MILITIA IS EXEMPT

They Need Not Pay Road and Poll Taxes.

PINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Last Legislature Did Not Repeal Law Bearing on the Subject—County Courts Elect Road Supervisors in the Future.

SALEM, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—Attorney-General Crawford today rendered an opinion at the request of Secretary of State Dunbar, in which he holds that the Legislature of 1903 did not repeal the law which exempts militiamen from the payment of road and poll taxes. His opinion also advises the Secretary of State that by the passage of House bill 280 the Legislature repeals House bill 80, passed at the same session. By repealing House bill 80 the Legislature provided that Road Supervisors shall be elected by County Courts instead of by the people of the several road districts. It is further held that the present Road Supervisors will continue in office until January, 1904, when the County Court will make the first appointments under the authority of House bill 280. All the questions considered by the opinion have been in doubt because of apparent inconsistencies in the acts referred to. Upon the first subject mentioned the Attorney-General says in part:

"Relative to your inquiry as to whether section 3263 of Bellinger and Cotton's Codes and Statutes of Oregon is repealed by the repeal of article 11 of chapter 10 of said codes and statutes, I am of the opinion that said section 3263 is not repealed, but would say it does not properly belong in the compilation of the laws relating to roads and highways, unless it is desired to show in such compilation all classes of persons exempt from road taxes, as the section referred to is a part of the military code of this state, and has never been enacted into the road laws.

"In 1901 the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon duly passed an act, House bill 26, known as the 'military code,' entitled 'an act for the more efficient organization and discipline of the militia of the State of Oregon, and appropriating money therefor and for the suppression of riots.' Said section 99 of the military code, page 212, laws of 1901, reads as follows: 'All active members of the Oregon National Guard are hereby declared exempt from all military, poll, or road tax, service on posse comitatus and jury duty, so long as they continue to be active members of the military organization of the state, and after five years' service shall be exempt from further jury duty, and the Adjutant-General shall issue them a certificate to that effect.' At the same session of the Legislature an act was passed authorizing Hon. C. B. Bellinger and W. W. Cotton to annotate, compile and publish a revised edition of the code and general laws of Oregon, which was done, said publication being completed in 1902. In said compilation Messrs. Bellinger and Cotton published said section 99 of the said military code twice, once as number 2263, of chapter 1, of title 31, the same being the military code as enacted in 1901 as aforesaid and where said section properly belongs. They again published said section as number 4832 of article 11, of chapter 10, of title 39, the same being part of the road laws of the State of Oregon. The following note appears in said code immediately after said section 4832, to-wit: 'For convenience this section is inserted as a part of the road law. It will also be found in the military code, of which it forms a part.' In 1903 the Legislature duly enacted a revision of the road laws and repealed with other articles article 11, of chapter 10, of title 39, containing said section 4832. It will be observed that section 4832 is only a reprint of section 2263 of the military code, as the author says for convenience, but such reprint does not remove it from its true position and number as a part of the military code. It never had been enacted, considered or published as a part of the road laws, and, being repeated therein by the compilers of the code for convenience, did not make it a part of the road laws, and the repeal of the chapter relating to roads and highways alone, into which the above section 2263 had been repeated as aforesaid, did not repeal section 2263.

"Section 4832, it is shown, was a republication of section 2263, in another place in the same book, as the author says, 'for convenience.' It is not claimed anywhere to be a part of the road law, but is conceded to be placed where it properly belongs, in the military code, as section 2263, and the Legislature when it repealed the chapter relating to roads and highways, into which section 2263 had been for convenience only republished as number 4832, did not intend to repeal 2263, or any part whatever of the military code, and the confusion has arisen from the fact that the authors did not cite section 2263 in the index of the road laws to show classes exempt from road taxes instead of republishing the same. Exempting the members of the Oregon National Guard from all military, poll or road tax, service on posse comitatus and jury 'is partly to compensate such members for their time and also that the efficiency and discipline of the military cannot be interfered with or impaired by the civil authorities,' and said section of the military code cannot be held to be repealed by implication or expressly when all the circumstances are considered and the law relating to repeals applied in the light of the foregoing decisions.

