#### THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, DECEMBER 30, 1900. Milwaukee & St. Paul, 178 miles; South-ern Pacific, 170 miles; St. Louis & San Francisco, 170 miles; Chicago, Rock Island THE RAILWAYS IN 1900 such action, suit or proceeding, upon the part of any defendant or respondent, where they appear soparately and make separate defense, or from the defendants or respondents where they appear jointly PASSED IN 1900 vision over those so released. Massachu-setts in 1891 was the first state to extend this system to adult offenders. Vermont followed in 1895, and New Jersey during NEW SCHEDULE OF FEES LAWS or respondents where they appear jointly and make joint defense, exact from such party or parties, as the case may be, the sum of \$5 on account of fees, and such paper or pleading shall not be deemed filed unless such payment is made. If at any time the deposit hereinbefore required to be advanced by the parties has been earned by the county, it is the duty of such Clerk to require from each such party a further deposit of \$5, or an amount sufficient to pay all fees in the case, and so on until the case is disposed of. It is the duty of such Clerk to refuse to perform any service until such pay-ment is made. The deposits hereinbefore provided for shall be held by such Clerk the present year. LESS TRACK-LAYING THAN IN THE SENATOR MULKEY HAS NO USE FOR BILL TO COVER CHARGES IN ALL Parole, Pardon. SUMMARY AND INDEX OF LEGISLA An interesting Kentucky law provides that the Board of Prisons Commission-PREVIOUS YEAR. CIVIL CASES. TION BY STATES. there may parole convicts in the peniten-tiary for the first time. Paroled prison-ers are not required to remain in the state, but if they do so they are required Analysis of the Construction Opera-For Filings in the Office of the Clerk Suffrage Amendments in the Southof the Circuit Court and for tion for the Twelve Months-Voting Machines Are Now Used 195,155 Miles All Told. · Trials of Causes. in Three States.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.-The Railway Age this week gives the following summiry of railway construction in the United States in 1990;

Although railway construction has been carried on with energy in almost every portion of the country during the year just closing, the returns thus far gathered indicate that fewer miles of new road have been completed in the United States in 1906 than were built during 1853. The difference is not great, and as track-laying is being rushed on a number of lines during the closing days of the year, it may be that revised and beisted returns will add enough mileage to bring the fig-ures up to last year's total, when 458 miles of new road were built. At the beginning of the present year there was apparently sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption that the new mileage of 1900 would be greater than that of last year, and in seeking a cause for the smaller er mileage now reported, several things must be considered. First, the work of reducing grades, eliminating curves, erecting new structures, relaying ralls and building double track has been car-ried on to such an extent by many of the large systems that much new construction previously planned had to be poss poned. Improvements of this nature have been more extensive during the past two years than in any previous like period in the history of the coun-try, and the work has been of such magnitude as to require al-most the full attention of the engineering and construction forces, as well as the available capital. Then, undoubtedly, many projects were held in check untu-the National election was over, and it is not improbable that the high prices of steel rails and track material had a de-terrent effect on many proposed lipes which would have been completed ere this had prices been lower. The returns thus far received-necessarily incomplete before the year has actually closed-show that not less than 422 miles of track have been laid in the United States during th

year 1990, on 200 lines, in 44 states and territories, as indicated in the following table: Track iaid from January 1 to December

Miles 192.9 5.0 62.90 42.70 140.13 55.10 76.20 76.20

104.2 45.8 158.2 159.2 150.2 150.2 150.2 150.2 150.2 1

155.0 155.0 141.8 141.8 141.8 152.6 101.6 101.6 101.6

4.50

19.5 m 57.0 m 19.5 m 57.0 m 19.5 m 57.0 m 19.5 m 57.0 m 197.0 m 197.0

345.5

#1, 1900:	
States.	No. lines.
Alabama	
Alaska	
Arkaness	1
Arizona	
California	10
	6
Florida	
Georgia	arteration 12
Idaho	and a second second
Tilinois	
Indiana	
Indian Territory	
Iowa	
Kentucky	
Louislana	
	andangahan 🖉
Maryland	
Minnesota	
Mintiselpoi	
Missouri	
Montana	
	*******
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	
New Mexico	
New York	
Corth Carolina	
North Dakota	
Ohio	
Oklahoma Territory	····· 6
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	
Bouth Carolina	
South Dakota	
Tennessee	30
STrah	terresters ad
Vermont	
Virginia	6
Washington	
West Virginia	10
Wisconsin	
Wyoming	1
The second second second	contractions of the

