

CAPITAL TO STAY

Senate Kills Resolution by Baker.

LAST EFFORT OF REMOVAL

House Indefinitely Postpones Earles Sockeye Bill.

SUPPORT THROWS UP SPONGE

Local-Option Measure Goes to Final Vote Without Debate, and is Defeated in Lower House at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 3.—(Special.)—Capital-removal is wholly dead for this session.

The fight ended this morning when the Baker resolution, which sought to accomplish the same end specified in the Senate bill vetoed by Governor Mead, was brought up and indefinitely postponed by a vote of 22 to 15.

The resolution had been placed near the top of the calendar at the request of Senator Baker, the author. It was known that this was one of the measures slated for defeat by the railroad commission alignment, but in that alignment were three Pierce County men, and Baker and his friends wanted to force them either to vote against Tacoma or break away from the combine.

Previous to the vote on indefinite postponement Christian made an effort to have the bill made a special order for Monday, but failed. Ruth insisted on an immediate vote, and in order to get every one on record Davis insisted on a roll of the House.

Le Cron was one of the Tacoma commission men, and he was absent, but after he was brought in he was permitted to sit in his seat without voting. Ecoson of Pierce, another commission man, voted against indefinite postponement, and Stewart, the other Pierce County member, voted to kill the resolution.

The men who have been making the effort to secure a removal of the capital trust that the vetoed Senate bill would answer the same purpose as the resolution, if it were submitted to the Secretary of State. This contention is on the theory that the bill is not a simple direction to the Secretary of State authorized by the constitution, Lieutenant-Governor Coon has not considered the question of sending the bill to the Secretary of State and it is likely to remain in the Senate archives.

Combine Hangs Together. The success of the combine in hanging together another day indicates that the entire program arranged in the Senate railway commission agreement will go through as planned. The original agreement included a tax commission bill.

The Graves Senate bill and the Field House bill were made special orders for Monday at 11 A. M. The support of the combination is likely to be given to the Reid bill, that measure having already passed the House. It does not confer as extensive powers upon the commission as does the Graves bill, but Graves is a Democrat and the Field bill is being pushed as the party measure pledged for passage by the Republican state platform.

Another feature of the railway commission agreement was made good in the Senate in the afternoon by the passage of the Davis factory inspection bill wanted by the lumbermen. There was little opposition, although sarcastic references were made to it by two Senators.

Senator Moore is Sarcastic. "I realize that it is useless for me to say anything against this bill," said Senator Moore. "The line-up is such that it is going to pass, but the title ought to be changed to 'An act authorizing the mauling and destruction of employees.'"

Senator Kennedy declared that it "allows the owner to make up a certificate of inspection, which is a certificate that the mill is in good condition. The only way an employe can protect himself is to watch for defects."

The only Senators voting against the bill were Davis, Moore and Kennedy. The promised fight over the Earles sockeye salmon protection bill developed into no fight at all in the House today. And the bill was indefinitely postponed shortly after the convening of the House this morning, with scarcely an audible protest.

Defeat of Earles Bill. The bill was a special order for 11 o'clock, but before the hour arrived, both, who wanted to leave for home at 10:30, moved to take the bill up at once. The bill was read, a motion was made indefinitely to postpone, and it was carried without debate or roll-call. The supporters of the bill found last night that they were hopelessly beaten and decided to make no further attempt to save it.

The defeat of the Earles bill, however, does not wholly dispose of the possibility of salmon protection on Puget Sound. The Megier bill, which has passed the House, prescribes a closed period of 36 hours at the end of each week in all seasons, and it specifies a manner in which traps shall be raised during that season. The independent packers, who defeated the bill, allege that the same provisions will be enacted by British Columbia if the bill is passed by the Senate and approved by the Governor.

House Kills Local-Option Bill. The local-option bill was killed in the House before the day's adjournment. It was reached in the regular course of business and action on it was preceded by one of the House. The local-option men, however, realized that the bill had no show for passage, and the motion to dispense with the call came from the author of the bill, while many of the members were still absent. The bill went to final vote without debate and received 40 yeas and 35 noes.