Upon the subject of the repeal of the act governing the appointment of road supervisors, the opinion says:

"Answering your second question as to whether House bill No. 80, page 19, laws 1903, is repealed by House bill 280, page 262, I find that No. 80 was approved by the Governor, February 9, and filed in the office of Secretary of State February 10, 1903, and provides for the election of road supervisors in the road districts of the state, and prescribes their terms of office, etc. No. 280 was approved by the Governor February 24, 1903, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State the same day, and is the later act. It is a general law relating to the roads and highways of the state, and in several sections sets forth what the duties of road supervisors shall be, and then section 68 provides for their appointment in the following language: 'The County Courts of the different counties of this state at their first regular term in January, 1904, and annually thereafter shall appoint a road supervisor for each road district of their respective counties, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed, and shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.' The section covers everything contained in House bill No. 80, and differs in this, the bill reads, 'At the general election in 1904, and every two years thereafter there shall be elected in each election precinct in this state a road supervisor for each road district,' etc., and provides a two years' term. Said section 68 read: 'The County Courts of the different counties of this state at their first regular term in January, 1904, and annually thereafter shall appoint a road supervisor for each road district of their respective counties,' and provides a one-year term. The former provides for the election of supervisors by the people and a term of two years, the latter for their appointment by the County Court, and a term of one year. The two laws are in irreconcilable conflict, and both cannot stand; and while I have no doubt it was the intention of the Legislature to provide for the election of road supervisors by the people, when we undertake to apply the well-settled rules of construction to the two statutes the latter must prevail and the former is repealed by implication."

Attorney-General Crawford says that it was evidently not the intention of the Legislature to abolish the office of Road Supervisor, and that the present incumbents will hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

House bill 280 also conflicted with House bill 251. Both acts provided for the election of County Roadmasters. The Attorney-General holds that the two acts are not in irreconcilable conflict, and that as both provide for practically the same thing both may stand.

Judge McBride Marries.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 22.—(Special.)—Judge John R. McBride and Mrs. Mary Wheatley Bishop were married last evening at the home of the mother of the bride, Mrs. Mildred M. Wheatley, 221 Fifth avenue, Rev. G. William Giboney, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. Judge and Mrs. McBride will reside in the Nicholls block.

Judge McBride is one of the pioneer lawyers of the West. He was a member of Congress from Oregon during the Civil War, and was formerly on the Territorial Supreme bench of Idaho. He resided for many years in Salt Lake City. He is now senior member of the law firm of McBride & Folsom, of this city. Judge McBride is a brother of ex-Senator George W. McBride, of Oregon.

Astoria Store Burglarized.

ASTORIA, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—The grocery store of Ross, Higgins & Co. was entered by burglars during last night, an entrance being effected through a rear window. The cash register was robbed of about $10 in small change, but nothing else in the store was molested. There is no clew to who committed the burglary, but the police believe it to have been done by boys.

Will Wait Till Court Returns.

SALEM, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—Clerk J. J. Murphy, of the Supreme Court, will set no more cases for trial at Salem until after the Supreme Court returns from its sitting at Pendleton. The Pendleton term begins the first Monday in May.

Biggs Made County Judge.

SALEM, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—Governor Chamberlain has appointed M. R. Biggs, a well-known attorney at Prineville, to succeed W. A. Booth as County Judge of Crook County. Both Biggs and Booth are Democrats.

Drowned While Sailing.

EVERETT, Wash., April 22.—John Erickson, a student, was drowned late yesterday while sailing off Everett. Rev. Mr. Valden, pastor of the Swedish Missionary Church, Erickson's companion, had a narrow escape.

Workingmen's Republican Club.

SALEM, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—The Workingmen's Republican Club will hold its first meeting for the Congressional campaign in the City Hall Thursday evening. S. A. Hughes is president of the club.

Contract for Juneau Building.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 22.—United States Marshal Shoup yesterday awarded to Anton Behrens & Co., of Tacoma, the contract for the erection of the new Federal building at Juneau, Alaska. It will cost $50,000.

Roard Was Busy With Gun.

EVERETT, Wash., April 22.—Hade Roard, while drunk, fired four shots at members of his brether's family in Sylvana, without injuring them. He then shot a slot machine full of holes.

Regent of Ashland Normal.

SALEM, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—Dr. J. S. Herndon, of Ashland, has been appointed a regent of the Ashland Normal School. He succeeds Judge Orr, whose term has expired.

Pioneer of Snohomish.