#### Total in 44 states and terri-250

4 221 47 In addition to the milcage summarized in the above table, there have been built a good many logging and private roads which are of a temporary nature, and d not be counted as add

Francisco, 170 miles; Chicago, Rock Islind & Pacific, 165 miles; Northern Pacific, 151 miles (not counting two short extensions in Manitoba); Chesapeake & Ohio, 105 miles; Seaboard Air Line, 104 miles; Bur-lington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 100 miles; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe sys-tem, 91 miles; Louisville & Nashville, 90 miles; Guif & Ship Island, @ miles; Cer-tral of Georgia, 65 miles; Southern Rai-way, 65 miles; International & Great Northern, 42 miles; Baltimore & Ohio, 25 miles. This makes a total of 200 miles of new line built in the interest of 17 comnew line built in the interest of 17 com-

panies named. Among the other important roads which have built extensions during the year are the Pennaylvania Railroad. Rio Grande The Pennsylvania Railroad, Hio Grande Western, Great Northern, Denver & Riq Grande, Missouri, Eannas & Texns, Min-neapolis & St. Louis, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, Texas & Pacific and Atlantic Coast-Line. It is too early to make predictions as to the results for the coming ware hot much

It is too early to make predictions as to the results for the coming year, but much important work has been laid out in the West and Southwest, which will make these sections enticing fields for railway contractors for the next 12 months. The most important of these is the Rock Isu-and's extension from Liberal, Kar. to White Oaks. N. M. 400 miles, contracts for a portion of which have already bees let and which is acheduled for completion iet and which is acheduled for completion in 1601

Rallway building in the United States reached its maximum in 1867, when al-most 13,000 miles of new lines were added. The rapid falling off in the succeeding 10 years and the encouraging recovery in the next three years are shown in the following table of track laid in the last is

Year.	Miles.  Year.	
1888		1,800
1890	5,230 1895	1,800
1891	4 981 (1959	2 002
1892	4,281 (898	4,588
	2,635/1900	4.122
States at century up	railway mileage of the opening of the to the grand totu ect to possible increa-	twentieth al of 196,155
TOLD O	F VOLUNTEE	R DAYS
den al a		12 J. J. 1994

# Exempt Firemen Fight Over Old Fights at Banquet.

A very enjoyable banquet was given last night by the Portland Exempt Fire men's Association at Alisky's Winter Garden. The old vamps talked over old volunteer days in the most interesting manner, and many reminiscences and anecdotes were indulged in. James Lo-tan kept things, alive with numerous happy sayings, and the others around the festive board were not slow in following

Joseph Buchtel, of No. 2, was the first speaker, and referred to former volun-teers, including Joe Tucker, S. S. Slater, A. B. Hallook, W. S. Ladd, C. H. Lewis, S. J. McCormick, and H. W. Davis. He spoke of the friendly contests the com-panies used to have, which caused Mr. Lotan to remark: "No. 2s would fight while is out out the fire."

Mr. Buchtel answered good-naturedly, I counted noses tonight, and thought I night get up a fight, but I concluded there are too many is around the table." Mr. Lotan-We did it for fun in those days, not for glory or wages. Brooks Trevett was next called up, and

took occasion to say: "Are you going make 2s do all of the talking?" He the told of an occasion when Ones and Threes ran a race, and Twos put the fire He said the main object was to get gaged in the mercantile business on a large scale. The venture has proved a successful one, and Mr. Johnston is one of the most well-to-do citizens of Wasco County. In politics be is a out. He said the main object was to get first water and do good work, and No. 2 was up with the best of them. Mr. Lotan-Next to No. 3. Mr. Trevett concluded by telling a story about an aiarm for a fire in a grave-Republican.

where a jury has been demanded has been settled, the court must be given due no-tice, so that the attendance of the jury plaint or transcript on appeal is filed, colsettled, the court must be given due no-tice, so that the attendance of the jury may be dispensed with, and the expense yard, and of Bill Deilinger getting out a bogus fire by lighting a pile of brush, which made such a big Humination that he was recognized running away from it. saved, if the party depositing the jury fee desires it returned. The bill is as fol-J. A. Strowbridge, who joined No. 1 in 1853, related incidents of ploneer days, and said they furnished most of the ap-paratus and money, built the houses, and put out the fires.

