

KEEPS HIS STATE HISTORICAL RECORD

Oregon Historical Society Is Prosperous at End of Another Year.

CULTIVATES STATE PRIDE

It Is Purpose to Preserve Public and Other Documents of Value as Done in Many States for Reference.

Had Part in Exposition. The report of Secretary F. G. Young of the Oregon Historical Society, submitted at the meeting of the organization Saturday evening, is of particular interest. It deals with the influence exerted by the society in behalf of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition in awakening public sentiment to a realization of the importance of the anniversary, the historical Congress held under the auspices of the society, and suggests to what the organization should attain. The report is comprehensive in its review of the business of the year, financial history and needs and discloses the earnestness and steadfast purpose of those with whom the stewardship has been entrusted.

The fact of most significance in the present condition of this society is that it is just emerging from a five-year period of relative inactivity to a centennial exposition movement. Other institutions and interests in Oregon have been widely and deeply influenced by our great fair, but none other so long, so deeply and so variedly as has been this society. Much in its present condition and prospects becomes clear when its relation to that movement is recalled. The society probably had most to do in first committing Oregon to the Lewis and Clark fair, and it furnished the historical sentiment, the medium in which the historical idea germinated. It naturally suffered the consequences of evoking a great and absorbing industrial exploitation project. The historical idea, however, was not abandoned and relegated to the background. Of course, no one responsible for the society has had any heartburnings because of the fact that the Exposition organization, the child as it were, eventually developed upon a parent. It was in the nature of things that this young, developing community, infected with the spirit of this economic age, should have conducted itself as everyone knows it has done. It should rejoice that it had so prominent a part in precipitating the movement that has so greatly increased the rapidly with which history is being made in Oregon. As the inspiring cause of the reinvigorated life and activity in Oregon, it has the very best credentials as a candidate tending wider and expanding services to this commonwealth.

The characteristic element in the present condition of this society is, then, that of emergence from a state of repression and slight. But now, that the community strain involves in developing an international exposition over, the hurly-burly of that affair has passed, it is time to move for readjustment and to plan for the larger work that in a well-ordered community is the duty upon a state historical society. While the preparation of the celebration of the centenary of the Lewis and Clark expedition was in progress it was our duty to focus our attention upon the pioneer epoch, that the largest measure of sentiment might be elicited for the great celebration. While the pioneer epoch will long remain the main source of inspiration and state patriotism, it behooves us now to inquire what is the full scope of the field of service of this society, and what are its normal relations to the other institutions in the state? An fortune would have it, this field of inquiry is being vigorously prosecuted just now all over this country. This subject had the attention of the American Historical Association at its last annual meeting at Chicago last September, and will again take up its time at its coming meeting at Baltimore.

Before considering any suggestions as to future policy and reorganization, it will be well to take a brief review of the present state of the society reviewed.

The society's financial support comes from two main sources—(a) a state appropriation; (b) dues from annual and fees from life members. Our last legislative appropriation was \$200. This was an increase of \$100 over that of the last preceding Legislature. The funds available from the state this year did not, however, amount to one-half of \$200. Our state appropriation is turned over to the society in quarterly installments, the first installment of each appropriation being received in April. Our income from the state this year was, therefore, the last installment of the preceding Legislature, amounting to \$425, and the April, July and October installments of our last appropriation, making a total of \$1,043.92. The corresponding receipts from the state were \$1,068.25. The decrease of \$24.33 in membership fees is to be attributed wholly to the conditions peculiar to this centennial year. Under the pressure of the multifarious and distracting duties of the year, the work of collecting dues had to be slighted. And there was so much to engross the attention during the Exposition months and to drain the pocketbook, that obligations to the society were naturally overlooked. Our income from all sources, with our balance on hand of \$192.71, from preceding years, amounted to \$1,260.63.

As a means of controlling the society's expenditures, the board of directors, at the beginning of each year, apportion this income—part of which can then only be estimated—in specific objects necessary to carry out the policy of the society. The amount set aside this year in these several funds of the budget were as follows: Salaries of the assistant secretary and the assistant curator for 1905, \$200. Printing and binding quarterly, \$50. Printing and binding quarterly, \$50. Support of museum, \$50. Postage and express, \$50. Historical Congress, \$50. Expenses of secretary and assistant secretary, \$100. Total, \$600.