EVERETT, Wash., April 22.—Mrs. U. K. Loose, of Snohomish, a pioneer of Snohomish County, is dead, after an illness of several weeks.

Two Counties Pay Taxes.

SALEM, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—Clatsop County today made a payment of $8321 and Sherman County $3306 on account of 1903 state taxes.

Incorporation of Lumber Company.

EVERETT, Wash., April 22.—The Mukilteo Lumber Company was incorporated today with a capital stock of $200,000.

Coast Telegraphic Brevities.

The Southern Oregon Presbytery has been in session at Oakland, Or.

Henry Shorb, of Forest Grove, Or., lost two fingers in a hay-compressing plant Tuesday.

Considerable opposition has developed in the matter of accepting a Carnegie library at Grant's Pass.

F. May, who was refused a license in the North End of Portland, has been granted a retail liquor license in Astoria.

The steam chest of the new engine of the Salem Light, Power & Traction Company exploded Tuesday. The loss is about $1200.

The run of smelt in the Sandy is increasing. Troutdale citizens and people from surrounding country are dipping the little fish out with all sorts of devices.

In excavating for the Great Northern tunnel workmen found a 32-pound cannon ball, supposed to have been discharged by the gunboat Decatur at Indians in 1856.

Frank Cognioul, 9 years old, of Seattle, Wash., ate some decayed fish he found near the Chlopeck Fish Company's plant. He died two hours afterward in great agony.

J. W. Ingles, candidate for Congress on the Socialist ticket, and M. W. Wilkes, of Berkeley, Cal., opened the Socialist campaign in Roseburg Wednesday. They addressed a small audience.

Northern Pacific officials announce to Pacific Coast millmen that 1000 new combination flatcars are being completed and sent West by the trainload. There has been much complaint over shortage of cars.

Two children of Edward Chipman, foreman of the Reed mine, near Ballard's Landing, were drowned in the Snake River Monday. With three men, they were traveling to the landing from the mine, when the boat was capsized.

The "Stand Patters."

Pittsburg Gazette.

It is notable the "stand patters" have eagerly seized upon the recent speeches of President Roosevelt, Secretary Root and Senator Lodge as supporting their case, because the speakers declared emphatically for the maintenance of the principle of protection. A few short months ago those same "stand patters" were incensed because President Roosevelt was urging reciprocity with Cuba and declared that protection was not a matter of particular schedules. Evidently they are making progress toward the President's position, finding their own untenable. The "Iowa idea," so roundly denounced last year by the extreme high tariff men, contained a most emphatic declaration for the maintenance of the principle of protection and for the revision of schedules by the friends of the protective principle only. As a matter of fact, if anything drives the country into the hands of the Democratic free-traders again it will be the unreasonable, stiff-backed attitude of the interests represented by the American Economist, opposing alike any alteration of tariff schedules or any application of the reciprocal trade principle.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

STILL WAITING FOR RISE

HOPGROWERS STILL CONFIDENT IN THEIR POSITION.

Those That Have Not Sold Their Product Are Confident That the Market Will Soon Advance.

SALEM, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—Hopgrowers who have not yet sold their crops of 1902 are still playing a waiting game, with the exception that occasionally a grower gives up the fight and sells at from 18 to 20 cents. Many growers intend to hold until the new crop is ready for picking, believing that, as the available stocks are consumed, the chances of a revival of prices will improve. Those growers who look at the course of the market for the last six weeks are pretty much discouraged, while those who place their faith in statistics say that eventually the brewers must buy every bale of hops, and that the price must rise again to 25 cents or better.

Some of the dealers have been striking sledgehammer blows at the prices, and with very marked effect. Here in Oregon they bend their efforts to convincing the growers that it is all off, and that prices are going down, down, down. By letters to the brewers in the East, they encourage the latter to wait before buying, assuring them that the prices have just started on the downward course. The result is that both brewers and growers are waiting, and little is being done.

There seems to be nothing to stop the market price from going still lower, unless it be true, as alleged by some growers and dealers, that the brewers must buy, and will eventually be compelled to offer prices that will draw the hops from the growers' hand. Practically all advices from the East are to the effect that supplies in the hands of brewers are very low, and it is everywhere reported that brewers are buying "from hand to mouth."