Extensive Improvements Assured. HOOD RIVER, Or., March 3.—(Special.)—Fifty thousand dollars are now being expended on the check of the Hood River Electric Light, Power & Water Company, as the result of the sale of the lands and extensive improvements to the city and water systems are now assured.

the land. The principal argument against the bill was that it was a special-interest bill and that the state could not realize the full value of the lands except by sale by public auction. The bill was lost 37 to 24, and notice was given of a motion to reconsider. The House will meet tomorrow but the Senate has adjourned until Monday.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Washington Senate Confirms With-out a Dissenting Vote. OLYMPIA, Wash., March 3.—(Special.)—The following appointments of Governor A. E. Mead were sent to the Senate and confirmed in open session today by a vote of 23 to 6:

Trustee of State Normal School at Ellensburg, Board of Education, succeeding himself for full term of six years. Board of State Normal School at Bellingham, Board of Education, succeeding himself; also for full term ending June 12, 1911. Regent, University of Washington, J. F. Sartorius, trustee, succeeding himself; also for full term ending June 12, 1911. Trustee, University of Washington, J. F. Sartorius, trustee, succeeding himself; also for full term ending June 12, 1911. Trustee, University of Washington, J. F. Sartorius, trustee, succeeding himself; also for full term ending June 12, 1911.

Trustee of Agricultural College—R. G. Crowe, University, vice H. D. Crowe, resigned; Frank J. Barnard, succeeding himself. Trustee, Commission on Yakima, I. O. Janssen, W. H. Giles, Z. H. Coleman, Eugene J. Cameron, G. J. Hill. The appointments of W. L. Wright and E. J. Wynman were withdrawn.

State Board of Dental Examiners—Dr. W. F. Fisher, of Ellensburg, succeeding himself. Assistant General—James A. Druke, for term ending January 10, 1906.

Board of Harbor Examiners—Henry Schaller, of Tacoma, succeeding R. L. Ireland, Lewis and Clark Park Commission—George H. Miller, Centralia, R. B. Sommer, Everett; Dr. J. J. Smith, Edmonds; C. L. Stewart, Puyallup; H. H. Taylor, Spokane; Dr. W. H. Hart, North Yakima; A. M. Harker, Vancouver. The Governor named no successor to Jesse T. Mills on the State Board of Control, nor to U. L. Ettinger and R. C. Macomber on the board of regents of the Agricultural College. These appointments were all made by Governor McBride, and it is not announced whether Mead intends to reappoint them or name new men.

CONFIRMED IN THEIR OFFICES

Idaho Governor's Appointments Meet Approval of the Senate.

BOISE, Idaho, March 3.—(Special.)—Governor Gooding yesterday sent to the Senate his list of appointments. On motion of Senator Hart the appointments were all confirmed without opposition, as follows:

State Engineer—James Stephenson, Jr., Boise, for the unexpired term of Wayne Darrington, Insurance Commissioner—Charles D. Thomas, Grand Rapids. Immigration Commissioner—Allen Miller, of Grandville. Fish and Game Warden—William N. Stephens, Bechler. Bank Examiner—C. E. Loveland, Twin Falls, four years.

Board of Regents, University of Idaho—F. H. Bosch, Boise, to fill unexpired term of C. L. Holtman, resigned; George C. Parkinson, Moscow, six years; James F. Macfarlane, Wallace, six years. Board of Trustees of Academy of Idaho—James P. Kane, Pocatello, six years; L. M. Henson, Pocatello, six years.

Board of Trustees of Lewiston Normal—George E. Crum, Lewiston, six years; C. W. Shaw, Lewiston, six years. Board of Trustees of Albin Normal—Joseph Y. Haight, Albin, six years; W. R. Wheeler, Idaho Falls, six years; Charles Dillabough, Harlow, four years; Max D. Boone, four years; Joseph T. Pease, Coeur d'Alene, two years; Lawrence Hansen, Port Blanding, two years.

