ride thereon, or who shall "What are we to suppose from the at any place within this state climb upon, figures? If the scalp bounty industry in-creases at this rate the taxpayers must old to or in any manner attach himself to any locomotive engine or railroad car or railroad train or trains of any character while the same are in motion or standing still shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. have paid up to December 31, 1962, more than \$250,000. Now, we might possibly be able to stand it if we felt that we were getting any benefit from it; but, on the contrary, the longer the law is on the statute books the more coyotes we seem as to the purpose of my bill (H. B. 145), which is to prevent the coercion or intimidation of employes," said Representative Bailey today. "It is not designed to prevent an employer discharging a man because he belongs to a labor union or to require him to employ him because he to have. I understand the purpose of the law was to exterminate the coyotes. It would seem that the actual result had been to increase them to a vast aggre-The state must do something about require him to employ him because he does belong to a labor union. Obviously

Mr. LaFollett went on in this vein for intimidation by an employer so that an

"The scalp bounty business is a mat- courts. ter upon which Eastern Oregon is not enwhich he may belong." The bill has passed tirely agreed. We do not know anything about this bill, and we have had no time to examine its provisions. I therefore ask that the measure be re-referred to the members from Eastern Oregon."

Mr. Kay, chairman of the ways and means committee and custodian of the state treasury, saw in this motion a scheme to head off the plan to repeal the law, and he went after it in red-hot style. "I consider this motion an imposition upon this body and the whole State of Oregon," he declared. "We are asked to refer this measure to the members from Eastern Oregon, the place where 90 per cent of this money is paid out. It is capable of demonstration that since this law went into effect coyotes have in-creased at the rate of several hundred per cent per year. It is my understanding that the law was originally passed to ex-terminate them, but it has not done anything of the kind. It has, however, made a very profitable industry out of the coyote farming business. If the coyotes increase at the same rapid rate as they have in the past, the state will be over-run with the brutes. I have heard it said that the Scotch collie business has also assumed large dimensions during the past few years, the reason being that when a Scotch collie is two months old he cannot be told from a young coyote, and his scalp is therefore worth \$2 a head. The Secretary of State tells me that there will be a deficiency bill of \$40,000 to pay out for the same scalp bounty warrants. All this is in addition to the \$50,000 appropriated by the last Legislature. If the state does not repeal this law, we shall soon have a greater deficit to face that the entire mount of the Lewis and Clark appropria

"I assure the gentlemen of the Legislature that I had no ulterior motive in making this motion," replied Mr. Pheips. "I said that the people of Eastern Oregon are divided on this subject, and I thought it proper to ask that it be considered by them. However, if this is not satisfactory, I shall withdraw the motion ar ask that the measure be referred to the committee on assessment and taxation. I insist that all persons who are interested in this matter should have the chance to be heard. Very few people knew this bill was."

Mr. Malarkey suggested that, inasmuch as this was a matter of great importance, the proper thing to do would be to con-sider it in committee of the whole, and he made a motion to that effect, and asked that the bill furthermore be made a special order for tomorrow at 11 o'clock The Speaker suggested to Mr. Phelps that he might withdraw his motion, but he declined. Mr. Eddy then took a hand in the debate and urged that the matter be referred to the committee on assess-ment and taxation. It was his opinion, he said, that some compromise measure might be adopted. Mr. Malarkey's motion was lost on viva voce vote, and the bill was then referred to the committee on as-

The Eastern Oregon Representatives

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had won their point. Mr. Phelps is chair-man of that committee.

TO AID THE GAME WARDEN. Sheriffs and Constables Are Given

Extra Power. SALEM, Or., Feb. 5 .- (Special.)-A bill to make Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs and Con-stables ex-officio fire, game and fish wardens (H. B. 240, Webster) passed the House this morning. Such officers are given authority to enforce the game, fish and forestry laws and to arrest offenders They are to have power to search "with-out warrant, any boat, conveyance, vehicle, fishbox, fishbacket, gamebag, gamecoat or other receptacle for game or fish when they have good reason to be-lieve that any of the laws for the pro-

ection of forests and timber lands, ga and food fish, have been violated; and the said Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Con-stables, or wardens shall at any time selze and take possession of any and all birds, animals or fish which have been caught, taken or killed at any time, in a manner, or for a purpose, or had in pos-session or under control, have been shipped, or about to be shipped, contrary to any of the laws of this state, and seize and take possession of any and all fishing appliance and boats, fished, operated or maintained in violation of any game or fich laws of the state. All birds, animals, or fish, or nets, or fishing ap-pliance or apparatus seized by any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable or warden shall be disposed of in such manner as may be directed by the court before whom the offense is tried, and such Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Conetable or warden shall not liable for damages on account of any search, examination, or seizure, or the onfiscation of any nets or fishing appliance or apparatus of any kind in accordance with the provisions of this act."

