Action on Capital Removal Is Sustained.

ANOTHER TACK IS TRIED

Concurrent Resolution to Submit to Popular Vote.

BAKER IS THE AUTHOR OF IT

This Bill Will Not Be Submitted to the Governor and May Result in Litigation, if Passed-Supreme Court Bill.

OLTMPIA, Wash., Feb. 27.-(Special.)-The Governor's message vetoing the capital removal bill was received by the Senate this morning almost immediately upon convening, and the veto was suntained without comment by a vote of 19 to 19. The message from the Governor inter-

rupted the reading of the expected conturrent resolution making practically the same provisions for the submission of the vote as did the bill. The resolution is by Baker, author of the capital removal bill. The concurrent resolution introduced in

the place of the bill will, of course, not be submitted to the Governor, but if passed it will result in litigation over the question of the right of the Legislature to submit the question in any other way than by the enactment of a law. The resclution reads as follows:

It is resolved by the Senate of the State the question of changing the permanent to cation of the scat of government of the State of Washington from Olympia, Thurston County, Washington, to Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington, be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Washingion at the state election to be held in said state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1906, and such question shall be placed on the official ballot in the manner required by law for the submission of amendments to legislation.

The bill providing for the removal of the Supreme Court also appeared in the Senate this morning, and Rands moved that the rules be suspended and that the bill be given a prominent place on the calendar. Ruth demanded and secured a roll call, and the motion was defeated.

The sustaining of the veto was followed by the introduction of a concurrent resolution carrying out the Senate's provisions of the bill. It is contended by some that the legislature can submit the question in this way.

TEXT OF THE GOVERNOR'S VETO Mead Tells Legislature Why He

Disapproves. OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 27 .- (Special.)-The full text of Governor Mead's veto of the capital-removal bill, passed by the

Legislature, is as follows: To the President and Members of the Senate of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Washington-Gentlemen: I return herewith Benaic bill No. 124, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the question of changing the permanent location of the seat of government from Olympia, Thurston County, Washington, to Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington, to the vote of the people," having disapproved the same.

In my judgment there is no urgent demand or necessity for the pressure of an act of

In my judgment there is no urgent demand or necessity for the passage of an act of this character, cotalling, as it necessarily must, if the election it provides for results in the removal of the capital, an added burden of debt and expense to the state at a time when the people are barely able to provide, at the present rate of issation, sufficient funds for the proper and necessary expenditures in maintaining the state government and its incituations. ernment and its institutions

remett and its incitivitions.

I am profoundly impressed with the idea that when a question is submitted to the people, of such paramount importance as the one involved in the bill berewith returned, the electors should have the benefit of a clear-cut, concise, businesslike proposition accompanying the question submitted, so that they can vote intelligently thereon.

Freliminary to the submission of any question togething the change of location of the

Freliminary to the submission of any ques-tion touching the change of location of the state capital, the Legislature ought, in my judgment, to adopt a measure accepting any proposition that may be made by any community of this state, contingent, of course, upon the approval of such change of location by the vote of the people.

Notwithstanding the generous offer of the Notwithstanding the generous offer of the tract of land known as Wright Park, made by the accredited authorities of the City of Tacoma, the fact is nevertheless that this proposed grant cannot be used for any other purpose that a site for a capitol building. It matters but little in the cost of capitol construction and maintenance thereof whether the value of the site be great or small; the land granted can only be used for that purpose.

Great Warrant Indebtedness, when he supposed grant cannot be used for any other purpose that a site for a capitol building. It matters but little in the continuent of applied construction and maintenance thereof whether the value of the site be great or small; the land granted can only be used for that purpose.

Prospect is Uniavitiag.

If this question is admitted to the people, notwithstanding the executive veto, and the people visoire the question in the affirmative, then we at once enter upon a period of capitol construction with all its attendant with. The prospect presented by such a condition is not inviting. Where, may I ask, are the funds for the construction of such an edifice? Notwithstanding our marvelous prosperity, all will agree that it will be impossible for this Legislature, or its successor, to provide adequately for the state, owing to the rapid growth of our population and the demands upon these various institutions. Burdens of state cannot be augmented without working a serious institutions. Burdens of state cannot be augmented without working a serious institutions of the state, owing to the rapid growth of our population and the demands upon these various institutions. Burdens of state cannot be augmented without working a serious institutions. Burdens of state cannot be augmented without working a serious institutions of the state counties, municipalities and school districts in their efforts to provide for their actual needs.

The question involved in their efforts to provide for their actual needs.