Except a subpena, 49 cents. For certified copies attached to and made a part of any writ or process, for sach follo, 10 cents. For issuing a subpena for one person, 15 cents, and 5 cents for sach additional Brooks Trevet stated that the same evening No. 1 was organized a meeting was held to organize another company. The names "Multnomah" and "Pike"

A fee bill has been prepared by Clerk of the State Circuit Court J. P. Kennedy, covering the various services performed civil cases. It will be submitted to in civil cases. If will be submitted to the Taxpayers' League, and is expected to be approved by that body and by the members of the Multhomah bar. It pro-vides for the payment of fees according to the amount of work performed in a suit or action, which is the system in practice in most states, and was the method em-ployed in Oregon until recent years. This

time of fillog an answer, may require a cept in divorce cases where default has jury if the plaintiff does not, in which been made, when 33 shall be exacted. asse he must deposit the fee. If a case. In all actions and appeal cases wherein

provided for shall be held by such Clerk until earned by the county, or are re-turned to the parties, as hereinafter pro-

It is further provided that if any servthe amount of work performed in a suit or action, which is the system in practice in most states, and was the method em-ployed in Oregon until recent years. This is the only equitable method, and there should be no objection to the encatment of the bill by the next Legislature. The jury trial feel is fixed at \$12, and either plaintiff or defendant may waive the a complaint, and deposit the fee if he wants the jury; or the defendant, at the time of fillog an answer, may require a

GALLERY OF NEW MEMBERS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

COUNTIES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-The New York state library has just issued its eleventh annual comparative summary and index of legislation by states, covering the laws passed in 1900. This bulletin, prepared by Robert H. Whitten, Ph. D., sociology librarian, digests and organizes the enor-mous annual output of legislation so as to render available with a minimum of labor the most recent experience of other states, enabling those interested in any specific law to find readily what states have recently passed similar laws. An interesting feature of the buildtin is its review of the most important and distinct-ive legislation of the year, indicating the trend of legislation by reference to hawa of previous years, from which the following notes are taken;

## Suffrage.

The constitutional amendment submit-ted to vote in North Carolina to disfranchise the illiterate negro was adopted ana goes into effect in July, 1902. The pro-posed plan is similar to that adopted by Louisiana in 1888, and makes ability to read and write a section of the Constitu-tion a qualification for voting. This pro-vision applies to whites and blacks allke. but there is a provise that it shall not but there is a provise that it shall not apply to any person entitled to vote in any state prior to January 1, 1857, or to a lineal descendant of such person who reg-isters before January 1, 1968. It is, in effect, an ingenious devises to disfranchis-ing illiterate white and still keep within the letter of the fifteenth emodement the letter of the fifteenth amendment, providing that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of race, color of pre-vious condition of servitude.

# Voting Machines.

The voting machine is rapidly gaining in public favor. The first state law au-thorizing its use was passed by New York in 1892, allowing towns to use the Myera automatic ballot cabinet at town elec-tions. During the present year Rhode Island has created a voting machine commission to examine machines and make regulations for their use by cities and towns. Machines are to be bought by the Secretary of State and furnished to cities and towns on application. In Iowa the use of voting machines has been author-ized at all elections and a commission to examine voting machines created. Public Libraries.

In Iowa a state library commission has been created whose duty it is to give advice to libraries and aid in their estabvice to ilbraries and aid in their estab-lishment and to co-operate with the state library in the development of traveling libraries. New Jersey also has created a library commission. It is required to fur-nish advice to libraries, and may give \$100 to such as expend an equal sum for books. Beginning with Massachusetts in 1820 smach. Utwary commissions or at-1899, special library commissions or au-thorities with similar duties have now been provided in 15 states.

Mississippi was the only state to pass antitrust legislation in 1860. Trusts and combinations are now prohibited by statute or constitutional provision in 29 states and territories.

and with power in many cases to take the necessary measures to prevent their assist in the discovery of property not listed for taxation.

