

MEAD WILL VETO

Capital Removal Bill Has His Displeasure.

TACOMA OFFER TOO VAGUE

Financial Condition of Washington Will Not Permit.

MIGRATORY SUPREME COURT

Objection of Lawyers to Long Journey to Capital Are Met by Measure Calling for Sessions in Three Cities.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 26.—(Special.)

—Governor Mead and his secretary have been occupied all day in drawing the Governor's message vetoing the capital removal bill. The message was not completed at a late hour tonight, but it is the intention to have it drafted and ready to submit to the Senate tomorrow.

The Governor's mind was practically made up to veto the bill Friday, but he gave out no intimation of his intention at that time and offered the friends of the bill, represented particularly by the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, a full opportunity to convince him of the justice of the measure. But the conference held in the Governor's office yesterday afternoon did not change the Executive's opinion.

The veto will be based largely on financial grounds. It will be pointed out that the present state Capitol has cost in cash paid out \$175,000, on which there is an annual interest charge against the general fund of nearly \$27,000. The offers of site and freedom from expense are, in the absence of deeds, contracts or guarantees, too indefinite to be considered business proposals, and too much is left to the next Legislature in the way of solving financial problems incidental to removal, securing of buildings and necessary adjuncts of the seat of government, when the present financial condition of the state is taken into consideration.

Duty of the Governor.

It is said that in answer to the argument advanced by Tacoma that the Governor should lay aside his personal opinions as to the advisability of the bill to become a law, because it merely submits a question to the people to be voted on, Governor Mead will declare that the law makes it the duty of the Chief Executive to familiarize himself with the financial conditions of the state, to know the details of the state's business and the needs of the expenditures of money and the amounts that are available.

That, therefore, the Governor is in a better position than the average person to know whether removal is advisable, and that, if submitted to the people, it is likely that many who are called upon to vote on the question would not have the opportunity to inquire into the financial side of the question at all and would vote their mere personal preference as between the two cities.

It is said the measure will also point out that the law requires the Governor to pass upon the bill, and that therefore, it is as much his duty to express his opinion on its merits, when he has a decided opinion, as it is the duty of any member of the Legislature.

Ancient History to Be Revived.

The veto message will also go into the history of previous capital removal attempts, when the people by large majorities refused to change the location of the seat of government.

It became known today that the Governor is presenting his veto message, and the knowledge has caused considerable speculation as to the course the Legislature will take in acting upon the veto.

The bill is a Senate measure, and the veto must, of course, go first to that body. The vote by which the bill was carried in the House lacked three of being two-thirds of the members. It can, therefore, safely be said that it will be impossible to pass the bill over the veto. There are a number of Senators who voted for the bill who would hesitate to incur the displeasure of the Executive by overriding his veto, and there is no possibility of a gain from the ones who opposed the bill.

Chance for Snap Judgment.

It is due to a peculiarity of the state constitution, however, that such matters must be closely watched, to prevent snap judgment being taken. The constitution provides that a bill may be passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of two-thirds of those present. There might be present a bare quorum, or 22 members of the Senate when the bill came up for action on the veto, in which unlikely event only 35 votes would be required to override the disapproval of the Governor, or a less number than the constitution requires shall be cast for it to pass the bill in the first instance.

If the measure carried over the veto in the Senate, it would have to pass the House, where the vote stood 14 to 27, with three absent. The bill received nine less than two-thirds of the membership of the House.

It is predicted that, in the absence of the ability of the removal forces to override the veto, an effort may be made to pass a joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to submit the question of removal at the next general election. This resolution, if passed, would bring in an issue the question before the removal forces of the necessity of putting the removal measure in the form of an act.

Removal of Supreme Court.

It is contended by some that the constitution fully authorizes the Legislature to submit the question by the adoption of a resolution. There are also the Supreme Court removal bills, which may be taken up as the next best thing by the capital removal forces.