There is a period of about seven months yet before the new crop will be ready for market, and the growers expect that seven months of buying "from hand to mouth" will be sufficient to take all the remaining hops. The condition of the growing crop is expected to have a great influence upon the market, for if there should be serious danger to the American crop, the brewers would immediately begin to stock up for next year. Growers also believe that the present drop in prices will result in exports to England, and that the shortening of the American supply will strengthen the prices here.

No activity in the hop market is expected here, for the growers are generally firm holders. While there are many who regret that they did not sell at 25 to 26½ cents, when those prices could have been had, they are disposed to wait now and take a chance on the rise as the supply diminishes.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Roosevelt's Wishes Recognized in Recent Legislation.

New York Evening Post.

At the close of the long session of the 57th Congress, your correspondent reviewed its work with reference to the extent to which it had recognized or ignored the wishes of the President in its legislation. To that session, at its opening, Mr. Roosevelt sent his first annual message. It was inordinately long, largely owing to the fact that in his enthusiasm for promoting practical reform, he had jumped at every suggestion offered him by a friend, if it appealed at all to his own taste, and before the time came for actually writing the message, had loaded himself up with promises of what it should touch upon. The message had a healthy, hearty ring, such as we had reason to expect from a President of his buoyant temperament; but its length, and the great variety of topics it treated, prevented its careful study by those who might have profited from some of its suggestions. Here are a few of the larger subjects on which he recommended legislation:

Anarchism.
Government supervision of corporations generally.
Publicity in the affairs of trusts.
A Department of Commerce and Industries.
Further exclusion of Chinese cheap labor.
An eight-hour day, easy to enforce.
Restriction of immigration by educational and economic tests.
Reciprocity agreements with foreign countries.
Shipping subsidies.
An elastic currency.
A National irrigation system.
Reduction of tariff duties on imports from Cuba.
A civil government for the Philippines.
A Pacific telegraph cable.
An isthmian canal.
Increase of the Navy.
An Army general staff.
Reorganization of the militia.
A permanent census office.
Reform of second-class postage abuses.
Extension of rural free delivery.

Out of this list, which comprises only a part of his recommendations, he procured a Philippine government, a law authorizing an Isthmian canal, the beginning of an irrigation system, increases in the Navy and the rural free-delivery service, a permanent Census Office, and a more effective measure of Chinese exclusion.

Last year the President again adopted the advice of friends, but the friends were of a more select group, and the advice was better. As a result his message filled just about one-half the space of its predecessor, and received quite twice the interested study. This time he devoted the largest single part of his space to the regulation of the trusts and the revision of the tariff. He also recommended, in addition to what was in his first message:

A canal compact with Colombia.
A reciprocity treaty with Cuba.
Reform in the general land laws.
Laws for Alaska to encourage permanent settlement.
Encouragement of the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture.
Improvement of the National Museum.
Extension of the legislation for the safety of railway employes.
Abolishment of the tariff on anthracite coal.

Congress has responded by giving him three laws substantially framed at the Department of Justice, for the correction of certain alleged evils in the general corporation and trust systems, but has denied him his much-desired commission of experts to recommend changes in the customs tariff. It has given him also:

A Department of Commerce and Labor.
A considerable increase in the naval armament, and a larger provision for the creation of new officers.
An Army general staff.
A plan for reorganizing the militia.
Better land laws for Alaska, and a provision for the upbuilding of the country by increased transportation facilities.

A new building for the Department of Agriculture and additional powers for the Secretary in his war upon contagious disease of livestock.

A new building, of adequate size and excellence, for the National Museum.

Additional laws for the safety of railway employes.

Full rebate of duties on all coal for one year from January 15, 1903, and permanent free trade in anthracite coal.

An immigration law of somewhat increased effectiveness, and grouping under one head a great deal that has been scattered through several statutes, but wiping out the proposed educational test.

Provision, so far as legislation can provide, for the exclusion of anarchists coming to this country from abroad.

It has continued to deny legislation for an elastic currency, for general reforms in the land laws, for an eight-hour day, for shipping subsidies, to prevent second-class postage abuses, and to promote reciprocity either with Cuba or with any of the older governments with which we have entered into negotiations through the executive branch of ours. After much difficulty, the Senate has been induced to vote favorably on a canal treaty with Colombia. Cuban reciprocity will be postponed for several months till the House shall have had an opportunity to act on it. Meanwhile, without the aid of any Government subvention, private enterprise has undertaken the construction of the Pacific cable under conditions which seem to be satisfactory; and some credit for this may be due to the President's agitation of the question of a Government cable, should private capitalists fail to respond promptly enough to the demands.