## Taxation of Mortgages.

Missouri has adopted a constitutiona lect from the plaintiff or appellant the sum of \$12 as a jury trial fee, unless the plaintiff or appellant, as the case may be, shall also file a statement in writamendment to exempt the amount of the mortgage in the assessment of mortgagea property. A mortgage is deemed and treated as an interest in the property and ing entitled in the cause to the effect the value of the property less the value of the mortgage is auseneed to the owner and the value of the mortgage to the that a trial by jury is waived. If the plaintiff or appellant shall have filed a waiver of trial by jury, or shall

# mortgagee.

have refused or neglected to pay such jury trial fee at the time of filing the complaint or transcript, the Clerk shall Virginia has provided for the collection of its tax of \$1 on the seals of all courts WANTS OFFICE ABOLISHED

state, but if they do so they are required to report their place of residence and con-duct to the Board of Prison Commis-somers, through the County Judge, at least every cix months. This provision should be quite effective in diministing the number of ex-convicts in the state. North Dakota has adopted a constitu-tional amendment establishing a Board of Pardons, consisting of the Governor, Attorney-General, Chief Justice of the Bupreme Court and two persons appointed by the Governor.

# State Insurance.

South Carolina has decided to make an interesting experiment in state insurance. The state will carry its own risks on all state and county public buildings except schoolhourse. Beginning January 1, 1901. half the amount now paid for premiums on city and county buildings will be paid for entry and boundy buildings of the paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund for an insurance fund. When the insur-ance fund reaches \$200,000, no further pre-mlums will be paid except to maintain the fund at this amount.

# Workingmen's Trains.

Working men's Trains. Massachusetts has provided for the run-ning of workingmen's trains in the Bos-ton suburban district. Trains on any railroad terminating in Boston, such trains shall arrive at Boston between 6 and 7:30 A. M. and between 5:30 and 7 F. M. every week day, and shall depart between the same hours. For such trains, for distances not acceeding 15 miles one.

In 1899 Missouri passed an act designed to prohibit department stores. The act classifies merchandise in 73 classes and 25 groups, and prohibits the sale of more than one group in clites of 50,600 except on the payment of a license of from 5200 to 5500 for each additional group or class sold. Establishments emologing not more sold. Establishments employing not more than 15 persons are exempt from the pro-visions of the act. This act has been de-clared unconstitutional by the State Bu-prome Court on the ground that taxes must be uniform, and that the Legislature may not levy a tax for city pur-poses or deprive persons of liberty with-out due process of law.

# Trading Stamps

The use of trading stamps was prohib-ited by Maryland, Massachusetts, Virginia and Vermont in 1898, by New Hampshire and Rhode Island in 1899, and during the past year by Louisiana and New York. The Rhode Island law has been declared unconstitutional by the State Suprema Court on the ground that the act is not a valid exercise of the police power, and that it deprives clitizens of liberty and abridges their privileges and immunities Horticulture.

Ohio has authorized the Board of Con trol of the Agricultural Experiment Statroi of the Agricultural Experiment Sta-tion to inspect nurseries, orchards, gar-dens, etc., and treat trees infested with disease. Plants shipped into the state must bear a certificate of inspection. In Virginia the Board of Control of the ex-Performance for the source of Control of the ex-periment station has been constituted a Board of Crop Pest Commissioners, with power to appoint a State Entomologis, publish a list of pests and discusses of plants, and provide for the quarantine and annual inspection of nursery stock. There are now 20 states that have created a Board of Horticulture or State Ento-mologist to investigate diseases and pests.

AN EVERYDAY TRAGEDY. Haunted by the Cherished Ghost of a

# Former Love.

Her maid entered. "The carriage is ready, madam," she

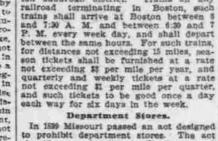
ers " Senator Mulkiy is a teacher in the State Normal School at Monmouth, but does not allow his position to stand in the way of the duty he owes to the public, and he has demonstrated the fact that a citizen may be a teacher of teach-ers and a useful Legislator as well. He said, "and the master is waiting below." "Very well," she replied. "I will be down presently. You may go, Jackson." She opened her jewel-box to make a selection of rings. She took up her diaers, and a useful Legis peaks in glowing terms of the Monry Normal School, and says that to be a graduate of that institution means a thoroughly equipped educator, both in theory and practice. There are at present 180 students in attendance and the air of the school is pedagogic to the highest degree.