The Senate Judiciary committee will submit a bill Monday, as heretofore announced, which will provide for the immediate removal of the Supreme Court to

Tacoma. Olympia people predict that the Governor would also veto this bill if it should pass the Legislature.

There is now pending in the House a bill which provides that the Supreme Court shall hold sessions once each year in the seat of government, once in Seattle and once in Spokane, and the majority of the court is given the authority to hold terms in either of the cities often, if deemed advisable. This bill was drafted by opponents of the capital-removal bill, and is designed to offset the Senate Judiciary bill about to be introduced.

It is realized that much of the removal agitation comes from lawyers who object to the extra time it requires to journey to Olympia, and it is thought that a migratory court bill will satisfy them under the circumstances and discourage removal agitation in the future.

News of the Governor's intended action created intense satisfaction in Olympia, and there is little adverse comment from the few members of the Legislature who are in the city.

CAN SAVE FROM POSTPONEMENT

Friends of Crane-Dickson Bill Will Send at Once to Senate.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—A caucus of a small number of the Senators was held this afternoon, and as a result of an alleged agreement entered into, it is said by friends of the Crane-Dickson bill late tonight that they have sufficient strength to prevent the indefinite postponement of the House bill when it appears in the Senate.

The line-up is said to include some of the lumber men in the Senate, but it also includes Senators not in the city who stand on the question in necessarily speculative, as the bill was ordered immediately transmitted from the House. It will appear early tomorrow in the Senate, and it is understood to be a strong effort to save from immediate death or burial in the railway committee.

EXTRA SESSION UNCONSIDERED

Governor Denies Rumor as Without Foundation—Commission Bill.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Rumors of an extra session of the Legislature immediately following the present session have been in circulation in Olympia during the last few days. These rumors, which have been spread by a letter written from the belief that no railway commission bill will pass and from the report that the Governor intends to call an extra session if one is not passed, Governor Mead today has had no time to consider for a moment calling an extra session.

"I never dreamed of such a thing," was his reply to the question.

There is no change in the railway commission fight for several days. The passage of the House bill by the lower branch was so much a certainty that it will not alter the apparent deadlock between the House and Senate that have existed to date. The adjournment by the Senate Friday took the Senate leaders out of the city, and although the House leadership, they have no one with whom to negotiate.

It is predicted that the Eastern Washington steering committee will soon offer to recede from some of the more drastic provisions of the bill, with the hope of having the bill considered in a more favorable light in the Senate. The members of the committee so far are standing pat, with the exception of Reiter, who has said that rather than see no bill at all passed he will consent to a compromise of some of the features.

MOTHER TOLD SON TO SHOOT

Entire Family is Arrested in Case of Lumberman's Murder.

MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 25.—Sheriff Graham arrived here tonight with the entire Culbertson family of Heron, under arrest.

January 23 Mike Graue, a lumberman who was living with Mrs. Culbertson, was shot by Joseph, the 18-year-old son of the woman, and died in a hospital in Spokane Saturday night. The boy was ordered arrested upon receipt of the news of Graue's death. Sheriff Graham left for Heron Saturday night.

Upon reaching the scene of the shooting, evidence was gathered showing that Mrs. Mary Culbertson had told her son to shoot Graue. The boy was charged with murder and placed against Mrs. Culbertson, and she is now locked in the County Jail.

The four children—two boys and two girls—were taken to a private boarding-house, where the 10-year-old boy, Joseph, did not see the shooting. No time has been set for a hearing in the case, and it is not expected that any charge will be placed against the boy.

Bank of Amity Organized.

AMITY, Wash., Feb. 26.—The Bank of Amity, a new bank for the present year, and directors were elected February 22. Geo. F. Hauser, president; J. A. Rubie, vice-president; R. O. Jones, Cashier; Directors: Geo. F. Hauser, J. A. Rubie, R. O. Jones, J. W. Bridwell, C. B. Matthis, Jno. F. Yost, J. F. Bashon.