Balance Remains on Hand. Salaries assistant secretary, \$200.00. Curator, \$200.00. Printing and binding quarterly, \$50.00. Printing and binding quarterly, \$50.00. Support of museum, \$50.00. Postage and express, \$50.00. Historical Congress, \$50.00. Expenses secretary and assistant secretary, \$100.00. Unclassified expenditures, \$142.63.

None printed, for fear of deficit. As it is we have a balance of cash on hand of \$198.40. The warrants out not yet presented will reduce this to \$168.40. The condition of our finances makes possible for the first time what has long been desired—the employment of a skillful librarian to catalogue and classify our collections. The improvement in the state of our income is more from state the coming year, \$100.00. More in membership fees, \$50.00. On the side of expenditures, there will be a saving of \$100.00. Use this year in connection with the Exposition, \$175.00. Because of having made the last payment on the new library, \$50.00. The society is thus at least \$120.00 better off financially for the next year than it was for this. It is exceedingly gratifying to recognize the possibility of this attention to our library.

Membership. The membership report of the assistant secretary for the year 1905 follows. Year ending November 30, 1905: Increase—New annual members added, \$5.00. New life members added, partly paid, \$10.00. Total number new members for year, \$15.00. Losses—Life members discontinued, \$1.00. Annual members discontinued, \$1.00. Change from annual to life, \$1.00. Loss by death (life member, 1), annual, \$1.00. Total membership, \$13.00. Not gain in membership for year.

COUNCILMEN HAVE HARD TRIP TO POWER PLANT. The six members of the streets and judiciary committees of the Council, Anand, Masters, Menefee, Shepherd, Vaughn and Willis, who left here Saturday morning in automobiles for the purpose of inspecting the plant of the Cascade Power Company, in the vicinity of Mount Hood, have had a hard trip, according to Councilman Vaughn, who returned here after a tiring and weary. He accompanied them as far as the Big Sandy, at which point he went into committee of the whole and resolved that he had had a general audience of the trip. Mr. Vaughn reports the walking decidedly bad. Fortunately for the crowd, a four-horse wagon was taken along as a commissary for the trip, and the roads had made the roads almost impassable, and the wagon was brought into service to haul the automobiles.

Documents secured. 121 titles added to library. 350 (1) Number newspapers filed. 2273. 2 (2) Number of early times. 2273. Pioneer relics. 2. Old newspapers. 2. (3) Among the important early newspapers secured was "The Friend," a monthly paper published in Clatsop, beginning in 1824, and ending with 1852. (4) The early letters include the correspondence of Governor Gibbons during his term as Governor, 1824-26, and down through to 1860.

Visitors. The number of visitors registered for the year ending November 30, 1905, was 82,348. The number from states other than Oregon during the Exposition period was 24,828. Average daily number during the Exposition season was 248.

No Exhibit at Exposition. Its Exposition responsibilities were a problem for the society. With funds barely sufficient to carry on its regular activities, participation in the Exposition with an exhibit was out of the question. The society was accorded headquarters at the Exposition building. It established a bureau for the location of sources of Pacific Coast history, placing cabinets with cards for recording the exhibits in California and Oregon, and the state buildings, and at other appropriate stations. But a cause without adequate personal representation could not hope to arrest the attention of the Exposition authorities. And here the atmosphere of an industrial exhibition is not particularly conducive to close attention to the work of reporting the location of historical sources, and running down historical sources.

Historical Congress. The most decided success in its line was the Historical Congress, held on August 21-23, inclusive. This was primarily the result of the fact that the Exposition authorities kindly furnished the major portion of the funds necessary to hold it. Distinguished historians from the East and West, and from neighboring states were present and discussed subjects of vital interest to the society. The society's work impressed most favorably those conducting the foremost historical congress in the country. The society proved that it stands alone on the Coast in the vigor and results of its work and that it is inspiring historical organizations and activity in the neighboring states.

What Society Should Become. The Oregon of the future must grow out of the Oregon of the past and the present. As the State Historical Society its activities should be so developed that it furnish at call the elements from which a picture of what is essential in any phase of the life of the Oregon people could be reconstructed. It needs a historical staff. But just as co-operation and co-ordination of effort are achieving their wonders in industrial affairs, so this society should get into the habit of working with agencies promoting allied interests of the people.