Board of Trustees of Industrial and Training School—T. D. Cahalan, Boise; Hollis Hamilton, Boise. Governor Gooding also reappointed General David L. Vickers Adjutant-General of the militia. This appointment did not require confirmation.

Other appointments that did not have to go to the Senate were made as follows: Registrar State Land Board, C. S. McConnell, of Ada; Land Commissioner, C. T. Munson, of Latah.

Supreme Court Bill is Vetoed.

HELENA, Mont., March 3.—The Legislature adjourned sine die today. Governor Toole vetoed the bill increasing the number of Supreme Justices from three to five, and the Senate sustained him by an overwhelming vote.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT MADE.

Huge Demands Made on the Oregon State Treasury. SALEM, Or., March 3.—(Special.)—"Give us credit for some of the things we didn't do," exclaimed a member of the Legislature today when he read in The Oregonian the list of appropriations footing up \$2,369,896.

"Way don't you give us made as fair shake and print a list of the appropriations we didn't pass?" While it is impossible to ascertain all the claims for money that were turned down by the Legislature, for the first time that many were killed in the ways and means committee and there is no record of them, yet the demands to the amount of nearly \$2,400,000 that are known to have been disapproved by the Legislature. The most important items of disallowances was the \$100,000 wanted by Normal Schools for new buildings, this demand having been cut out by the ways and means committee.

By defeating the Jayne bill and the bill for a constitutional convention the Legislature saved the cost of two special elections, the expense for which would have been exacted upon the several counties and not upon the state.

Some of the appropriations which the Legislature didn't make are as follows: Constitutional convention \$5,000 Election for constitutional convention 50,000 Mining survey 10,000 Examiner of public accounts 10,000 Herpetology, reptiles, collection 30,000 Relief of Archie Pease 7,000 Lewis and Clark memorial tablet 5,000 Establishment of criminal library 2,000 Relief of John Verbeek 2,000 Bridge across Snake River 25,000 Buildings for Normal Schools 100,000 Irrigation appropriation reduced 15,000 Governor's mansion 14,000 Reform school for girls 12,000 Railroad extension 2,500 Improvement of Willamette River 25,000 State convalescent hospital 7,500 University of Oregon reduced 17,000 Relief of John Miller 10,000 Reimbursement health care 245,000 Referendum election on Jayne bill 20,000

Senate Society Wins Debate.

ALBANY, Or., March 3.—(Special.)—In the annual inter-collegiate debate and try-out for the inter-collegiate debating team, held in the college chapel tonight, the Senate won the decision over the Albany Literary Society and also secured two of the three members of the inter-collegiate team. The men selected to represent Albany in the inter-collegiate debates are: Ralph W. Kinross, Ross B. Miller and Ever L. Jones. The question discussed was: "Resolved, That reciprocity is a better method of regulating our international commercial intercourse than a protective tariff."

Extensive Improvements Assured. HOOD RIVER, Or., March 3.—(Special.)—Fifty thousand dollars are now being expended on the check of the Hood River Electric Light, Power & Water Company, as the result of the sale of the lands and extensive improvements to the city and water systems are now assured.

ALARMED AT REFERENDUM

OFFICIALS AT SALEM FORESEE ADDED EXPENSE.

Heavy Interest Charge and Higher Prices for Supplies—Appeal to U'Ren to Stop Movement.

SALEM, Or., March 3.—(Special.)—The referendum movement, which is gaining such strong force in several counties of the state, is the cause of considerable anxiety to many residents of Salem, and efforts are being made to stay the progress of the referendum plan. That the holding up of a \$1,000,000 appropriation bill will mean at least an interest expense of \$50,000 and an increase of perhaps \$40,000 in the cost of supplies for state institutions, is the argument that is being brought to bear to dissuade the leaders in the effort to place the people's veto upon the appropriation bill.