#### CUT \$500 IN PERQUISITES.

But Superintendent Ackerman May Get Increase in Salary.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 5 .- (Specia'.) -- Davey's ill to increase the salary of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to 2000 a year was considered in the House oday in committee of the who amended so as to repeal the \$500 in perquisites, which the Superintendent now fraws. The present salary is \$2000 and \$500 in perquisites. The new bill limits the traveling expenses of the Superinten-dent to \$00 per year. The measure as amended went to the engrossing com-

"The Superintendent of Public Instruclon," said Mr. Davey, "should have a alary sufficient to support the office with due dignity. The salary proposed is Mr. Malarkey doubted if the bill repealed

he law allowing the Superintendent \$500 n perquisites.

Mr. Davey replied that the bill provided that all previous acts affecting the salary of the Superintendent were repealed.

"But those perquisites," replied Mr. Malarkey, "are not for his services as Superintendent, but for his duties as a nember of certain state boards." "That's right," said several members and the House went into a committee of

he whole to consider the bill. Mr. Malarkey presiding. Mr. Davey then pre-sented an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the Superintendent should receive no perquisites or fees in addition to his salary of \$2000.

The bill will probably pass.

WHY MAKE THE STATE PAYS Reason One Bill Was Sent Back to

Committee. SALEM, Or., Feb. 5 .- (Special.)-A bill to protect subcontractors, material men and laborers "who may work on public buildings or who furnish material therefor" came up in the House this morning for third reading, and was referred to the committee on revision of laws for amend-ment. The bill provides that any person who may enter into a contract for con-struction of any public work shall give "the usual penal bond" to guarantee ment for all labor and materials he use in carrying out his contract. some time, to the visible constraction of the members from Eastern Oregon. As he concluded, Mr. Phelps, of Morrow County, jumped to his feet and said:

| Any person supplying such labor or material on his demand shall be furnished a copy of the contract and bond, upon which he shall have right to bring suit in the

The clause which caused passage of the bill to be deferred this morning was the

"And the expense of such action or prosecution (as above mentioned) shall be borne by the State of Oregon or by the county, municipality or school district in whose name the same is brought."

Mr. Malarkey jumped on this part of the bill. He didn't see why it should be there, or why the public should pay the cost of the litigation. He also opposed the emergency clause on the tail end of the bill.

The committee to which the bill was referred has Mr. Malarkey for its chairman, The bill was introduced by Representa-

Supreme Court Bailiff III. SALEM, Or., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—Finley C. Perrine, who for the past 20 years has served as Supreme Court bailing in this state, is critically ill at his home in this He is suffering from brain affliction

#### MORE CLERKS MAY BE HAD

SENATOR KUYKENDALL'S NEW PLAN IS CONSIDERED.

Senator McGinn Makes An Attack on

It, and Wants No Ex-Post Facto Law.

SALEM, Feb. 5 .- (Staff correspondence.) The never-to-be-downed clerkship dispute came up in the Senste this afternoon. Senator Kuykendall, father of the clerkship reform, got up a new measure for the direction of this and succeeding Legislatures in the number, character and compensation of clerks to be employed and urged its favorable consideration by the Senate.

The bill had the advantage of a favorable committee report. As explained by Senator Kuykendall to the Senate, it provides for an increase in the number of expert clerks allowed by the old Kuykendall law; that the important committees shall be entitled to name their own clerks; that at the closing days of any extra help may be employed; and that enrolled bills may be typewritten. An emergency clause was added, so that the present Legislature may have the advantage of the more liberal terms contained in the law.

Senator McGinn appeared to smell a rat. He evidently thought that the bill was aimed at the resolution he had so fondly cherished and promoted at the beginning of the session to give each Senator an extra clerk. "What is this?" he asked Senator Kuykendall. "Why do you want this measure to take effect at this session? Is it so that clerks already provided for will not be paid for?"

"No," replied Senator Kuykendall, "It is not. I have not attempted to pass an ex-post facto law."

"The fact that the Senator confesses that we have not enough clerks is an admission of the futility of this kind of legislation," said McGinn. "We ought not to attempt to bind succeeding Leg by legislation of this kind. What do we know about the needs of a Legislature two years from now? Let us not as-sume," and the Senator grew eloquent, "let us not assume that we are not the last honest Legislature to meet in the State of Oregon."

Senator Pierce thought the intent and ourpose of the bill correct, and said he would support it.

"I fear it has been assumed by some that it is my purpose to dictate in the matter of cierkships," said Senator Kuy-"It is not so, and I believe when the Senators know me better they will be satisfied that my sole purpose is to get the best service for the state for the least money. Public attention has been so long called to this abuse that I think that we should set the stamp of our disapproval upon it." The bill was finally referred to the committee on counties for

TO SUCCEED A. C. DILLEY.

E. A. McPherson, of Portland, Appointed Assistant Warden. SALEM, Or., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—Governor Chamberlain today appointed E. A. McPherson, of Portland, Assistant War-A. C. Dilley, who recently resigned his posi-tion because of the scandal that was dispointee will begin his duties on Friday. Mr. McPherson was born in this city in 1866, and, with the exception of the last is years, which were spent in Portland, he has always resided in this city. He served as shop guard at the prison under the administration of Governor Pennoyer. In Portland he was employed by the Moyer

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