Articles of incorporation will be filed with the Secretary of State in a few days. The amount incorporated for is \$25,000. The building, safe and fixtures have been purchased and seven men are rushing ahead with the vault. The President, Geo. F. Hauser, is anxious that the first annual meeting of the Hooster society now being organized in Portland be held in this city. A committee of the local society will work to that end.

THE DAY'S DEATH ROLL.

Mrs. Medley.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Medley, widow of Rt. Rev. John Medley, metropolitan of Canada, died today, aged 75 years. In England she had been associated with Florence Nightingale.

Earl of Morley.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Albert Edmund Parker, Earl of Morley, chairman of many committees at Derby House, president of the House of Lords, is dead, aged 82 years.

British Minister to Portugal.

LISBON, Feb. 26.—Sir Lamarcant Hadley Gozelin, British Minister to Portugal, died of intestinal hemorrhage at Bussaco today.

Major Robert Clark.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 26.—Major Robert Clark, who officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington monument in 1848, died today, aged 90 years.

George A. Allen.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 26.—George A. Allen, United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania under President Cleveland, died today, aged 90 years.

NO WOMEN CLERKS

Washington Lawmakers Get Along With Men.

RESULTS MORE SATISFACTORY

With a Larger Membership in Joint Assembly, the Northern Two-Employes More Than Twice Score Less Than Oregon.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Were an Oregon lawmaker picked up from Salem and set down in Olympia, he might wonder whether he had come into a herd of bachelors and divorced cynics before he realized that the gentlemen in the arena were the Legislature of Washington.

No co-eyed Junos nor rose-lipped Venuses are owned by the Washington Legislature. Aurora-fingered femininity does not click the keys of typewriters, nor paste up files, nor throw its sweet-scented enchantment around the sollops, nor giggle from corners.

This is said to be one of the reasons why the Washington Legislature, though half again as large as the Legislature of Oregon, has 40 less employes and costs \$108 a day less for clerks than did the assembly south of the Columbia.

Here the total number of employes is 125; at Salem the number was 168. At Olympia the sum paid out in wages for all employes of the Legislature will amount to \$20,000. At Washington, \$20,000 will be in session 20 days longer than the Oregon.

Fifty Women Employed at Salem.

In the Oregon Capitol 50 females were employed—almost one-third of the whole number of hands. These were mostly stenographers and committee clerks, and were equal in number to all the stenographers and committee clerks employed in both houses at Olympia. But in addition to the 50 women there were 25 male committee clerks and stenographers were employed at Salem.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Washington Legislature, though half again larger as the Oregon Legislature, employs less than half as many stenographers and committee clerks.

In one direction, however, the Washington lawmakers are more extravagant in employment of journal and calendar and minute clerks, and of doorkeepers, janitors, messengers and chief sergeants-at-arms. Salem only about 25 such persons drew pay from the State Treasury; at Olympia the number is sixty-odd.

Many more hands are used in making up the bills, whereas at Salem, the bill is ready for the printer 24 hours after adjournment of the Legislature. In Oregon the custom is to take 29 days after adjournment for revision of the journal.

Results Are More Satisfactory.

And what, pray, is the effect of banishing femininity from the Washington Legislature? The members are not so harsh as to say that the Legislature does better work, but rather that there are no bills in the galleries as spectators, but such in their thought in the inner recesses of their souls, though some sigh when they give it vent and think of the halcyon days of the past, when the Legislature was not so very long back when called had a place even upon the sands of the arena.

"No," quoth J. W. Lyons, secretary of the Senate, gallantly, when asked if he did not think that male clerks did better work than female, and that Legislature got along better without girls.

"It is not so plain that," he went on, gently, "but it is plain that the Legislature is more satisfactory."

This nobly-drawn distinction between "better" and "more satisfactory" measures the difference between the two legislatures. The girls were nice things to gladden the eye, like lilies at a feast; but the solemn deprecate and it is easier to keep them out of the house than to create the gladness one was banished. Besides, the solemn can order men clerks to do things and expect the orders to be obeyed, whereas a female under regime of a slave-driver was too horrid a thing; in fact, such a genus homo was unknown.