THOMAS H. JOHNSTON, JOINT SENATOR FROM SHERMAN AND WASCO Trusts and Combinations. DUFUR, Or., Dec. 20.-Thomas H. Johnston, joint Senator from Sherman and Wasco Counties, was born in Centerville, New Brunswick, in 1852, and was educated in the common schools of his native place. He moved to California in 187d, where he followed farm-ing and dairying for two years. He then came to Oregon, settling at The Dalles. He was one of the first to engage in saimon fishing on the upper river. He followed the business for syveral years, and conducted a mercantile establishment and commission house in connec-tion therewith. In 1884 he moved to this place, and, with his brother, G. W. Johnston, en-Taz Inquisitors.

Iowa has followed the example of Ohio in providing for tax inquisitors to discov-er personalty omitted from tax lists. The law authorizes the County Board of Su-pervisors to contract with any person to

# Stamp Taxes.

complaint or transcript, the Clerk shall at the time the answer is filed, or, in ap-



He Thinks Reform in Assessment and Taxation the Most Important Work for Legislature.

> With a view to ascertaining State Senator Mulkey's views on necessary legis-lation, a reporter called on him at his apartments in the Perkins yesterday afmoon. Senator Mulkey is now repre-nting Polk County for the second time, and has therefore had some experience in

STATE PRINTER.

He is known as favoring the election of Mr. Corbett at the next session, but has very little to say on the subject. It was

well known to the voters of Polk Couny, however, that Mr. Corbett would be his choice in case of Mr. Mulkey's elec-iton, and the goodly majority the State fenator received proved that the people of that wealthy and sturdy county were with

But Senator Mulkey thinks there are But Senator Mulkey thinks there are other matters to attend to besides the exection of a United States Senator, and he feels that a Senator should be elected to succeed Senator McBride at as early a moment as possible, in order to clear the way for needed amendments to assess-ment and taxation have, as he said: "The property-owners of the state, who pay their taxes promptly, are going very thread of seeing so many who succeed in cluding them. The penalty of 1 per cent is no penalty at all and so many prefer thread of seeing no many who succeed in cluding them. The penalty of 1 per cent is no penalty at all and so many prefer to procrastinate in paying their just drass while the various counties are sadily in need of money to pay their running ex-penses. I favor a stift penalty for non-payment of taxes, and I want to see the law amended in regard to the sale of lands for delinquent taxes, so that Sher-iff's deeds will be proof against legal atack. The law which authorizes Coun-ity Judges to bid in property at delinquent tax sales does not provide for the dis-porchasing, and thus a large amount of land has been acquired by some of the counties which have no power to sell them. The last Legislature tarted in to make needed amendments, but d'd not see them through, and so the Legislature of 150 should begin where that of 159 left off, and give the property-owners of the state the needed relief. I was the spin to f an act which payed the last Legislature creating a new State Board of Eventheriton commond of the Gard Legislature creating a new State Board of Equalization, composed of the Gov-trant, Secretary of State and State Trans-urer, but Governor Geer vetoed it, prob-ably thinking he had enough troubles of

ably thinking he had enough troubles of his own without becoming mixed up in occessments and valuations." Senator Mulkey thinks there is room for improvement on the present modes by which the state gets its printing doma. "The State Printer's office now costs the people of Oregon from \$55,000 to \$55,000 to \$45,000 to \$45,000 to \$45,000 a year." he said, "and I consider it by far too much. I would favor a con-stitutional amendment abolishing the of-fice of State Printer and have a printer fice of State Printer and have a printer employed on salary, who would recog nize competition in getting the state print nine competition in getting the state print-ing done. It takes a good while to get a constitutional amendment passed, how-ever, and in the meantime I would favor a statute necessitating the Secretary of State's concurrence in the expenditure of moneys paid out for printing. State Printers have become wealthy in a few years under the present system, which allows a great deal of printing to be done that is unnecessary. I have no fault to find with Mr. Leeds, the present incum-bent, as he has construed the laws fairly in regard to his office, but the system is wrong and should be righted. "It will take some time to get a con-

"It will take some time to get a con-stituional amendment through, but we can make a beginning this session by passing a resolution in regard to the office of State Printer. The Legislature of 1963 cus then pass the resolution the second time, when the question may go before the peo-ple at the general election in 1304. Our state constitution has never been amended, owing to the time necessary and the dif-ficulties placed in the way by the fram-

to the regular railway mileage of the country. Where we have evidence that such roads, although built for logging purposes, are of a permanent character and are intended for regular traffic event-unly, although doing only a logging busi-ness at present, they have been included, but care has been taken to exclude everything of a doubtful nature. There also have been completed several hundren miles of grade on which track will not be laid until Spring.