It is asserted that even if the bill be held up until the general election in 1905, the expenses provided for in this bill will be paid some time, and that while it means the payment of interest while the appropriation bill is held up, it does not require the payment of interest, it is asserted that no Legislature would refuse to vote money to pay interest on the loan, or to claim help by men who had furnished supplies or services for state institutions.

If all the items of expense contained in the bill should be held up until they are authorized by a future Legislature, notwithstanding the disapproval of the people, the amount would be paid, but the interest on the loan would accrue for an average of one year's time, making the \$60,000 mentioned.

Raise Prices to Cover Discount. When Superintendent J. F. Calbreath, of the State Insane Asylum, interceded with the Legislature to stop the referendum movement, he expressed the fear that if the appropriation for the maintenance of the insane asylum should be held up, the Legislature would not allow interest. Many merchants would be compelled to sell their claims to brokers at a discount, and for that reason would have to increase their prices.

"I think it will cost the taxpayers of this state about \$100,000 in interest and higher prices on the appropriation bill should be held up by a referendum petition," said a prominent member of the Legislature today. "I do not see any thing that could be gained by it except, perhaps, the moral effect upon future Legislatures. Holding up one appropriation bill would probably prevent the passage of any more bills drawn as this one was."

"The question is whether it is worth \$100,000 to the people to teach the Legislature a lesson," as the agitators express it.

Question as to Responsibility. Those who are favoring the referendum movement do not admit that responsibility for the interest charge will rest upon them if the appropriation bill should be held up by referendum.

"The Legislature put the Normal School appropriations into the bill with the Asylum, Penitentiary and Reform School appropriations, and they should stand it, whether they liked it or not. The Legislature knew that was not the right way to do, and if the Asylum appropriation should be held up, the referendum petition, responsibility will be upon those who drew and passed the bill," say those who favor the referendum.

Appeal Will Be Made to U'Ren. Keep interest in being taken in each day's reports of the progress of the referendum movement, and Salem people are everywhere discussing the prospect of the required number of signatures being secured. It is pretty generally agreed that the petitions can be completed, but there is also a widespread belief in Salem that they will not be taken up by the Legislature.

Before the petitions are offered for filing an effort will be made to convince U'Ren, if it appears that the Legislature will be able to prevent the filing of the petitions.

Some Political Dangers Seen. Some Republicans are not a little worried over the referendum movement because this bill, if the petitions should be taken up, would give the people for their votes at the general election in June, 1906, when state, county and legislative officers will be elected, a measure which would give a Republican Legislature over the protest of a Democratic Governor. It is feared that Republican candidates for office will be unable to make a stand to defend the Legislative acts, while Chamberlain will make all the capital possible out of the passage of this bill in the form of a referendum.

Should the bill be before the people during the campaign the topic will be almost a "paramount issue," and already some of the members of the Legislature are pointing out the political dangers of bringing this bill into the campaign by means of a referendum petition. Republican members of the Legislature who come up for re-election would be most in danger of injury by reason of the agitation of this subject on the stump during the contest of 1906.

There is this fact to be remembered, however, that at least two Democrats favored the omnibus bill, Pierce of Union and Umattilla, who was interested in the Weston Normal School appropriation, of Coshov of Douglas, who was looking out for Drain Normal.

Might Be Special Session. That the Governor be asked to call a special session of the Legislature if the referendum petitions should be filed, is a suggestion that has been made many times in the last few days. It is argued that the holding up of the appropriation bill would cost \$100,000 in interest and increased prices while a special session could be held for less than \$10,000. The special session would be held in Albany.

The plan would be to have the Legislature convene and appropriate money for the maintenance of the Asylum, Penitentiary and Reform School and the Normal Schools go. This would cut off the interest charge.

Governor Chamberlain does not say how he would act upon such a request, but he shakes his head in a way that indicates his doubt whether a special session would be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty likely to be presented.