On the whole, although President Roosevelt has not obtained all that he has asked Congress for, and has fortunately missed getting some things which he ought not to have asked for, he comes out of his 16th months' struggle with a very fair percentage of success. The most interesting phase of the whole matter, to general students of Governmental affairs, has been the difference between his methods and those of his more recent predecessors in office.

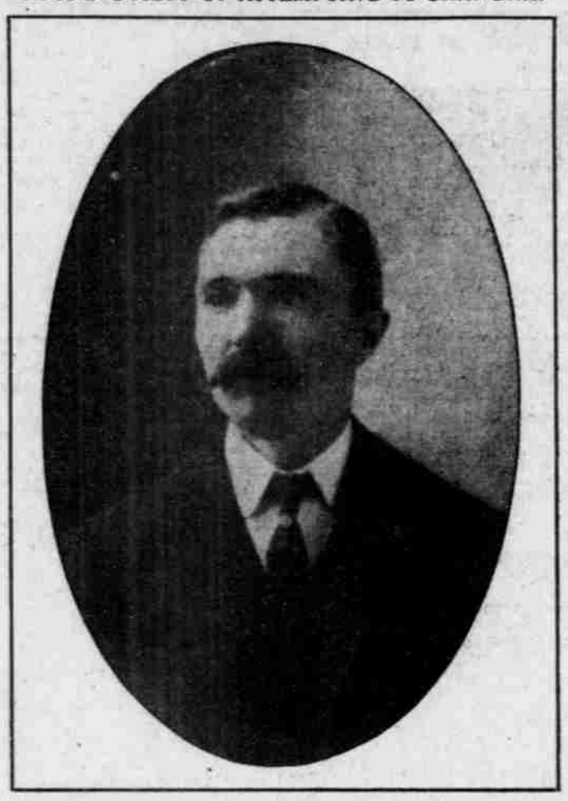
President Harrison, whose intimacy with the inside workings of Congress had been confined to a brief service in the Senate, was imperious, sharp-tongued, self-contained, and full of prejudices for and against men, which carried him sometimes to the extreme of life-long enmities. He was very apt to consult the leaders in Congress before pushing any measure to the front, but a failure on their part to respond was understood from the outset to mean a pretty bitter quarrel.

President McKinley, whose familiarity was derived from a somewhat extended service in the House, was a gentle-natured, likable man, who asked only for what he was very sure he could get, accepted with good grace both concessions and denials, bore no grudges, and actually made friends of enemies by obstinately refusing to hate them.

President Cleveland, who had served in neither Chamber of Congress and knew little of the legislative temper, had in his mind certain fixed ideals toward which he worked, and from which he allowed nothing to divert him. Looking defeat full in the face he would still carry his fight, on his own lines, into the very halls of the Capitol, thereby sometimes increasing the hostility and nettling the false pride of members opposed to him, but fixing the responsibility, in the judgment of the people and in the record of history, exactly where it belonged.

President Roosevelt who, like Mr. Cleveland, has never served in Congress, has had a considerable experience in State Legislative work, and came a great deal into contact with Congress in subordinate parts of the Federal executive service. He knows very well what he thinks Congress ought to do; he thinks he knows very well what it will do; he endeavors to bridge over the gap between its duty and its conduct so as to get as much out of it as seems to him practicable; and, by the breezy good-fellowship which is his substitute for McKinley's softness of manner, he endeavors to keep on such terms even with the most godless of the crew that he shall not be accused of breaking up his party or put himself outside of the pale of further consideration on Capitol Hill. It would require more space than can be spared here to analyze the points of contrast between the methods of the four Presidents named, and to weigh with any sort of justice their respective fruits. Nearly every thoughtful reader, however, will be able to draw his own inferences and make his own estimates.

FOUND GUILTY OF ATTEMPTING TO SHANGHAI



PADDY LYNCH, SAILOR BOARDING-HOUSE MAN.

LIMIT RAILWAY GUARD

CHINESE VICEROY DOUBTS RUSSIA'S GOOD FAITH.