The table indicates that the South and Southwest continue to be the scenes of greatest activity, sithough there have been many important lines built in the West and Northwest. Twenty-one states. west of the Misclasippi River have built 2412 miles of new line, or more than one-half of the total for the entire United States, while the states east of the Missippi and south of the Ohio have added

1126. If we group the entire 15 Southern States together, it will be seen that they show an added new mileage of 1715 miles. The New England States, with Pennsyl-vania, New York and New Jersey added. show an increase of 368 miles, while the contral Northern States of Wisconsh. Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have added 411 fulles. The states in which no new road is reported are Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Kansas and Nevada.

other states in the Texas leads all Terms searce all other states in the Union, with a total of 215 miles. Penn-sylvania comes second, with 277 miles; Jowa third, with 257 miles; Minnesota fourth, with 255 miles, and West Virginia fifth, with 255 miles. These are the only states showing an excess of 200 miles. In Texas, important extensions have been built by the Southern Pacific, Interna-tional & Great Northern and Missouri, Kansus & Texas, and there have been many short lines constructed. The terri-ble storm which swept over Texas some months ago, causing great damage to raiway property, seriously retorded railway construction in that state, and prevented the completion of a considerable mileage which it was expected to have ready for operation by January 1, 1991.

The greater portion of the new mileage in Iowa has been constructed by the Chi-cage & Northwestern (133 miles) and the Thicago, Rock Island & Pacific (105 miles), the Minneapells & St. Louis and Burling-ton, Cedar Rapids & Northern also hav-ing more short additions. In Minnesota. 205 miles have been built by three companles-the Chicago & Northwestrn, 74 milles: the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 57 miles, and the Minnesota & Manitoba, 44 miles, the last named road Manitoba. 44 miles, the last named road baing a link in the new Canadian North-ern system. Pennsylvania's large new mileage is made up entirely of short lines, the longest piece of continuous new track being but 20 miles in length. The Chesh-peake & Ohio is responsible for 108 miles of the new road built in West Virginia, while the West Virginia Short Line has built 50 miles, and the Baltimore & Ohio 28 miles in the same state. 28 miles in the same state.

The longest stretch of new track, 147 miles, has been built by the St. Louis & San Francisco, on its extension from Sapulpa, I. T., to Denison, Tex. Two new roads of importance built during the year are the West Virginia Short Line, from Clarksburg to New Martinsville, W. Va., 60 miles, and the Tennessee Central, which has been completed between Emory Gap and Monterey, Tenn., by laying 41.4 mites

person flamed therein. were suggested. They could not agree about the name, and during the discus-sion some one came in and informed them they had lost the No. 1 number, as Willametts Company had just organized. This broke up the meeting, and the sec-ond company was not formed until 1556. Peter Taylor told of oid fires. The first fire he compendenced was a barene & Col fire he remembered was Abrams & Co.'s sawmill, and there was no engine to put it out. He told of incendiary fires, and said they not only had to'nct as firemen,

haid they not only had to act as firemen, but took part as city pollcemen. Thomas A. Jordan said the volunteer wont to a fire, no matter how good a suit of clothes he happened to have on. The present firemen did not know what it meant to be volunteer firemen. The only boys who came anything near it were the boys who play football. Harry Morean said George I. Store

Harry Morgan said George L. Story, Brooks Treveit and James Lotan were the builders of the present fire depart-ment, and procured all of the modern appliances in the department today.

appliances in the department today. Robert Donovan said the Portland Ex-empt Firemen's Association was organ-ized after the fire of 1873, through the influence of Henry Falling, who turned over a balance of \$1700 of a fund on hand, and this was increased to \$12,000. He spoke of the deserving objects of the organization. organization.