First—It must hitch up its activities with those of the keeper of the archives of the state. Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kansas have established departments of archives and history. An owner of 12 volumes containing the Oregon Legislative Journals has been planned in the hands of a specialist to do the best by our archives. Second—A legislative reference library is situated in the hands of a specialist in Wisconsin and California are se-

curry valuable services from such an agency. Third—Neither a state historical society nor a state university can do anything like its best for the people of a state without a close affiliation of the two. The state university should carry on investigations in history, politics, economics and sociology. The element in the population of the state that more than any other will have the ability, the leisure, and the devotion to refine principles for state and national policies out of the raw materials of the original sources, is the advanced students in these institutions. Such investigations are now a regular part of the work of your State University.

Fourth—The State Historical Society should be the depository not merely of county records, not in regular use, as they are in several states, but it should be the regular thing for such agencies as development leagues, boards of commerce, boards of trade, grangers, irrigation and good roads associations to deposit their papers and records where they will be safe and available. Then, the state historical society should be the depository of the papers and records of all these organizations would become more cumulative and consistently progressive.

Planned It as Lifework. Many entered the service planning to make it their lifework. They imagined that they were to be so fortunate as to be in the front of the civil service in the new charter was in operation, when the police force was organized into a political machine under Mayor Penney. They supposed that examinations would be open and fair. But they now see that civil service is a poor protection against the city charter. The effect on the morale of the force is bad. They are in fear of the police committee of the Executive Board, just as they used to be in dread of the Police Board of former days. And they dread to testify in the investigation which the City Council is making, on account of institutions and threats of vengeance from the police committee. This has demoralized the force until many of its members follow their duties not from pride in their work, nor from sense of public duty, but from fear that their names will be given to others if Bruin or the police committee can find pretext to put them out.

Outranked by a Stranger. Men who have been on the force many years are outranked by a stranger who had not completed his naturalization before beginning the civil service examination. In the case of the witness, Chief Grittmacher on the witness stand before the investigating committee of the Council, the stranger has some 12 men beneath the grade of captain, among whom were persons capable of filling the position which was secured by Bruin. These men, standing in the appointment, further, Bruin does not have the respect of the force. He, being a stranger.

WHAT HITCHCOCK HAS DONE His Work Against the Land Thieves in Oregon and Elsewhere. Oregon has been so devoted to land stealing and to protection of land thieves that the Oregonian has not been able to say much recently. In the presence of the situation in Oregon, the journal is humble and subdued, and it takes the following, therefore, from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The report Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department reveals to the people the progress of his war upon fraud. By the aid of this report we can realize the amazing record of the valiantly done, the progress, for the protection of the public lands from those who would despoil them for private enrichment. Not before has it been possible to trace the progress of the Government investigations into the land frauds. Attention has been chiefly concentrated upon the very important prosecutions in California and Oregon, and in those two states there is more to follow, and in California many indictments have been returned which have not yet appeared in the public records. It is to be noted that the work of exposing and punishing frauds is in active progress in 30 states. In these there have been 30 convictions and 152 indictments. This is not all, or the worst. Further indictments will soon be made, notably in Kansas, where in two counties the agents of the Secretary of the Interior have discovered under the Kinkaid act, which permitted homesteaders to enter 40 acres of land. It will also be remembered that the important prosecution of Earl H. Richards in Washington, D. C., through the Nebraska Land & Feeding Company, it is alleged, maintained an unlawful inclosure of more than 200,000 acres of public land. This is a similar case to that of the men should pay a fine in each case of \$500, and remain in the custody of the United States Marshal for one hour. That this is a similar case to that of the men should pay a fine in each case of \$500, and remain in the custody of the United States Marshal for one hour.

ser, unacquainted with Portland affairs, cannot be expected to make the police respect him as their superior officer. Subservient to Mayor Lane. It is commonly supposed that the Civil Service Commission, which certified to the qualifications of Bruin, was independent of the Mayor. But this is not the case. He participates actively in its going and with the aid of W. L. Brewster, one of its three other members, and its secretary, O. L. McPherson, dominates that body. For the complete success of the Mayor's scheme, Bruin should be separated from the Commission. The suspension of the civil service rules and regulations for the benefit of Bruin and the framing of new rules to enable Bruin to qualify and pass the examination was evidently with the Mayor's sanction. Civil service was put into the charter to prevent favoritism of this kind. It is now being used to enable Bruin to prove his superior ability for the position he holds in the Police Department, for whenever the Mayor or any other official desires to remove any person by suspension or alteration of civil service rules, civil service becomes a failure and will not guard the city against the removal of such a person as Bruin, who was removed from office in the preceding administration and was thought to have been banished by the new charter.