Wants Army in Manchuria Reduced From 50,000 to 1000 Men—Government Is Hesitating.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—According to mail advices from the Orient, Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai has addressed a memorial to the Chinese court urging that negotiations be opened with Russia to prescribe some limit to the "railway guards" in Manchuria, for it is only in the guise of railway guards that Russia will be able to keep troops in that province after October 8, the conclusion of the final period of evacuation. The Chinese statesman says in the memorial that there are 50,000 in North China and he says that this force should be reduced to 1000. The Chinese government is said to approve of the Viceroy's suggestion, but to be undetermined as to the wisdom of opening negotiations until after the final date for evacuation in October.

NAVAL REVIEW IN JAPAN.

Great Marine Pageant at Mikado's Visit to Osaka.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—When the steamer Empress of China was leaving Kobe on April 8, the port was in gala array, for the Mikado and party had just arrived for the naval pageant. Two triumphal arches had been erected, one at the American Hatoba, where the Emperor embarked on the cruiser Asoga to review the assembled fleets next day. Kobe was thronged with visitors for the review and the exhibition at Osaka, of which the City of Kobe is the port.

The naval maneuvers which are preliminary to the review, were commenced on March 10, and until the 27th sham fighting took place near Tushima Island. The maneuvers were concluded on April 2 and the combined fleets sailed to Kobe on the 5th. The Emperor embarked on the Asoga and a salute was fired from 50 warships.

The following warships took part in the review: The battleships Mikasa, Hatsuse, Shikishima, Ashi, Fuji, Yashima; cruisers, Tokiwa, Iwate, Izumo, Azuma, Kasagi, Chitose, Takasago, Yoshino, Naniwa, Takachiho, Akitsushima, Suma, Akashi, Chinyen, Fuso, Izumi, Chiyoda, Heiyen, Takao, Chinkushi, Saiyen, with 13 torpedo boat destroyers and 23 torpedo boats, all being illuminated brightly with electric lights.

The cruiser Yakuma, which was to have taken part, struck a sunken rock on April 3 and had to dock for repairs.

MINE DISASTER IN JAPAN.

Sixty-five Lives Lost in Burning Coal Shaft.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—News was received in mails from Japan of a disastrous colliery accident on April 2. Sixty-five lives were lost as the result of a fire at the Otu colliery, Kinshu. The loss of life would have been much greater but the day was a local holiday and out of the 230 workmen but 113 male and female employes were at work.

Soon after the shift descended, cries of fire were heard and the miners started to ascend. One of the officials, who was thoroughly familiar with the passages in the mine rushed into it and succeeded in rescuing over a dozen men. Sixty-five miners near the main entrance when the explosion occurred, endeavored to get out of the mine by the main shaft, which they thought would be the safest way, but were overcome by the flames before they could reach the 200-foot section. A number of men were sent into the mine by other shafts, but no trace of the missing miners could be discovered and ultimately it was decided to close the shafts and openings in order to check the fire.

Some distressing scenes were witnessed at the colliery as the relatives of the immured men arrived at the mouth.

DESPERADO IS CRUCIFIED.

Chinese Slayer of Sixty Persons Made Warning to Criminals.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—Advices were received by the steamer Empress of China of the crucifixion of a Chinese desperado in Kwang Tung who confessed to 60 murders. This murderer, Mah Ling Jin, was decoyed into Shunten Hsien by a man whose father he had murdered, and when he confessed to so many crimes it was decided that decapitation was too lenient a punishment and he was crucified.

He was nailed by his hands and feet to a wooden cross and placed on one of the city's bridges as a warning to malefactors. He lingered for three days, when he succumbed to his terrible sufferings.

RESENT RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

Japanese Condemn Concentration of Troops on the Yalu.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—A review of the Japanese papers received in the mails by the Empress shows that much feeling prevails in Japan regarding the report that Russia is concentrating a force of 20,000 troops at Fen Hwang. Many of the Japanese papers regard this as a movement against Japan.

The Japan Mail points out that this point is out of the regions traversed by the Russian railway, and cannot be regarded in any sense as a convenient place for troops supposed to be railway guards, while on the other hand it is an ideal position for commanding the entrances of the Yalu, which forms the northern boundary of Corea.

TRAGEDY OF CHINA SEA.

Pirates Capture Junk, but Are Surprised and Put to Flight.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—News of a sea tragedy was received from Hong Kong. A fishing junk left port with 11 souls on board, and 160 miles off Hong Kong three men armed with revolvers seized the vessel, murdered the master, his concubine and child as they slept, and threw their bodies overboard. They cowed the master's wife and other members of the crew not in the plot.

