### THE FREE BRIDGE BILL

TEXT OF MEASURE WHICH HAS PASSED LEGISLATURE.

A Commission Is Empowered to Acguire Morrison - Street Bridge, Stark-Street Ferry and Others.

The news that the legislature had passed Mr. Long's house bill No. 200, which covers the entire ground of the bridge question, was received in this city vesterday afternoon, and gave universal . Once the Multnomah dele gation had reached an agreement upon the details of the bill, there was but little trouble in passing it through both houses, and it is now ready for the signature of the governor. The bill does away with all discrimination against any section of the city, and, so far as can be learned, gives entire satisfaction to all concerned. Fol-lowing is the text of the bill, with much logy and several unimportant

A bill for an act to authorize the city of Portland to acquire by purchase or by apprepriation or condemnation, under the ain laws of the state, the Morrison-street bridge, together with all the franchises and properly connected therewith, and the Stark-street ferry, together with the approaches to such ferry, ferry slips, and all rights and franchises pertaining thereto, including all boats and other property used, owned or operated in on with the said ferry, or belonging thefeto, and to house bonds in pay-ment therefor, and to authorize the city of Portland to lease the upper deck of the micel (railroad) bridge, and to provide by taxation for paying the rental of the same, and interest on said bonds, and to appoint a commission to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and declaring an emergency; and to authorize, empower and di-gency; and to authorize, empower and di-rect the bridge commission of the city of Portland to turn over, surrender and de-liver to the county court, all the bridges, ferries and property under its control and and supervision thereof, and to authorize to certain cases, the fixing of tolks on traffic over the bridges and ferry to be ac-quired, and bridges and ferries now and bereafter owned and operated by the city of Portland, and to repeal the acts of 1891 ating a bridge commission and

defining its duties.

The text of the bill is as follows: Section 1-That Sol Rirsch, N. K. Wes and J. V. Beach, all of the city of Port-land, are appointed a bridge committee, and they and their successors in office are authorized, empowered and directed, in the ame of the city of Portland, to procure as provided in this act, the Morri street bridge and the Stark-street ferry ogether with the franchises of said ferry, all ferry slips, boats, cables, franchise and property, real, personal and mixed relating to or in anywise connected with the said franchise of said ferry.

The bridge committee is also authorized, empowered and directed to lease the upper deck or readway of the steel bridge, upon such terms as may be agreed upon be behalf of the city of Portland, with such conditions and limitations as may be agreed upon between the owners of the bridge and the bridge committee; and the Morrison-street bridge and the Stark-street ferry, when so purchased or condemnest, as provided in this act, and said upper deck or readway of the steel bridge, when so leased, as provided, or so acquired by said city, acting by the bridge committee, the same are to be free to all pedestrians rallways and street railways, and the said bridge committee for the purpose of carryempowered, if deemed necessary, to appropriate and condemn to the use of the pub the Morrison-street bridge, and any and all franchises, easements, lines, ap rouches, structures, superstructure ases and roadways, and to appropria and condemn the Stark-street ferry, ferry slips, approaches, bouts, cables, fran r in any wise connected therewith, that said bridge committee may require for the purpose of carrying into effect the pro-visions of this act; and when the said bridges and said Stark-street ferry, ferry and property of every kind and nature, re-lating to said ferry are so acquired, said

provisions of this act into effect, the bridge mmittee is authorized to issue and dipose of bonds of the city of Portland to an amount not exceeding \$200,000, of the denomination of from \$100 to \$1000, as the purchaser may desire, or the committee determine, and in such form as the com-mittee may select, with interest coupons the city of Portland shall be held and cor remises, to pay the bearer of each of said bonds at the expiration of 30 years, from the date thereof, the sum named therein, in gold coin, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly as provided in us. The bonds issued under this et shall be known as the bridge bonds of y of Portland, series of 185. 1—The bridge committee shall, with

and maintain the same, as may be nece

in 30 days after this act goes into effect elect a presiding officer and a clerk from their number, and said chairman and clerk shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. Said board may sdopt and have a real, and affix the same

ids issued by them.