Mayor Lane, in His Anxiety to Appoint Bruin, is Responsible. Bruin's Examination a Farce. It has been made plain by the City Council's investigation into the Bruin matter that the examination in which Bruin received the highest grade of all contestants, 85 per cent, was not "unbiased" and "competitive," as required by the city charter; that, contrary to all precedent, it was an oral test and no record was kept of the questions and answers; that the same questions were not asked of all the contestants; that the examination rules were changed one day after Bruin had taken the examination; that the examination rules would have been different had Bruin not been appointed; that the Mayor had Bruin in mind for the place, even before the examination was held.

Not a Fair Test. The examination, held October 27, was not a fair test of the relative fitness of the contestants, one of whom was Bruin. Contrary to all precedent and to the expectation of the contestants, it was oral, and the examiners gave them arbitrary markings. One of the applicants, George Taylor, was asked only one question, and was rejected for an erroneous answer, and was not given opportunity to redeem himself on successive examinations as is the custom in written examinations, and that they could not see why the examination should not have been such, just like that for patrolmen, which was held contemporaneously. But the examination for patrolmen contained intricate questions about streets and buildings, and other things in Portland, which Bruin, being a stranger, could not answer. It was also a test of educational qualifications, which were not looked into in the Bruin examination. The three witnesses testified that the examinations which they had taken for patrolmen had been written in each case. Said Isaacs in reply to questions directed to Daniel Markey, who is leading the investigation: "The examination was not like the others at all."

Q. In what regard was it different? A. No previous Oral Examination. A. The other examinations were written examinations and I answered the questions in writing and a record was made of the examinations. I passed all of those examinations. Q. Did the other examinations include an oral examination of which no record was kept? A. No, sir; there was no oral examination of any kind. Q. In any of the other examinations had there been any oral examinations at all? A. No, sir. Q. And questions of the character asked of you in those examinations concerning your services were put in writing? A. They were always put in writing. Q. The same kind of questions and in writing? A. Yes, sir. The Council committee will resume the hearing tomorrow morning.

RANKS HIGH AS A LAWYER. Lieutenant Davis Went to West Point From Idaho. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 17.—Lieutenant Edwin G. Davis, an Idaho boy, now an instructor at the West Point Military Academy, has passed the bar examination of the District of Columbia, and is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District. He is the first of his rank to practice in almost every state in the Union. Lieutenant Davis was in Washington for a few days, taking the examination, and while here the fact leaked out that some years ago he and Burton L. French, the present Congressman from Idaho, were rival candidates for appointment as cadets at West Point. The decision was based upon examinations, in which Davis came out in first place. After securing the appointment, while French, who stood second among the various aspirants, received the appointment as alternate. Davis qualified, made good at the Academy, and thereby crowded French out of a military career. But he has no idea, when he beat French in the examination, that he had bested a future Member of Congress. Davis, whose home is at Malad, has attained quite a reputation as a lawyer, being regarded in Army circles as one of the best legal advisers in the service. If he sticks to this specialty, he is especially adapted to children as he has heard of as Judge Advocate of the Army, an office corresponding to Attorney-General.

Eugene Has Many Students. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Ore., Dec. 17.—When the University faculty closed its doors for the Christmas vacation, the registrar's books showed an enrollment of 226, exclusive of the 600 students of the law school. This is an increase of 13 per cent over the total enrollment of last year, and is the largest enrollment, counting students of actual college rank, in the history of the University. There will be a large number of freshmen at the opening of the second semester, February 10, it is expected that the enrollment for the year will reach the 300 mark.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Very few medicines have received so much praise and so many expressions of gratitude as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Grateful parents everywhere testify to its merits. It is a certain cure for croup, and will prevent the attack if given at the first appearance of the disease. It is especially adapted to children as it is pleasant to take, and contains nothing injurious. Mr. E. A. Humphreys, of South Africa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for many years, and I find it to be very satisfactory, and it gives me the best recommendation on the part of all druggists."