The question involved in the subject matter of the bill herewith returned is of higher importance and greater magnitude than that the Legislature at two-thirds voice of the people when changing the local content of the season for this sudden and precipitate change of the working that has consection in the subject matter of the bill herewith returned is of higher importance and greater magnitude than the subject matter of the bill herewith returned is of high-er importance and greater magnit

with the suggestion made by an eminent member of the Pierce Couty bar, in a dis-cussion before the executive, when he stated that the subject-matter of the attached bill was in legal effect a proposed amendment to the state constitution. If so, then to comply with the letter and spirit of our or-ganic law, this measure should receive before its submission to the people the necessary two-thirds vote of each branch of the begislature.



the benefits they are to receive and the sources from which finds are to be provided for the construction of the building.

One objection that I urge requires no further argument than a simple recital of capital removal and submission are inseparable and cannot by subtle distinctions be divorced. In most convinced that the passage of the bill herewith returned was the result of territory and state. Under the organic act creating the territory, Governor Isaac I. Stevens designated Olympia as the capital and ordered the first Legislature to converne here on January 30, 1854. The Territorial Legislature subsequently confirmed the act of the first executive by locating the cupillouse of the city limits of this city. A capital-removal attempt followed in 1880 and 1881, but was ineffectual, and at an election hold July 8. 1881. Olympia was chosen over 12 competitors. The state constitution, adopted in 1889, submitted the question of a permanent because of the seat of government to the substitution, and election held to ratify the constitution, a provision thereof required that a majority of all the voter cast should be necessary to determine the location. The result was in favor of Olympia, as against North Tabitms. Ellensings and other cities and towns.

The first State Legislature again submit-

The first State Legislature again submit-The first State Legislature again submitted the question to the people, and Olympta received 37.382 votes. Ellensberg 7757 votes, and North Takina 6258 votes. In this election, under the act of the first State Legislature, the successful capital city had to receive a two-thirds vote of all the votes cast. Even according to this rule Olympia had 3121 votes more than were necessary. In four different services of the Legislature four different sessions of the Logislature since then, laws have been enacted and ap-propriations made tooking to the erection and maintenance of the Capitol in this city; net result of these efforts being the

Great Warrant Indebtedness.

We have incurred a warrant indebtedness

for this sunder and precipitate change of Iront?

The various measures that have heretofore been enucted by the predecessors of this Legislature received the ratification and approval of the people. Why have not the advocates of the capital removal project come out in the open and favored us with some good and substantial reason for this audden reversal of attitude and policy? Why are the people not given a good and sufficient reason for the necessity of again incurring an enormous expenditure in the construction of the capitol building. What is the reason for the sudden impulse that has apparently taken possession of the legislative mind to lay plans for another capitol building coincident, practically, with the completion and acceptance of the buildthe completion and acceptance of the build-

ing we now occupy? People Entitled to Know.

to the state constitution if so, then to comply with the letter and spirit of our or minic law, this measure should receive before its submission to the people in encounary two-thirds vote of each branch of the begislature.

Postponement for the Best.

I believe that the best interests of the state would be subserved by postponing the consideration of this question until such time as the Legislature can submit there with a statute that will set forth a line of policy that will commend itself to the imagement of the people and give them an intelligent comprehension of the probable expense involved in ordering such a change, involved in this bill, ought to be willing to they have a clear case,

where there exists in the mind of the exec-utive a doubt as to whether or not the bill receiving an affirmative vote was the re-suit of voluntary deliberation on the part of the lawmakers, even though it be a question to be referred to the electors for their decision. The people are at all times smithed to express their candid, voluntary and houst indement upon public questions and bonst judgment upon public questions and in the selection of public servants.

I ask that the Legislature be accorded at all times the same privilege and preroga-

of the reasons herein to the reasons herein metabod, approve the bill. Respectfully substitted. ALBERT E. MEAD, Governor.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF ROBBERY

Package of Merchandise Said to Have Been Taken From Mail Sack.

posing Forces Can Gain Fresh Breath.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 27 .- (Special.) yesterday in a caucus of a few Senators on the Railway Commission bill during the noon recess today, with the

The tentative agreement arranged was perfected in another caucus held result that the House substitute Rail-HELENA. Mont., Feb. 27.—Deputy
United States Marshal Guthrie today
arrested Mrs. Nellie Leary, wife of the ·····

DEATH OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY PIONEER AND INDIAN WAR VETERAN



Sanborn, of Portland, and three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

home of his daughter, Mrs. J. T. Apperson, at Park Place, yesterday, was one of the oldest and best-known plo-neers of Clackamas County. He was one of the first members of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, and was an officer of that body and a conspicuous worker in and attendant upon State Fairs for a third of a century. He was also a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association, and until the infirmities of age prevented, attended regularly the ual meetings of that body. He was born in Knox County, Indiana, September 14, 1815. In 1836 he was volunteer in the Plorida War. He was married in 1838 to Miss Nancy Sconce, who died in January, 1888. He crossed the plains in 1846 and settled in Clackamas County, the part now known as Elliott's Prairie, being named in his honor. In 1872, he sold his farm and noved to Canemah, where he lived until the death of his wife. Since then he has lived with his eldest daughter, Mrs. J. T. Apperson, of Park Place, where he rested quietly from his labors until his death. He will be remembered as one of those sturdy, honest men who made Oregon. He left the following children: Mrs. J. T. Apperson, of Park Place; John W. Elliott, of Clackamas County; Mrs. J. A. White and Mrs. L B.