The genus is not very conspicuous now, but the truth is that the Legislature is harder and longer than at the Oregon Legislature. Several have toiled frequently 12 and 14 hours a day without a whimper.

"Ask a girl clerk to work like that," remarked a soldier today, "and she would snap your head off or raise the roof or both, and would stomp her job."

Prizes With and Without Oly.

Clerkships are sought as prizes at Olympia, as at Salem, but they are not so numerous, as at the Oregon capital. South of the Columbia clerkships frequently furnish two years' pin-money to young women who are the objects of the attentions of typewriters, but favorites, through pull of politics or friendship.

Every Senator in the Oregon Legislature has a clerkship, and nearly every Senator chose a girl to draw the pin-money. The sum in most cases was \$20. The House was not so generous with the girls, but still it had abundance of femininity, for the time hanging heavily on their hands oftentimes.

The joint clerkship graft, which cost Oregon \$257,400, did not thrive at Olympia, in fact it is unknown. The Oregon Legislature appointed some 12 joint committees, which were allowed 60 clerks at compensation ranging from \$200 down to \$100. The committee investigated the various departments and institutions of the state government.

In Washington, no such investigations are made by the Legislature. Charitable, reformatory and penal institutions are in the hands of a Board of Control, appointed by the Governor, and such investigations are made by the Governor's authority. This board, created in the administrations of Governor Rogers, is one of the best branches of government in the state. It has kept scandal away from the state institutions, and the Legislature accepts its recommendations as to appropriations and matters of administration.

Smith's Voice Was Raised Loud.

The investigations made by the joint committees of the Legislature were notoriously farcical. They are repositories of clerkship patronage and of other bores which are much sought after, as junketing trips over the state.

The clerks appointed to inspect the accounts and records of the various state officers often find that they are incompetent regarding their duties; besides, they find it impossible in many cases to investigate a two-year administration in 40 days.

The result is that the members of the committee get their junketing trips and other favors which they crave, the clerks get their graft money and the state gets little or nothing. One loud voice was raised at Salem against the appointment of Representative "Bob" Smith, of Josephine, Democrat, but fell on deaf ears.

Oregon Officers Paid Higher.

Officers of the Legislature at Salem received higher compensation than will those at Olympia. For example, the chief clerks of the two houses in Oregon were paid \$12 a day; here they are paid \$7.50 in the Senate and \$4 in the House. The assistant chief clerk at Salem received \$5;

here they get \$4 in the Senate and \$3 in the House. The Oregon Legislature did not read the clerk's receipt; here their compensation is \$6.

A 90-day Legislature in Oregon cost \$50,000. In Washington a 90-day session will cost \$200,000. The per diem expense of the two bodies is almost the same. Therefore, what the evergreen lawmakers have over their Oregon brethren in clerkship grafts spent in public, they save without the expense of joint clerkships the Oregon Legislature costs about the same per diem for employes as the Washington.

DEBATERS FROM UNIVERSITY

Veatch, Galloway and Steiwer Were in Contest With Washington Men.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—John Veatch and Francis Galloway, two sophomores, and Fred Steiwer, a junior, have been chosen to represent the university in the intercollegiate debating contest against the Seattle collegians, which is to be held some time in the near future. It is considered to be one of the strongest the State University has ever produced.

Veatch, who was chosen as leader, was a member of the "Varsity debating team last year, and a capable, impetuous talker. His strongest work lies in his power of rebuttal speech. Steiwer captivated the men who met Washington last season two his best speeches being made to the force of his manner of debate. Galloway is the only man who is inexperienced, but his efforts in the local debating societies since his graduation are well known.

The question for discussion is: "Resolved, That it should be the policy of the United States not to hold territory permanently, but with the purpose that it shall ultimately enjoy statehood."

Young Hunter Gets Bear.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Daniel McGillivray, a 15-year-old boy, has within the past few days shot and skinned a bear, which he has carried to Cedar trees at different points and killed them at one shot. The last one was a white bear in the forest and two coon and a young black bear captured at the same time, but the same mark. He carried the cubs and hide for thirty miles in a pack.