SHERIFF TO COME FOR CONDEE

Obtaining Money by Fraud.

SA CRAMENTO, Cal., March 3.—Sheriff W. H. White, of Los Angeles, today secured extradition papers for R. A. Conde, who is under arrest in Portland, Or., charged with embezzlement. Conde was arrested in Los Angeles, where he is alleged to have secured \$10,000 by false pretenses involving sales in reality.

(Robert H. Condee, arrested by Sheriff Word in response to a telegram from Los Angeles, was released by Judge George W. Overton's court in this city yesterday on habeas corpus proceedings, but was immediately rearrested by the Sheriff on a fugitive from justice warrant obtained in Justice Reid's court, District Attorney Mackintosh, on the writ of habeas corpus and William M. Gregory, attorney for Condee, proceeded to the County Jail, expecting to see his client liberated, and what he can accomplish further, if anything, to assist the prisoner.

Regrets Threat of Slaughter. WOODBURN, Or., March 3.—(Special.)—Judge H. Overton's court in this city yesterday on habeas corpus proceedings to carrying concealed weapons was promptly fined \$100 and costs. The finding of Cochran was the sequel to his actions of yesterday, when he flourished a revolver and threatened to shoot Samuel L. Guiss and wife, L. Prevozer and Hon. J. H. Sattlemier. Cochran expressed regret for his inconsiderate and hasty action.

Fire Loss at Rainier. RAINIER, Or., March 3.—Fire destroyed \$30,000 worth of residence property at 2:45 this morning. Flames were then seen to issue from the collar of the house. The loss is as follows: A. L. Richardson, three residence buildings, furniture, tools, etc., \$1500, insurance \$1500; L. Sweet, household goods, \$2000, insurance \$1000; John Morris, household goods \$500, insurance \$500.

Captain Topfer Committed Suicide. OAKLAND, Cal., March 3.—The body of Captain Heinrich Topfer, of the coasting schooner "Milton," was found in the cabin of his vessel today. A pistol tightly clenched in his hand proved that he had committed suicide, but that caused him to end his life is not known.

Electric Line for Walla Walla. WALLA WALLA, Wash., March 3.—A 35-year franchise for an electric line was granted to Edwin S. Isaacs, a local capitalist, by the City Council. If the line is not completed in the business district and runs running May 31, 1905, the franchise is forfeited.

Umattilla Sunday-School Convention. MILTON, Or., March 3.—(Special.)—The Annual Convention of Sunday Schools of Umattilla County is in session at Milton. Delegates from nearly every town in the county are present. Judge Lowell, of Pendleton, and A. A. Morse, of Portland, are the chief speakers.

Presented Engraving of President. PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Forest Grove, Or., March 3.—Senator E. W. Haines addressed the students at chapel today and presented the occasion with a framed engraving of President Roosevelt.

CONTRASTS WEST AND EAST. Chivalry of Pacific Coast Men Surprises Writer.

PORTLAND, Feb. 28.—(To the Editor.)—I have just returned from a recent visit to Philadelphia and I am surprised to find that the chivalry of Pacific Coast men is a thing of the past.

The West has one grand redeeming trait, and that is its chivalry. It is a thing that is not to be found in the East, and it is a thing that is not to be found in the South.

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DUKE TO A SEMICOLON

All Household Goods Are Exempt From Taxation.

LAW IS NOW IN FULL EFFECT

Intent of Legislators Was to Change Reading of Tax Measures So as to Specify Articles That Need Not Be Levied On.

SALEM, Or., March 3.—(Special.)—The tax exemption law, which became effective March 1 of this year, will be the subject of considerable trouble to Assessors, because of the unsatisfactory interpretation that must be placed upon it. According to general understanding, the exemption from taxation is limited to property of a total value of \$500, but when Assessors read the law by which household goods, whether valued at \$500 or \$1000, are exempt from taxation, if the language of the act of the special session of 1903 is to be followed, and there seems to be no room for an interpretation of the law different from its plain reading.