...... Montana Central Railway agent at Sil-ver, a small station 16 miles north of Helena, on the charge of taking a package from the United States mall.

package from the United States mall. It is alleged the woman opened a mail mack left in the depot in transit to Marywille. Shetracting some merchandise. The postoffice inspectors say they have a clear case,

combination ruthlessly killed the Kennedy to delay the committee on rules may break up this plan. Hold-ups and counter-hold-ups on legislation are to be expected from now till the final vote on the House bill is reached in the Senate.

A joint meeting of the committee on

ing of the way for the House bill by the defeat of the Kennedy measure and the success of the effort to keep the House bill out of the railroad commit-tee's hands has placed Railway Commission legislation in this state nearer

of realization than it ever was before. Today's proceedings upset the calcu lations of the opponents of such legis-lation. They hoped for a deadlock through the passage of the Kennedy bill, which would give the Senators who felt compelled to vote for a Ruilway Commission bill a chance to ease their consciences and blame defeat upon the other fellows,

Commission Men in High Feather. But the Kennedy bill is now out of he way, and if the opponents of such drastic measures cannot muster enough strength to modify it with amendments, the Senate will have to swallow the dose, and it is alleged that if it comes to the point the rall-road forces will climb on the band

The Railroad Commission men are exceedingly "cocky" tenight and assert that they will agree to but one amend-ment, the reduction of the salaries of Commissioners to \$4000. Earlier in the evening they were asserting that their bill would pass the Senate by Wednesday, but it seems they are reck-ening without taking into considera-tion the committee on rules.

This committee is given charge of the arranging of the Senste calendar each day. It is composed of President Coon and Senators Davis, Clapp, J. J. Smith and Baker, every one of whom voted for the Kennedy bill, and is be-

lieved for the kennedy bill, and is be-lieved to be opposed to the House bill. It may be only a coincidence, but the committee tonight, for the first time in the session, took actual control of the calendar. As a result, the railroad bill will not appear on the general file tomorrow. People who have seen the calendar copy assert that it is not mentioned anywhere thereon. The nearest mention of it is the notation under the heading of "Bills received from the House" of "H. B. 6 by Crane."

Bill Not on the List. There is no such bill. House bill 6 was a Rallway Commission bill, but was introduced by Weber and has been indefinitely postponed. The House bill's correct title is "House Substitute Bill No 6," with the railroad committee as author. There are \$2 bills on the general file for tomorrow, but the House Commission bill, supposed to be on the calendar for final passage. has not even been given the honor of

a place at the foot.

That the rules committee, if it desires, can keep the bill from passage throughout the remainder of the session is a possibility, provided they have over a third of the Senators with them. The only way thirds vote, and at this time the commis

sion men have not that many votes.

When the commission men see the calendar tomorrow there is likely to be a roar, and the allegation may be made that the authority given the committee is not that of a siftings committee; that it has no authority to do more than arrange the calendar and that the commission bill is entitled to a place thereon.

Chance to Get Breath.

It is not believed to be the desire of the committee on rules to smother the bill, however, but to simply hold it back and give the ralicoads a breathing spell and allow them to recuperate their strength. Whether this arbitrary action will arouse sufficient resentment to give the commis-sion forces a two-thirds majority is a

matter of doubtful speculation.

The House bill appeared in the Senate before the noon hour and the later action was presaged by the vote by which the Sanate refused to adopt Davis' motion to send the bill to the railroads committee.
The vote against the motion, while not indicating a conclusive alignment on the bill, was 27 against and nine for the Davis metion.

The bill was reached again in the middle of the afternoon, and after it had beer read section by section, Graves of Spokane, moved that the Senate go into a committee of the whole to consider the The motion was carried and J. J.

Smith was called to the chair. Graves immediately moved that the committee report back the bill with the recommendation that it do pass. There were no opposing votes, the opponents of the bill remaining silent, knowing that the friends had a majority. This com-pleted the action by the Senate on the House bill, the test of strength showing that the friends of the measure did no have the necessary two-thirds in orde to advance the bill to final passage.

Kennedy Bill Laid Out.