4—The bridge committee is authorities. ized to fill any vacancy that may occur it the committee by reason of death, remo al from the city, or incapacity to act of any member of the bridge committee, or otherwise, by the appointment in writing of any responsible citizen resident of the said city, as a member of the committee

Sec. 5-The chairman of the committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings

committee may appoint from their num-ber a chairman for the time being. mittee shall constitute a quorum for the

7-The chairman of the committee shall execute all written contracts on be-half thereof, and sign all orders for the payment of money authorized thereby Sec. 8—The clerk of the committee is its cierical officer, and he shall make and keep full, fair and correct minutes of its doings, countersign all orders authorized by the bridge committee, and signed by by the bridge committee, and signed by the chairman, for the payment of money, and attest all written contracts signed by the chairman on its behalf, keep its ac-counts, and have custody of its books, pa-

Portland shall be treasurer of the bridge committee, and he shall give bonds and file the same with the clerk, in such sum as the bridge committee may require, for the safe keeping of all money so received by him, and he shall have the care and custody of all moneys received by the bridge committee from any sale of bonds, or otherwise, and shall pay out the same signed by the clerk of the committee, and

otherwise. ce. 10-The chairman, clerk and treasgiver shall also perform all such other acts and duties as may be required of them, or either of them, by the committee, for the carrying into effect of this act, and no member of the bridge committee or the treasurer shall receive any compensation for the services performed as a member of the bridge committee, or treasurer

thereof.

Sec. II—The bridge committee may, from bridges and farries. Whenever in the time to time, employ and discharge such judgment of said county court the amount

agents, attorneys, workmen, laborers and to be raised from said tolls will not rvants, at such compensation or wag they may deem necessary for the a empishment of the purposes of this act. Sec. 12—The bridge committee shall des-guate a place of meeting in the city of Portland, and so forth. Sec. 13—Each member of the bridge com-

mittee shall, before entering upon the dis-charge of the duties of his office, take and subscribe, and file with the auditor of the city of Fortland, an oath of office to faithfully and honestly discharge the du-

Sec. 14-The bridge committee is author ized, in case it can secure the Morrison street bridge, or the upper deck of the said steel bridge, or Stark-street ferry, by percement, and finds it necessary so to d in order to effect the agreement of pur-chase, to enter into such contract as it may deem just with any line, or lines of street-railway operated, or to be operated over and across the said bridges or said

Sec. 15-Whenever, and as soon bridge committee has secured either of the bridges or ferry, and the same are all ready for use, the bridge committee is required to turn the same over to the county court of Multnomah county, which is hereby required to accept and receive the same and operate the same as free bridges, and ferry, and operate the same which the other free bridges and ferrie belonging to the city are operated; and which free bridges and ferries now, and heretofore and hereafter belonging to the city are, by this act, placed under the jurisdiction and control of the county

Sec. 16-The bridge committee, as it shall continue to exist, shall hav the right to appropriate and condemn to the use of the public, the Morrison-stree bridge, and all of the franchises, landing approaches, structures, super-structures rallway lines, railway wires, railway tracks, ways, leases, contracts and prop erty pertaining thereto, and the Stark street ferry and all rights, franchises asements and property of all kinds ar nature relating to or connected with th same, and any property, bridge, appro-to bridge, riparian-rights, and the s property may be entered upon, examiurveyed and selected in the mode pro scribed by the statutes of this state for the appropriation of land for corporate purposes, and thereafter the bridge comnittee seeking to make such appropris tion, may proceed in the manner ; scribed by said statutes, to have s property appropriated and the compet ion therefor determined and paid, an not otherwise, except that the compen-sation may be tendered and paid by the deposit in court of an order duly drawn on the treasurer of said bridge commitee for the amount of such compensation, and the power and authority is hereby specially conferred and granted to aid city of Portland, acting by through its said bridge committee, to con emn to the use of the public under the lower of eminent domain, any and all property, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever kind or nature, necessary to arry into effect the provisions of this act, and in anywise relating to the said Mor-ison-street bridge, and Stark-street ferry, and the bridge committee is hereby espelally authorized, empowered and directed o prosecute and maintain any proper ac-tion for such condemnation of said prop-erty, and may in said action, units any and all persons claiming any interest in or right to any of said property, and any

uces which any separate owner may be satisfied to recover or to have assessed. Sec. 17—The bridge committee shall cease o exist when it shall have fully carried out the provisions of this act, and shall have rendered an account in writing of its proceedings under this act to the mayor nd common council of the city of Port land, and shall have filed a duplicate thereof with the county court of Multro-mah county, and shall have accounted for all property coming into its hands as such committee, and have filed with the cierk of the county court of Multnomah county all of its records, books, contracts and papers. All unexpended money shall secome a part of the bridge fund and shall

ctions, and in such actions separate ver-

dicts may be returned assessing any dam-

be paid over the the county treasurer, to be held by him as in this act prescribed. Sec. 15—At the election for school direcor of school district No. 1, Multnomah ounty, next immediately following the oing into effect of this act, there shall submitted to the legal voters of such listrict for school director at such election, the question as to whether tons shall be charged for vehicles crossing and going over the said bridges and ferry now owned by said city, and the bridges and