These men watched their opportunity, and when two of the men were below they overpowered the other and threw him overboard. Another jumped into the sea and a third was secured in the hold, but escaped when near shore by cutting a hole in the vessel's side and swimming ashore.

MUNITIONS FOR REBELS SEIZED.

Patrol Causes Panic on River Boat and Captures Cargo.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—Large seizures of war munitions intended for the Kwangsi rebels are still being made at Canton and Hong Kong. Following close on the seizure of 5000 rifles at Hong Kong news comes from Canton that 20,000 Mauser cartridges were captured while being taken up the river as a result of the panic on the cargo-boat due to the appearance of an armed patrol-boat. It is believed that a number of boatloads had already reached the revolutionists.

Gold Stampede to Manchuria.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—According to advices received from the Orient, there has been another rush of goldseekers to Manchuria. Prospectors who have gone to Vladivostok for outfits report that gold has been found in abundance in many places. The Amursky Gazette says as much as five pounds of gold has been taken from 35 hundredweight of earth.

Intelligence of Fishes.

"You will see birds flying in great flocks and never touching wings," said an old fishermen, "and it is just the same way with fishes about their fins.

"There might be a million menhaden moving along in one school, but they keep their distance so perfectly that they never touch fins. Let bluefish get after the menhaden, or anything happen to frighten them, and then they will mass up together in their efforts to escape, and bruise and jam and hurt one another, just as, coming back to land again, frightened cattle will mix up and get thrown down and get their legs broken and get trampled on when they are scared.

"But with things going smoothly around them the million menhaden will swim along close enough together to seem to the eye like one great solid blanket of fish, but really far enough apart so that every one of them has room to work its fins in. The fishes are just as intelligent about that in the water as the birds are in the air."

CAR LINES ARE BANKRUPT

Receivers Appointed for Three Chicago Traction Companies.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Upon default of interest upon five notes, aggregating $1,154,183, the Chicago Union Traction Company, the North Chicago Street Railway Company and the West Chicago Street Railway Company today passed into the hands of receivers. Suits for the collection of interest money were filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, and, the traction companies admitting the default, Judge Grosscup at once entered judgment. Demands were then made upon the treasurers of the respective companies, and, upon their return unsatisfied, three receivers were appointed, as follows:

In behalf of the trust company, R. R. Govin, of New York; for the traction companies, James H. Eckels, of Chicago, and as special adviser of the court, Marshall E. Sampsell, clerk of the court.

The application for a receivership set forth the facts that notes for $565,022 against the North Chicago Company, for $270,440 against the West Chicago and for $318,690 against the Union Traction Company were due and, with interest, were unpaid. The insolvency of all three of the companies was alleged; that the rolling stock of the corporations was heavily mortgaged, and that stocks and other assets of the company could not be reached by a judgment creditor. Attorney W. W. Gurley, for the traction companies, filed a plea in each case, admitting that the claims of the complainant were proper, and offered no objection to the appointment of the receivers. The bond in each case was fixed at $75,000.

Gulf Terminals For Rock Island.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 22.—Ten city blocks on the bay front were sold today to the Rock Island road by the Galveston City Company. The deal was consummated by Attorney M. A. Low, of the Rock Island, and the consideration, $100,000, paid to Eugene Hawkins, secretary of the City Company. The Rock Island held an option on these ten blocks, which adjoin the Southern Pacific docks, in the southern part of the city, for 60 days from February 24.

Whether the Rock Island is building its own line into Galveston or is coming in over one of the roads now built is not known. The purchase of the wharf property would indicate that the Rock Island will improve it for docks and establish independent terminals in this city.

Wants New Traffic Contract.

NEW YORK, April 22.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company here today a committee was appointed to negotiate a new contract with the Canada Southern Railway Company covering the annual division of earnings between the two companies. The present contract will expire on December 1 next. The annual meeting will be held on June 3 next.

Dividend on Northern Securities.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Northern Securities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable on May 4.

FOR $5,000,000 CHURCH.

Rich Mining Shares Sold to Further a People's Temple in Chicago.

Chicago Chronicle.

The Rev. J. S. Bitler, a well-known evangelist, who has held revival meetings at various Indiana points in the last ten years, is now in Wabash, Ind., in the interest of a novel scheme to raise funds for a $5,000,000 people's church at Chicago.