At 3 o'clock the Kennedy bill came SHOW MAJORITY IN SENATE

At a aclock the kennedy for can up as a special order. Kennedy moved to defer action making the bill a special order for Friday at 10:30, but the motion was defeated. Again there was an ominous silence and the clerk proceeded with the calling of the roll on the final passage.

resulting:

resulting:

Ayes—Baker, Christian, Clapp, Davis, Hammer, Hemrich, Hutson, Kenney, Klunear, Palmer, J. J. Smith, S. T. Smith, Stansell, Sumner, Welsh—15.

Noss—Boone, Bratt, Bronson, Brown, Condon, Earles, Graves, Henry, Lectons, Moore, O'Donnell, Pauly, Poggie, Potts, Rands, Rasher, Resd, Russell, Ruth, Stewart, Tucker, Veness, Watson, Witson—24.

Absent—Hunter, Gunn and Van de Vanter,

Absent-Hunter, Gunn and Van de Vanter. It is alleged by the commission men that this is practically the vote by which the House bill will finally pass the Senate. An analysis of the rolicall shows an alignment of the Democrats, lumbermen and Eastern Washington men, with a few members from Western Washington not belonging to either of the three classes named. The lumbermen, held up on their factory inspection law by the House combination, are today with the commission forces in a body.

Intricate Trades Made.

In the list of those opposing the bill are alleged to be men who had been counted in the list of those in favor of a compromise measure. There have been a number of intricate trades on legislation. which have landed some of the Western Washington Senators and some of them are said to have become converted to the idea that the party they represent is pledged to pass a commission bill, and that the House bill is the most satisfactors.

To the list of those who yoted against the Kennedy bill the friends of the House measure allege they can add Hutson and Kennedy, who felt compelled to vote with the other side on the compromise measure, and that they will stand with the complete combination to prevent the commission combination to prevent the bill being amended to death. They also claim Hunter, who did not vote, and Gunn, the new member, who is expected

It is possible they may lose Rands and several others, when it comes to amendments, who are free from pledges and can vote their own ideas on the railway

Shaky in Some Places.

That the combination is somewhat shaky in places, however, was shown toshaky in places, however, was shown to-day, when Moore, who was appointed as one of the floor lenders by the caucus held at noon, showed a disposition to re-sent the failure of some of the Eastern Washington members to stand by him in opposition to the Earles sockeye sal-mon bill. This bill passed, but Moore, who is violently opposed to it, gave notice of a motion to reconsider. If the East-ern Washington men are not "good" on the reconsideration, they may lose Moore and Hunter.

The plan in the House is said to be to The plan in the House is said to be to

hold back the Davis factory inspection law until the lumbermen in the Sen-ate make good on the railway com-mission bill. The delay accomplished by

state lands was secured tonight for the purpose of acting on Roth's bills with-drawing all state lands from sale or lease for two years and appointing a commis-sion to report on land laws. A majority will favor passage of the bills, a minority their indefinite postponement.

An attempt will be made in the Senate temorrow to compel the committee on revenue and taxation to report out the two tax commission bills, so they can go on the calendar. A resolution will be introduced calling upon the committee to produce.

The committee has had one meeting and has had the Graves tax commission bill since early in the session. It received the Reid House bill over two weeks ago,

BIG BLOCKS FOR SEATTLE.

Northern Pacific Will Spend \$2,000,-

000 for Wholesalers' Quarters. SEATTLE, Feb. 21.-The Northern Pacific Railway Company announces that it will immediately begin the construction of eight six-story buildings, each occupy-ing half a block, all to be erected upon the railroad's property holdings in the heart of the wholesale district of this city. The improvements will cost

The company is just completing a large wholesale block from the same plans as will be used in the proposed buildings, and the quickness with which all the space was leased has resulted in the new plans.

Each building will cost about \$250,000 Work on two will begin within two weeks and the others will be erected during the coming Nummer. All will be adapted for the wholesale and jobbing business and will replace two-story wooden buildings. Six of the new blocks will occupy land at the foot of Madison, Columbia and Spring streets, adjacent to Railroad avance. enue, which will give excellent track

SHIPS ALL LEAVE ESQUIMALT Commodore Goodrich Will Haul Down

His Flag Today. VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 27.-Esquimalinaval station will be formally abandons. tomorrow, when Commodore Goodrich hauls down his flag. The Bonaventure, the only remaining cruiser, was today

turned over to Captain Toriesse, and will leave for the China station. The sloop Shearwater will remain in crder to do patrol work in Behring See. The survey steamer Egeria will remain to do another season's hydrographic work in the North Pacific, the cost of which will be borne by the Canadian government. All naval departments of the station will close tomorrow, the station being aban-doned. Commodore Goodrich and wife will return to England via the United

Salem Sports With Cold Feet. SALEM, Or., Feb. 27 .- (Special.)-The sporting element was not in evidence at the meeting of the Commercial Club this evening and no interest was shown in the plan of holding a race meet at the State Fair grounds in September. This subject was to have been discussed at the

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