J. H. PEABODY FILES HIS BRIEF

Documents Make Counter Charges of Fraud Against Democrats.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 26.—The brief of James H. Peabody, who is contesting the seat of Governor Alva Adams before the Legislature, was filed today with the committee appointed by the joint assembly to investigate the charges against Adams. The brief is voluminous, containing 21 typewritten pages, and expresses the opinion that Governor Adams has failed utterly to disprove the charges made in the contestor's petition.

The only concession made to the contestor is the demand that precinct 22, of Jefferson County, be nullified because of fraud in the election perpetrated in the interest of Peabody.

Adams asked that the returns from a number of precincts in this county be set aside, and that the election be held in the precincts which he had contested. Peabody's attorneys agree that, as there were no ballots to prove the accusations made by the canvass board, the returns should not be set aside by the contest committee. This is the only reason for the concession, however, and the Peabody brief denies the truth of the general charge of conspiring to carry Jefferson County for Peabody through fraud at the polls.

The Democratic handwriting experts who have examined the ballots which succeeded in finding that the majorities in similar hands where judges wrote them in aiding illegitimately.

In support of the contention that 104 Denver precincts, which majorities were returned for Adams should be thrown out, the brief states that the testimony of handwriting experts to the effect that great fraud was committed in these precincts by the substitution of ballots previously prepared by a few persons, has not been successfully refuted.

As to the remaining 25 precincts asked for by Adams, the brief states that the public opinion of the people of the State, as expressed by the returns of the voters, and the fact that the returns of the voters in these precincts were not vitiated by the alleged fraud, are sufficient to vitiate the election had been committed. All of this to the detriment of the contestor, and enabling an apparent large majority for Adams on the face of the returns.

The brief further asserts that evidence offered by the contestor has proven the existence of a conspiracy prior to and on the day of the election to carry Adams by fraudulent means, and that the temporary elections commission, the police department and fire and police board and other city boards, created by Democratic as well as Democratic leaders not connected with the above, were actively engaged in carrying out the alleged conspiracy.

BRITISH PRESS IS SATISFIED

Report of the North Sea Inquiry is Warmly Welcomed.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The British press welcomes the report of the international commission of inquiry into the North Sea affair with almost unqualified satisfaction. The report, which is published in the London Standard, is a masterpiece of impartiality and does not go far enough in the direction of condemnation of Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvensky and the commander of the transport Kamchatka, but at the same time holds that it is now possible for Russia to make ample amends. "The Daily Telegraph's" editorial says: "It remains for the Czar to act upon the commission's findings. It is difficult to see how he can do so with dignity, the conduct of an Admiral who so nearly involved his monarch and country in an unnecessary war."

The Standard thinks the report leaves no room for doubt as to the culpability of the Russian admiral, and suggests that the whole subject should be carefully examined when the Hague conference reassembles after the war.

Good Done to Humanity.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Mandel Stramm, one of the Russian counsel during the North Sea inquiry, writes today as follows: "The report of the international commission of inquiry into the North Sea affair, which is published in the London Standard, is a masterpiece of impartiality and does not go far enough in the direction of condemnation of Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvensky and the commander of the transport Kamchatka, but at the same time holds that it is now possible for Russia to make ample amends. "The Daily Telegraph's" editorial says: "It remains for the Czar to act upon the commission's findings. It is difficult to see how he can do so with dignity, the conduct of an Admiral who so nearly involved his monarch and country in an unnecessary war."

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No Menace to Neutral Commerce.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, the American member of the international commission on the Hull affair, said to the Associated Press today that he is unable to see the slightest grounds for the view expressed that the commission's findings establish a precedent which menaces neutral commerce.