f the county court to provide suitable allots for such election. Said ballots shall be printed in the following form: Toils on vehicles crossing city bridges and ferrica now owned, and hereafter to be acquired, not to exceed 5 cents for vehicles drawn by one animal, and 10 cents for vehicles drawn by more than one asimal, per single trip, and horses and cattle 2 cents each—"Yes, No." Sec. 21—It shall be unlawful for any

person to vote upon said proposition who loss not possess the qualifications of a legal voter for school director, at such

election in said school district. Sec. 22-it shall be the duty of the said clerk of the county court, immediately upon the passage of this act, to prepare the necessary ballots aforesaid, and to cause the same to be distributed at the various polling places before the opening of the polls for such election; and pro-vide a separate ballot-box, wherein the same shall be deposited by the judges of said election upon receiving the same from the voters. All expense incurred in preparing such ballots and ballot-boxes, and in distributing the same, shall be paid out of the general fund of Multnomah

23-It shall be the duty of the judges and the clerks appointed to be judges and clerks of such school election to also act as tudges and clerks of the special election to determine the questions herein appointed, and the said ballot and ballot-boxes shall be returned and canvassed to and by the same persons who are by law required to canvass the returns, and determine the matter of the election

Sec. 24-Any person who shall falsify Suit in the passing of any lilegal or unlawful ballot, or who shall vote upon said question without pearessing the qualifications herein prescribed, shall, upon convictions tion thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year nor more than two years, or by a fine not less than \$300 nor mor-

Sec. S.—The bonds herein provided for and authorized to be lesued shall be ad-vertised and sold to the highest responsi-ble bidder; the bridge committee may reject any and all bids and proceed to re-

onds are unsatisfactory. Sec. 26-In the event that the majority of the district are east for the charging of tells on the bridges and ferries now owned by the city, it shall be the duty of the county court, whonever the bridges and ferries owned and acquired heretofore, as well as the bridges and ferries which may be owned and acquired under the pro-visions of this act, shall be turned over and transferred to the control and authority of said county court, as in this act provided, to estimate the amount of money which will be required for the maintenance, repair and operation of all such bridges and ferries, and said county court shall fix a rate or rates of toll thereon for vehicles, sot to exceed 5 cents for a single trip for vehicles drawn by one animal, 10 cents a single trip upor vehicles drawn by more than one animal, and 2 cents each for horses and cattle, and the money derived from said tells shall be used to defray the expense of

nt to defray the expense of operat g, maintaining and repairing ridges and ferries, the said county sall provide a sum to be raised by ion, in addition to the amount so to raised from said tolls, sufficient to make

up the deficiency. Sec. 27—As soon as this act shall take effect, the bridge commission selected un-der the provisions of the act of February 18, 1891, shall relinquish all authority an right in, and over, and shall transfer and deliver to the county court the complete possession and control of all the bridges and ferries now owned and operated by the city, and over which said bridge cor ct the said county court shall assume and take complete possession and control of all the bridges and ferries now owned and operated by the said city, or which may be acquired under the provisions of this act, and said county court shall maintain and operate the same and shall have the power and authority-

L. To employ, hire and discharge from me to time, all such agents, workmen aborers and servants as it may deem ecessary in the conduct and manage of said bridges and ferries, and the bridges and ferries acquired under this act. 2. To make all needful rules and reguations for the conduct, management an se of the same by the city, the inhab tants thereof and the public in general.

3. To establish rates for the use thereo
by the strest-railway companies and other ompanies and corporations not entitled the free use of the same, and also to tablish rates of toll for the use thereo, vehicles, not to exceed 5 cents on vecles drawn by one animal, and 10 cents on all other vehicles, and 2 cents each or horses and cattle, per single trip, it authorized so to do by a vote of the tax-surers of the said city, as herein provided 4. To pay the interest on the issued under the acts herein

ther regulations, necessary for the con-uct of its business, and the due execution of the powers and authority given by this act and not contrary to law.

spealed, and also or any bonds which may be issued under this act, as fast as he same shall become due and payable.