The Rev. Mr. Bitler says it has been the ambition of his life to secure the erection of a great temple on State street, Chicago, with a seating capacity of at least 10,000, and which should be used exclusively for the poor.

He never had a promising plan for raising the money until a year ago, when he occupied the pulpit of a church in Missouri and fell in with an agnostic, with whom he labored, and who at last professed religion. This man owned a large tract in the center of the Cripple Creek, Colo., mining region, and in the enthusiasm following his conversion he deeded to Mr. Bitler 100 acres of the choicest part of his holdings, with the condition that it was to be developed for the purpose of furthering the Chicago temple project.

Mr. Bitler, not caring to take the responsibility of realizing on the property, formed a joint stock company, and so great is his confidence in the enterprise that he is now traveling through Indiana presenting the matter to the people to whom he appealed years ago, and offering them the shares. He carries fine specimens of the gold taken from the tract, including many large nuggets and large quantities of gold dust.

Schoolgirl Commits Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—Edna, aged 15 years, daughter of Robert I. Rotramel, custodian of the State Fair Grounds, committed suicide by taking poison this afternoon at her home because Princpal Taylor, of the school which she attended, had reprimanded her for writing a note in school.

Dr. Van Dyke's

Possesses the greatest virtues as a stimulant, nerve tonic and regulator of the intestinal system. Purgatives give only temporary relief, but Dr. VAN DYKE'S HOLLAND BITTERS absolutely cures

CONSTIPATION

Its action is mild and gentle and its taste most pleasant. Take a half wineglass of VAN DYKE before each meal. It will give you an appetite, cure dyspepsia and kindred troubles and build up the entire system.

AT ALL FIRST CLASS PLACES

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PORTLAND, OREGON

Otranta E. & W. Otranta
A New Collar.

A VILLAGE WONDER

THE HAMLET OF BIG SPRING, WIS., HAS A SENSATION.

Agitation Over the Story of a Woman Who Wanted to Die—Her Condition Due to Serious Ill Health.

Big Spring, Adams County, Wis., is much the same as other country villages, where every resident's affairs are pretty well known to everybody else. It was no secret, therefore, that Mrs. Jennette Wilber led an unhappy life and had wished for death as a relief from her suffering. "For 25 years I was tortured with indigestion," she says, "but now I am well, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have told all my friends of the almost miraculous way in which I was cured.

"Every one in the village knows of my long sickness. After each meal gas would form in my stomach and cause me great distress. So great was my suffering that I thought many times it would be a relief to die. Of course, I was treated by the best doctors in our section, but the help they gave me was only temporary. I was very careful of my diet, but as I became worse I had difficulty in retaining the simplest food—in fact, the smell of food often nauseated me. One day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People mentioned in a newspaper, and, although I had tried many medicines without being benefited, I decided to try them. I knew that my case, being of long standing, could not be cured in a day, and I gave the pills a thorough trial. I began to improve slowly after taking the first box, and in a few months I was entirely free from indigestion and could eat anything I wanted. Since that time I have been troubled but once when I became run down from overwork. I resorted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again and was soon entirely well."

Any one having indigestion or dyspepsia can be cured if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are given a sufficient trial. These pills act not on the symptoms, but on the cause of diseases arising from impoverished blood or shattered nerves. They cure partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50.

TEETH EXTRACTED AND FILLED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN by our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine.

These are the only dental parlors in Portland having PATENTED APPLIANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for ten years, WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. All work done by GRADUATED DENTISTS of from 12 to 25 years' experience, and each department in charge of a specialist. Give us a call, and you will find us to do exactly as we advertise. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a FREE EXAMINATION.

Set of Teeth.....$5.00
Gold Filling.....$1.00
Gold Crown.....$5.00
Silver Filling.....$ .50

In our GOLD CROWNS and BRIDGE WORK, of which we are making a SPECIALTY, the most BEAUTIFUL, PAINLESS AND DURABLE of all dental work known to the profession, you will find an example of the HIGHEST ARTISTIC ATTAINMENT, the adaptability of which to the HYGIENIC conditions of the mouth is unquestioned.

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A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 53 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As your ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop. 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Dr. Radway's Pills, purely vegetable, mild and reliable, regulate the liver and whole digestive organs.