POPULATION OF CITY. It is Officially Placed at Just 110,869. WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS. Assessor Sigler Is Satisfied That the Count of Actual Residents of Portland Reported by the Enumerators Is Correct. Including the new territory added at the last election, the population of Portland is now 110,869, an announcement of this fact having been made last night. This statement is in keeping with the claims of The Oregonian, which some time ago made the semi-official announcement that the returns indicated a population of between 110,000 and 112,000 for this city. Census-takers have been in the field since last May, and yesterday Assessor Sigler completed the computation of returns, so that it is now known definitely what the exact population is. He has used every precaution to get the legitimate number of people here, his instructions to the collectors being very explicit to secure the names of none but bona fide residents, and there has been no padding of any kind. In several instances where the population was reported greater, Mr. Sigler says he checked up the returns, but found no change, although sensational efforts were once made to cast discredit upon his work and to create the impression that this city had more people than it really possessed. The State Convention of Assessors, which recently met in this city, were almost unanimous in regard to experience in taking the census in different counties, agreeing with Mr. Sigler fully that there was invariably more or less local dissatisfaction on account of the returns falling to fulfill general expectations. While the percentage of increase in population has been proportionately heavier on the East Side than on the west side of the city, the increase in population is a difference of fully 1500 in favor of the latter in regard to number of inhabitants. The Japanese residents were secured by one of their own race, while a Chinese accompanied the person detailed to obtain a list of the Chinese.

LAND GRANT FOR IDAHO. State Is Building a New Capitol Building. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 17.—Senator Heyburn is demanding a square deal for Idaho in the matter of a grant to aid in the construction of the State Capitol building. That was the purpose of his bill, recently introduced, granting to the state 30,000 acres for this specific purpose. When Idaho was admitted to the Union she received a donation of only 23,000 acres for aiding in the construction of the capitol building. Montana received 32,000 acres, Washington 127,000 acres, Wyoming 307,000 acres and Idaho 64,000 acres. At the time her admission Idaho had an \$80,000 capitol building, but it has long since been considered inadequate, and the state is now expending \$1,500,000 in erecting a new building. Senator Heyburn thinks the grant to the state should be materially increased, in order to reduce the burden assumed in erecting the capitol building. He has introduced his bill in the hope of securing its enactment this session. Inasmuch as the bill calls for no appropriation and merely increases the grant to 128,000 acres of land, there is good prospect of its passage. HARRIS TRUNK CO. Have the finest stock of fitted bags and suitcases in the city. Just the thing for the holiday gift. 1216 Sixth Street, opposite The Oregonian, and 221 Morrison.

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POPULATION OF CITY. It is Officially Placed at Just 110,869. WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS. Assessor Sigler Is Satisfied That the Count of Actual Residents of Portland Reported by the Enumerators Is Correct. Including the new territory added at the last election, the population of Portland is now 110,869, an announcement of this fact having been made last night. This statement is in keeping with the claims of The Oregonian, which some time ago made the semi-official announcement that the returns indicated a population of between 110,000 and 112,000 for this city. Census-takers have been in the field since last May, and yesterday Assessor Sigler completed the computation of returns, so that it is now known definitely what the exact population is. He has used every precaution to get the legitimate number of people here, his instructions to the collectors being very explicit to secure the names of none but bona fide residents, and there has been no padding of any kind. In several instances where the population was reported greater, Mr. Sigler says he checked up the returns, but found no change, although sensational efforts were once made to cast discredit upon his work and to create the impression that this city had more people than it really possessed. The State Convention of Assessors, which recently met in this city, were almost unanimous in regard to experience in taking the census in different counties, agreeing with Mr. Sigler fully that there was invariably more or less local dissatisfaction on account of the returns falling to fulfill general expectations. While the percentage of increase in population has been proportionately heavier on the East Side than on the west side of the city, the increase in population is a difference of fully 1500 in favor of the latter in regard to number of inhabitants. The Japanese residents were secured by one of their own race, while a Chinese accompanied the person detailed to obtain a list of the Chinese.

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