And the said county court is directed to

nake provision for and to pay such inte

The county court shall annually levy tax upon all the taxable property within the county efficient, after deducting any evenues, received from rentals and tolls uthorized to be issued, and all bonds peretofore authorized to be issued for Portland, and to maintain and keep I rood condition and repair during the er ing year all the bridges and ferries now owned or acquired by the city of Port land, and the bridges and ferries to be eased, acquired and established as in thi cental for the upper deck of the steel bridge, which tax shall be levied and collected in manner and form as other taxes are levied and collected by Mulinomah county. After the expiration of 10 years from the time of the passage of this acin addition to the sum in this act provid to be levied and collected annually f payment of interest, maintainance and operation, repairs and rentals, there shall be levied and collected annually by the county court of Multnomah county a tax equal in amount to one-twentieth part o the bonds then outstanding; such levy an collection to be apportioned, made an y law are required to be levied and co sted; which fund so raised shall be us s a sinking fund for the purpose of p ng off and retiring the bonds issued for the purchase, construction and acquisi-tion of bridges and ferries.

from street railways, or otherwise, for the use of said bridge and ferries, as well as other earnings derived therefrom, shall be paid to the county treasurer, who shall have the care and custody of such moneys and which shall be known as the brids fund; and the moneys in such fund shall only be paid out under the direction and y authority of the said court of Multo ash county. The county treasurer shall onds for the safe keeping and accounting for all the moneys coming into his hands by virtue of this act, to be approved by

The bridge bonds heretofore issued to the extent of \$550,000, as well as the bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act, to the extent of \$200,000, are hereby validated, and confirmed as existing. f Portland, and said city of Portland is hereby directed and required to pay, as the same matures, the half-yearly interest on all said bonds, as evidenced by the coupons attached thereto, but only in the My regiment receives from the state for event that the county court fails, neglect; or does not provide for the prompt pay-ment thereof; and at the maturity of the said bonds, the said city is required and directed to pay the sum named therein to the holders thereof, unless the same The county court shall establish and maintain a ferry across the Willamette river at Sellwood, and shall cause to be used such of the ferry-boats as may be acquired by said county court, under th provisions of this act, provided the cost of maintenance of such ferry shall not exceed the sum of \$2400 per annum.

The bridge commission and all its officers and agents are hereby authorized mpowered and directed to turn over and eliver to the county court of Mulinomah ounty all and singular the bridges, fer ries, and property of every kind under their control and supervision, and also all moneys, books, papers, records, plans, pecifications, contracts, rights, privileges and property of every description and na ture belonging to the same or connected herewith, or in the possession or unde the control of said bridge commission

igainst said bridge commission for main-aining and operating free bridges and ferries, remaining unpaid and existing at the time this act goes into effect shall be presented to the county court, and shall be audited and allowed, when found orrect and Just, and paid and discharged

y said county court. That masmuch as there is great publi sed for free transportation between the central portions of the said city and across the Willamette river, and of mak-ing said Morrison-street bridge and said Stark-street ferry and the upper deck of said steel bridge free, and the public in-terest and convenience will be promoted by immediately acquiring the same for ublic use, either by purchase, lease or ondesnuation, as hereinbefore set out, in emergency exists, and this act shall take effect upon and be in force from and after its approval by the governor.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

I J Sweeney, Seattl Dr G L Fox, Salem
A Wadhams,
Bialne, Wash
Bialne, Wash
C Jones, Spokane
W Tater, Snohomish
H Luce and wife,
Olympia
G Megler and wf,
Brookneld
W Dorr, Whatem
G Megler and wf,
Brookneld
W Dorr, Whatem
G T Gray, Oakland
J D Gilliland, Omahr
Hoquiam, Wash
Hoquiam, Wash
Hoquiam, Wash
Hoquiam, Wash
W Troup and wife
W Troup and wife
G T Gray, Oakland
J D Gilliland, Omahr
G Kennan, Wash, D
G G T Gray, Oakland
J C Griffin, Denver
A W Putnam, W G
G A Kates, Chicago
A H Otis, Spokane
G V G Van Horne, Bosti THE PORTLAND.

J W Troup and wife J W Rubey, Kan Cy Nelson, B C G Van Horne, Bostn W E Bates, Chicago B A Loth, Chicago H S Mith, S F W H Kennedy, city J W Maxwell, Tilla W S Whitman, St Pl E A Strant, Seattle J M Stunley, N Y J Myers, Salem B Sutherland, Minple C C C C Carr, U S A E A Huthins, Minple

Occidental Botel, Senttle.

### COL. BEEBE'S REPLY

HE WRITES A LETTER TO SENATOR VANDERBURG.

Refutation of Statements Concerning the First Regiment-Drills and the Society Circus.