Trouble with the exemption law began in 1903, when the regular session of that year passed an act making the provision for a \$500 exemption on the personal property of all householders. That act was passed inadvertently, for very little attention was given to the real effect of the measure.

When the Legislature was called together in December, 1903, to rectify the errors in the general assessment and taxation law, an attempt was made to reinstate the \$500 exemption clause, though in somewhat different language. The result of the legislative action was the passage of the bill amending section 3039 of the code so that subdivision 3 reads as follows, specifying certain property exempt from taxation:

The following property, if owned by a householder and in actual use, or kept for use, by and for his or her family: household goods, furniture and utensils, including cow, two sheep, five swine, and the tools, implements, apparatus, team, vehicle, harness and library necessary to enable any person to carry on his trade, occupation or profession by which such person earns his or her living to the amount of \$500, the articles to be selected by such householder; provided, however, that when the assessed value of the property mentioned above enumerated shall amount to less than \$500, then only such amount as the total of such property hereinafter enumerated shall be exempt from taxation.

The placing of the semicolon after "household goods" was a part of the amendment so that it appears that all household goods, furniture and utensils are exempt, regardless of value. The placing of the comma after "household goods" and "sheep, swine," sets off the three classes of property there named, so that the remaining articles mentioned are applicable only to ones to which the \$500 limitation applies.

The last clause of the paragraph containing the proviso seems to indicate an intention that the total exemption should be limited to \$500, but such an inference is not necessary from the language used. The proviso is that if the value of exempt articles exceeds \$500, the exemption shall be limited to such valuation.

The law as it existed prior to 1903 was that "the amount of every class of household property, to the amount of \$500, the articles to be selected by such householder, shall be exempt from taxation." This exemption was applied to money, merchandise, etc., and in some counties the Assessors credited \$500 upon the assessment of every property-owner, so that the amount of the exemption was in reality allowed upon real property. It was to correct this evil that an attempt was made to specify the articles which should be selected to the amount of \$500. It is understood that some of the Assessors take the view that the last clause shows that the intention was to limit the exemption to \$500, and that the punctuation marks were improperly placed.

The work of making assessments has scarcely begun, and the question has not been raised as to the extent to which the \$500 limitation applies, but it is expected the advice of the Attorney-General will soon be asked. Because the act of the special session of 1903 did not become effective until after March 1, 1904, no exemptions were allowed on the assessment of 1904, and the act becomes effective upon the assessment made for March 1, 1905.

County Assessor Fred Rice, of Marion County, has been studying over the language of the exemption law and has concluded to allow only \$500 exemption on personal property, though he will probably seek advice from the Attorney-General before making up his assessment roll. He will list property claimed as exempt in such a way that he can later allow all household property to the extent of \$500, the \$500 limitation, according to the decision of the Attorney-General or the courts.

THE TRICKS

Coffee Plays on Some.

It hardly pays to laugh before you are certain of facts, for it is sometimes humiliating to think of oneself as making up one's mind to do something, only to find that it is not what one intended to do.

"When I was a young girl I was a lover of coffee, but was sick so much the doctor told me to quit and I did, but after my marriage my husband begged me to drink it again as he did not think it was the coffee caused the troubles."

"So I commenced it again and continued about a month until my stomach commenced acting bad and choking as if I had swallowed something the size of an egg. One doctor said it was neuritis and indigestion."

"One day I took a drive with my husband three miles in the country and I drank a cup of coffee for dinner. I thought it was the best I had ever had, but when I got home I was so weak I could not sit up in bed and when my husband pitched the horse to get me out into the doctor's office, he said I was in a bad way and seemed to shut my breath off entirely, then left all in a flash and went to my heart. The doctor pronounced it nervous heart trouble and when I got home I was so weak I could not sit up in bed and when my husband pitched the horse to get me out into the doctor's office, he said I was in a bad way and seemed to shut my breath off entirely, then left all in a flash and went to my heart. 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