DEACONS AWAIT THE PROPHET

Dowds Will Establish a Zionite Colony in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—Prophet Dowds, of Zion City, is expected to arrive tomorrow from Cuba. His five Jewish disciples are to talk on the Zionite's plans, but it is understood a Zionite colony will be settled in the hot country, and will devote itself to raising sugar cane, coffee and other products.

BIDS FOR CHIEF SEAT

Dr. Withycombe Would Be Oregon's Governor.

OTHER NAMES MENTIONED

Indorsement by Convention Would Lay Candidate Open to Attack as a Creature of the "Machine."

SALEM, Or., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Who can beat George E. Chamberlain for Governor in 1907? is the question asked, now that the legislative session is over and the political field has nothing in it to attract attention or obstruct the view of Chamberlain's record as a year ago.

Dr. James Withycombe, Corvallis, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, is the only Republican who is an avowed candidate at this time for the nomination against the Democratic leader. It is a foregone conclusion that Chamberlain will head the Democratic ticket next spring, though it is known that he would prefer to retire and let some one else have the honor.

That the nomination will be offered Chamberlain is equally certain, in view of the fact that his party has given him every honor he has ever asked. Since there can be no question about the Governorship known, his name is not the only one that has been mentioned in that connection. There has been talk for some time to the effect that ex-Governor T. T. Geer will try for the nomination, but since the recent developments in the land fraud cases it is said he will go before the people as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mitchell.

Dunbar's Name Mentioned.

Secretary of State Dunbar has been frequently mentioned as a probable candidate and because of his record as Secretary he has been looked upon as a strong man in that kind of a race. But Mr. Dunbar says he is not and will not be a candidate for that nomination or any nomination.

"The people of this state have been good to me," says Mr. Dunbar, "and I am not going to ask for any nomination. You may put it just as strong as you can—I won't be a candidate for the Governorship."

Among others who have been talked of in connection with the Republican nomination for the Governorship are: C. A. Johns, of Baker City; I. L. Patterson, of Salem; E. L. Smith, of Hood River; M. A. Moody, of The Dalles; Henry E. Ankeny, of Eugene, and W. J. Furnish, of Pendleton.

Chamberlain a Swift Opponent.

It is pretty generally admitted that whoever runs against Chamberlain next year will have a hard race before him. With the exception of the penitentiary management, the Republicans have thus far found nothing in Chamberlain's record that they openly criticize, and his record in this regard Chamberlain defends upon the ground that the practices at the prison prevail at the asylum, which is under Republican control.

"Two Republican Legislatures have adjourned without doing a single thing that weakens Chamberlain in his race for re-election," complained a Republican yesterday. "And this last Legislature had a magnificent opportunity to put the Governor in a hole. Why didn't the Legislature pass an emergency bill with an emergency clause and hand it in to the Governor for his consideration?"

The Governor had asserted that he would veto a bill carrying an emergency clause where no emergency existed. Now if that bill had been put up to the Governor he would have had to file it and offend the anti-saloon people or veto it and get the enmity of the saloons.

Hood River Ministerial Union.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The ministers of the various denominations of this city have formed a Ministerial Union, composed of the following members: Revs. W. C. Evans, M. E. Church, J. R. Rhodes, L. B. Church, O. J. Nelson, Unitarian; J. H. Spight, Baptist; W. A. Edkins, Valley Christian; W. C. Gilmore, Congregational.



This your head to the left?

Then there's no use trying. It's too late! Nothing in the world can make hair grow on a bald scalp that has been smooth and shiny for years. It's too late! No use trying now!

Or is this yours to the right?

Good. Only look out for dandruff! It leads straight to baldness. But there's use trying now, for Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff, keeps the scalp clean and healthy, and checks falling hair.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. AYER'S SANSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs. AYER'S OIL—For scalds and burns.

the time for the primary election rolls around.

Though Dr. Withycombe is the only man who has made his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Governorship known, his name is not the only one that has been mentioned in that connection. There has been talk for some time to the effect that ex-Governor T. T. Geer will try for the nomination, but since the recent developments in the land fraud cases it is said he will go before the people as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mitchell.

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GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!