State Senator Vanderburg made an at-tack on the National Guard in the sen-ate several days since, and his remarks have appeared in the form of a pamph let. Colonel Charles F. Beebe, of the First regiment, takes exceptions to the statements of the senator, so far as they concern his own command, and has ad dressed the following letter to Mr. Van

Headquarters First Regiment, O. N. G., PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 15, 1895. Hon. W. S. Vanderberg, State Senate Salem, Or.—Sir: I am greatly surprised to note the statements made by you in the senate as these appear in printed form un-der the caption, "Statistics of the Oregon National Guard, introduced by Mr. Van-derberg." I am informed that the various tatements embodied in this pamphlet were made by you verbally in the senatfew days since and ordered printed, and have now before me a copy of the pub-In so far as these statements refer to

my regiment. I desire to say that they are missicaling and calculated to influence an impression with reference to the methods of administration and the standards of efficiency not consistent with a correct understanding and itst appreciation of what may have been accomplished in this connection in the interests of the public service. The Armory, in which sever ompanies, the engineer and hospital ight batery A, are quartered in this city unty. There has not been from this surce any expense to the state, with the ception of the sum of \$35, allowed by the illiary board a few weeks since for the enstruction of cedar closets in the quar termaster's store-room for the purpo sperly caring for blankets and cloth-rissued by the state. The expense ac-ning to the county under this head has an confined to the cost of the land on which the Armory stands, and the build-ing itself, in an entirely unfurnished con-dition, with the exception of three shower baths and a stove, to be used for the purpose of heating water in connection there with. These baths were put in by the county about a year since for use in con-nection with the Armory gymnasium which was furnished and equipped entirely at the expense of the regiment. With this exception, the quarters for troops (regi-mental officers and subdivisions) were fur-nished entirely at the individual expense of the officers and members of the regiment and battery. This furnishing in-cludes carpets, curtains, window shades, and all painting and decorating of every

The heating and lighting facilities throughout the building were put in at the personal expense of the officers and mempers of the regiment and battery. nclude stoves in the drill-rooms and gas sipe throughout the building. Upon the construction about two years since of the annex to the main Armory building covering the remaining one-half of the block, the original building having been erected upon the other half, the county put in and has since maintained at it xpense electric lights for the purpose of rnishing light in said annex, which con-itutes the present main drill-room. The ain Armory building, including all company and officers' rooms (with the excer tion of the battery quarters), and the rifle range, are lighted by gas at the ex-pense of the regiment. The battery quar-ters are lighted by incandescent electric

lights at the expense of the battery.

The regiment pays a monthly water rental of S, and monthly gas bills averaging throughout the year about SS. The battery pays its monthly water rent. I am ot informed as to what the amount of

order of the county court, I am the ustedian of this building, known as the Multiomah county Armory. It was erect-ed and turned over to my custody for the use of my regiment and the battery, with the understanding on the part of the county officials that the cost of its maintenance be borne by the regiment. This idea has been strictly carried out, with the exception of the cost of electric-lighting in the large drillroom referred to above, which is paid by the county, and the cost of the first year's water rent (the year 1888, if I remember rightly), which was paid by the city. No payments have been made by either the city

My regiment receives from the state for the purposes of armory maintenance &5 for each company, the regimental band and the engineer corps per month, and the battery receives the same amount. In addition, my regiment receives an allowance for regimental headquarter ex-penses averaging not to exceed \$15 per month. This involves, approximately, a total cost to the state for maintenance

per month of \$26, or \$3180 per year.
It is not for me to say whether or not the efficiency of my organization is maintained at a standard which would warrant or justify this expenditure of state funds and loss to the county of the in terest on cost of construction. For an as-surance in this regard I unhesitatingly refer you to the county officials here and o the business and professional men and citizens generally in this community, to whom the Armory is at all times open, and who are aware, from frequent opportuni-ties for observation, of the methods employed in the conduct of military business therein, and thus are enabled to form a intelligent opinion. If the degree of effi-ciency necessary to accomplish to the fullest extent the primary object in view in the maintenance of National Guard or ganizations is not assured, then this ex-pense is unwarranted, and should be discontinued and my regiment disbande If, on the contrary, the desired results are accomplished, the expense incurred is not only warranted, but its applica-tion in this connection is eminently wise. The amount involved is considerably less than the expense incurred in the main-tenance of similar National Guard subdi-visions at many other large centers of opulation throughout the country. I respectfully submit that the strictures

In your publication of statistics upon my methods in administering the affairs of this regiment are unkind and unjust, and not supported by fact. The monthly ex-penditure for the maintenance of the Armory, including janitor's services, lighting, heating, water rent and music, the latter a necessary adjunct in the maintenance of military organization, cannot, by the closest observance of economy, be brought below \$300 to \$25, and frequently exceeds this figure, whereas the amount paid by the state for this pur pose, as noted above, does not exceed 126. The difference is made up from the pockets of the officers of the regiment nd battery individually, and rom entertainments given in the Armory, either by the regiment or battery or or-ganizations to which it may be rented for this purpose.

Several times during the two years next succeeding the inauguration of the pre-ent military law, when under the mileage tax originally created thereunder for military purposes, there were not sufficient funds available, considerably less than the stipulated sum of E5 per month per company for Armory maintenance was re-ceived from the state for this purpose. The deficiency in the regimental fund thus incurred, and which was considerably increased about four years since, consequence of the disastrous outcome an effort at entertainment on the part of the regiment to replenish its depleted treasury, assumed proportions which caused serious embarrassment in the adinistration of the regime Rates reduced from \$3 50 to \$2 per day. | and led to the undertaking of the perform-

a small amount in the regimental treas-

hat the work involved in the production of this entertainment was undertaken most reluctantly, and only because of the realization on the part of the officers of ie necessity of making a most determined effort to pay off the regimental debt. It was not undertaken as a pastime, but from a sense of duty, which the regiment felt that it owed to its patient and consid-

You state that the "show" and its prepof \$1000. This is not true. The preparation or the "show" and its continuance did not interfere with the usual performance of military work in the building for a greater interval than 10 days or two weeks, drills and other military exercises being con-ducted, as usual, up to within 10 days of the first performance, and recommenced on the day following its close. You question the dignity of "some of our prin nilitary officers" in assuming in this connection the position of clowns, ring-mas-ters, etc., at the expense of the state. Ad-mitting that this entertainment cost the state nothing, for such is the fact, and I am sure I can readily demonstrate it to your entire satisfaction, if you will honor me with a visit at the Armory and personally aspect my official records, permit me to ssure you of my belief that the military officers who acted in this connection could assume no higher dignity than that in volved in an earnest and courteous effort o aid the members of this regiment in the complishment of what every honest man expected to do-pay his debts.

My report to the adjutant-general for the ears 1888 and 1894, to which you refer, stated that "company instruction drills" stated that "company instruction drills" only were suspended during 11 of the 24 months in these years. It further states, but of this you make no mention, that res-imental and buttalion drills and parades were held as follows: In 1887, 24 and in 1894, 18. In addition to these drills this regiment was in camp under continuous discipline night and day for a period of 10 days during August, 1883. It therefore ap-pears that each subdivision in my reginent during the 104 weeks in the two years, 1894 and 1894, engaged in 114 drills, somewhat more than an average of one drill per week. Besides these stated drills, much other duty has been performed Systematic, compulsory rifle practice is re-quired during eight months of each year. These facts are established by official recrds at these headquarters, which are open at any time to your inspection and exam

You do not refer in your statement to the voluntary guard duty performed at the Armory night and day for a period of 10 days to two weeks on two occur dons during the year 1991, when disturb eason to apprehend that these migat occur in Portland. A sufficient guard was maintained at those times and ample preparation made to protect the building and its contents, and the officers and members of the regiment were ready at an hour's notice to respond to any cail or active service, which it was apprehended might be made. In my report to the adjutant-general mention is made than hended might be made. In my report to the adjutant-general mention is made that on the evening of April 20, 1894, the en-tire regiment was assembled at the Armory and remained there, expecting a call for duty, until nearly midnight. Or-lers for this assembly were issued as (3) o'clock in the afternoon of that day and by 7 o'clock that evening something over 80 per cont of the enrolled strength of the regiment had reported for duty. I also make mention in my report that

meals were furnished to the guard at the Armory at those times at the expense of the regiment, the cost of these amountng to something over \$100. The actual cost of this subsistence amounted to \$134 45, paid by the regiment out of its treasury, and for which it has not been

You state that you are creditably informed that companies in my regiment do not average more than 20 present in attendance at drill. I do not know from it is at variance with the facts. The official returns of attendance at drill on file at these headquarters show an averlows: During January, 1893, 29, and during These and all other records in on with the administration of military affairs in this regiment are tubulated systematically to the latest dates, and I greatly regret that you did not afford me an opportunity to furnish you with figures and statistics therefrom be fore giving publicity to unauthenticated statements, which doubtless must have been made to you by some person or persons interested in an effort to throw odium upon this regiment, in detraction from the high standards of organization, drill and discipline, which it has been the object of its officers and members to

establish and maintain during eight years of continuous and unremitting effort. I wish to state in closing that it is my desire, and, as well, that of every officer and member of this regiment to so make use of the public funds which are appropriated for its maintenance as to assur only the highest standards of efficiency so that these may be such as to warrant and justify the belief that whenever an emergency shall arise necessitating the use of the military force of the state to compel obedience to law it can be condently relied upon to vigorously and ef fectively perform its duties. No result hort of this warrants any expenditure of

ame of the "circus" to which you refer in your publication, in the hope of thereby liquidating this indebtedness. The outcome of this undertaking was satisfactory to the members of the regiment, for the reason that there was a sufficient sum of money made over and above all expenses to pay in full, and with interest, its long-standing debts, and leave it in the position which. I am happy to say, it occupies today, free from debt and with a small amount in the regimental treasthe integrity of their motives contained in the statement of statistics made public by you before the senate of the state, referred to above.

The portion of your statement referring to irregularity in the transaction of military business at the bands of the military board of the state, if based upon infor mation received from the same source as furnished the details suggesting yo equally inconsistent with truth and facts I am not able to determine just idea the statistical table of fraction ified at the head of your statement, is intended to convey. I pressime, however, your object is to show that the cost of maintenance of the National Guard in Oregon, and, perhaps, as well the strength of its organization in relation to the population of the state, is greater here than in the other states named. The comparison between Oregon and New York state I know to be as follows: The expenditure for military purposes in Oregon, from 1887 to the present time, shows a cost of maintenance per capita amount ing to \$16 per annum; whereas, in the year 1833 the appropriation in New York state for the support of the National Guard and Naval Reserve amounted to some-what upwards of 856,000, involving a cost of maintenance during that year of 200 90

If it is true that efficient organization exists in Oregon, this comparison certainly indicates that such has been assured at much less cost to the taxpayers here than in New York. Economy in the administration of National Guard affairs is not only desirable but should be strictly enforced. For every farthing of the public money devoted to this purpose, an absolute equivalent in value received should be exacted. To this end I earnestly advocate a searching investigation at the hands of the legislature on each occasion of its blennial term in order that a correct understanding may be had as to the exact fact and condition in this

I respectfully submit, however, that it is unjust and unwise to scatter broadcast resinuations indicating demerit based upon information gleaned from other than official sources, properly verified, for the rea-son that aspersion is thus cast upon hon-est motive and endeavor, and the public rvice is endangered because of the disouragement and disheartenment of those who, so animated, are laboring faithfully in its interest. I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedi servant. CHARLES F. BEEBE. Colonel First regiment, ir fantry, O. N. G.

#### RECEIVER OF PRAGER BROS. F. K. Arnold Appointed by Petition of the H. B. Cinflin Company.

As a result of a suit brought by the H. B. Claffin Company, of New York, against Prager Bros., F. K. Arnold was by Judge Stearns yesterday appointed receiver of the Farmers' and Mechanics' store. The the Farmers' and Mechanics' store. The receiver's bond was fixed at \$39,600. The suit of the H. B. Claffin Company is nominally to recover \$838 27, but, as it is stated in the complaint that their firm has had large transactions with Prager Bros., there may be more at stake. The Claffin mpany charges Prager Bros, with conspiracy in representing they owe claims to different relations to the extent of \$48,772 81. They hold that these relatives claims are fraudulent and fictitious, and consequently void. It is also contended by the H. B. Claffin Company that the judgments confessed by Prager Bros. are of no effect, and do not comply with the provisions of the statute of the state of Oregon. They therefore allege that their claim is superior to those of the other creditors (with several exceptions of firms priority in their favor, and to entirely my the claims of the relatives.

Tomorrow an effort to secure the re-moval of the receiver may be made by Dolph, Mallory, Simon & Strahan, repre enting creditors of Prager Bros., with laims amounting to \$165,000, and Emmons & Emmons, representing claims of \$30,000. It is reported that these attorneys state

that they were not informed yesterday that a receiver was to be appointed. Dolph, Mallory, Simon & Strahan represent the claims of the relatives. Sheriff Sears is yet in charge of the property, as Receiver Arnold did not file his bond last night, Henry Ach, representing San Fran- He cisco creditors, has been in the city several days, but has not as yet entered any legal proceedings. He is doubtless just obtaining some general information.

Must Render an Accounting. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—By a endered today by Referee Chos . McKane, the ex-chieftain of Gravesend, who is serving a long term of imprisonment in Sing Sing for juggling with the registration lists of Coney Island, must restore an estate, variously estimated at from \$150,000 to \$300,000, to Mrs. Catherine Bauer and her daughter Katie, the widow and daughter of the late Paul Bauer, who died in the Bioomingdale in-

sane asylum January 2, 1889. In addition to relinquishing the property, McKane also within 60 days must file an accounting, showing what he has done

with the money collected. Washington Temperance Convention Washington, Feb. 16.—The greater portion of the morning session of the concention of White Ribboners today was consumed in discussing the special needs of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the national capital, and how they may be met. The discussion was followed by a devotional service conducted by Mrs. J. Fowler Willing, the national

## STEEVES SENTENCED

PIFTEEN YEARS IN PRISON, AND A FINE OF \$1000.

An Appeal Taken to the Supreme Court, and Meanwhile He Is at Liberty on Bonds.

X. N. Steeves was sentenced by Judge tephons yesterday to 15 years in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$100. A mo-tion for a certificate of probable cause and for an appeal to the supreme court was When asked if he had anything to say nor, except that I am entirely at the

mercy of the court."

Judge Stephens did not make the usual preliminary remarks before passing sentence, but merely ordered Steeves to stand up, and, after informing him that he aport is that you be confined in the penitentiary of the state of Oregon for a period of 15 years, and pay a fine of \$1000 The announcement of a fine of 3000 seemed to take Mr. Mallory's breath away. He faced the court and shid:
"What! A fine of \$1000."
"A line of \$1000." repeated Judge Steambers.

rounced, the papers in the appeal to the supreme court, which were all in resultiness, were filed, and a notion to admit Steeves to bail was made by his counsel. District Attorney Hume objected. He said Kelly, the co-defendant in the case, had just been sent to the penitentiary for life, and both Kelly and Steeves stood in like artitude Kelly and Steeves stood in like attitude before the people, as Kelly was entitled to a pardon at the expiration of 15 years. He

The district attorney shows a tion to persecute this defendant. I do not know why he should show this disposition, and, at this time, resent application for

Mr. Hume made no further remarks. Judge Stephens decided to accept a bond, and fixed the amount at \$10,000. It was filed early in the afternoon, with William O. Allen and Mrs. Mary Mason as sureties. Mr. Allen and Mrs. Mason signed the \$10,000 bond on which Steeves was first re-leased. This gave Steeves his liberty durtrial. The new bond filed vesterday is ac cording to the requirements of law, and gives Steeves his freedom, until the su-preme court decides the question of grantne him another trial.

The motion for a new trial overruled by Judge Stephens yesterday, was submitted without argument. It recites the following grounds: First, misconduct of the ury in returning a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against the defendant, with-out evidence to justify such verdict, and the miscenduct of Juror E. Charles the swore in his examination, as to his the guilt or innocence of the defendant X. N. Steeves, whereas in truth and in fact

lefendant Steeves. Second—The defendant was taken by surprise, which ordinary prodence could not guard against, by being compelled to be tried upon an indictment which did not advise him of the nature or cause of such

(The indictment against Steeves read that he did willfully and unlawfully mur-der George W. Sayres. It was held at the trial that this was not sufficient informaion as to what he was charged with. It have also recited that the part Steeves conspire against Sayres, and that as the result of Steeves' conspiracy, the murder was committed. It was contended that Steeves was entitled to be informed wholly of the nature of the part he was accused of having performed in the transaction. A notion during the trial to dismiss the indictment on the ground that it was thus defective and insufficient, was denied by

the court.) Third-Insufficiency of the evidence to ustify the verdict rendered by t and that the same is against law. Fourth-Errors in law occurring in the

rial and excepted to by the counsel for was only 10 cents, it would be as sufficient uld guarantee to be on hand when

H. H. Emmons yesterday got judgment by default against A. A. Morse, in Judge Hurley's court, for 800. The American Hosiery Company yeste day got judgment by default in Judg

Hurley's court against Currier & Co. for

Judgment by default was rendered by Judge Hurley vesterday in favor of the Portland Savings bank and against A. M. Baird for \$1046 17.

Herman Varwig, receiver of the North-\$5600 yesterday, with his father, H. Var-wig, sr., as surety.

The 79th weekly report of J. L. Hartman, receiver of the Northwest Loan & Trust Company, was illed yesterday in the state circuit court. It shows \$49,802 it cash on hand. The principal item collected by Receiver Hartman during the past two weeks was the payment of notes by Julius Loewenberg, amounting to \$1419 21.

Hardluck-So you are prospering at last, eh? Sufficiently so to be able to keep ser-vants? Struckitt (on the lookout for the fourth within a month - Er-no: only to

**BOOTS** 



SHOES

### \$12,000 STOCK STILL REMAINS!

We will, as a special offer, reduce the prices once again, over the former prices, which, as every one knows, was just one-half the price that others ask for the same goods. Everything must be sold, and no reserve; plenty of good sizes left to select from. Take heed from this last notice.

Everybody should read this announcement. We are in receipt of a telegram from our Eastern buyer, stating that our spring goods, ordered before the fire, are nearly completed, and a handsomer line he has never seen. They will arrive about March 10, 1895. We shall sell these goods at just what they cost East, freight added—a chance to obtain new, stylish goods, fresh from the factory, at marvelously low prices. Come and look at them and be convinced that this offer is bona fide. We will consider offers from dealers on job lots April 1, 1895.

# MORRIS MARKS FOR THE UNDERWRITERS.

N. B.—Sale Clones April 1, 1835, when we will reopen with a new stock.

No. 109 First St., Bet. Washington and Stark.