A. J. Remington, who joined No. 1 is 1859, told of early-day fires, and that dur-ing a big fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854, there were then no fire engines, and the

work had to be done by hand. Speeches were also made by A. W. Witherfill, B. Z. Holmes, Capitain Cham-breau, H. D. Sanborn, C. A. Alisky, James Klernan and W. A. Hart. A toast was drunk to the memory of Henry Fall-ing, the organizer of the "Exemple." proposed by George Craw. Those present at the banquet were: Peter Taylor. Joseph Buchtel, George Craw, E. J. Dougherty, A. W. Witherill, Captain E. Chambreau, George Wilson, James Kier-nan, George Langford, John Barry, W. nan. George Langtord, John Harry, W. A. Hart, Harry Morgan, H. J. Scherner, E. Maroney, Byron Z. Holmes, A. J. Remington, Brooks Trevett, W. H. Cum-mings, R. Hendrie, W. W. Sweeny, John Smith, Frank Harrington, J. A. Strow-bridge, B. Lebbe, Thomas A. Jordan, James Lotan, George T. Myers, H. D. Sanborn, Robert Donovan, C. A. Aliaby and John Kelly. and John Kelly.

# PERSONAL MENTION.

P. Welch, a contractor of Spokane, is at the Perkins

Governor Geer and wife are registered at the Imperial.

F. H. Kiddle, an Island City cattle man, is at the Perkins. J. F. Cook, a merchant of La Grande,

is at the St. Charles, Dr. H. E. Beers and wife, of Wasco, are guests of the Perkins;

M. P. Callender, a lumberman of Knapp-ton, Wash., is at the Imperial.

Professor P. L. Campbell, of the Mon-nouth State Normal School, is at the Im-

perial. T. Lindsey and A. Moore, mining men of Lewiston, Idaho, are registered at the

St. Charles.

Ex-Senator John H. Mitchell returned resterday from Washington City, and is registered at the Perkins.

For filing and registering any lon or proceeding, 25 cents.

issuing any writ, order or process,

For filing each paper or pleading, 10 cents. For filing each paper or pleading, 10 cents. For each follo after the first in any judgment, order or decree, 10 cents. For each follo of any journal entry other than a judgment, order or decree, 10 cents.

10 cents. 0 cents. For recording any paper other than those mentioned, for each folio, 19 cents. For taking an affidavit, including the administration of the eath, 25 cents. For swearing a witness, 5 cents, For taking and approving an undertak-ing or bond in siny case, 10 cents. For making and filing judgment roll,

For making copies of journal entries for judgment roll, 10 cents for each follo. For docketing judgment, order or decree in judgment docket. 25 cents for each

separate entry. For making copies of any record on file or of record, for each folio, 19 cents. For official certificate under scal, 25 cents. For official certificate without seal,

35 cents. For issuing commission to take testi-

mony, 50 cents. For taking depositions, for each folio, cents. For taxing costs and disbursements in

For taxing could and the of th coceeding, 10 cents. For swearing jury on trial of any ac-tion, suit or proceeding. So cents. For receiving, reading, filing and record-ing wordict in any action, suit or proceed-ing to cents

50 cents. For filing and making a certified copy of a declaration to become a citizen of the United States, SL

the United States, M. For entering judgment of admission of an allen to citizenship and making certi-fiel copy thereof, \$1.50. For entering and attesting satisfaction or release of a judgment or decree, 25

For taking justification to a bond or undertaking, for each folio, 19 cents. For making in the several indexes the surfile required of the filing and record-ing of any instrument, order, paper or notice, for each entry, 5 cents. For entering in precision the filing of any For entering in register the filing of any

paper or issuance or making of any order, cents.

docket, 50 cents. For filing and docketing a transcript of judgment, from Justice and Circuit Courts, 31.

All foce pertaining to the trial and

All fees pertaining to the trial and those for entering judgment or decree, in-cluding making and filing the judgment-roll, to be charged and paid by the plain-tiff or appellant, in the first instance. It shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Chrcuit Court or the County Clerk, as the case may be, in all counties of this state containing more than 50,000 inhabi-fants, at the time of the filing of any suit action or proceeding for the enforcement

tants, at the time of the filing of any suit action or proceeding for the enforcement of private rights. including appeals, writes of review and write of mandamus, to exact from the plaintiff, appellant or moving party in said suit, action or pro-ceeding, the sum of 50 on account of fees, and no complaint, transcript upon appeal, petition for writ of review, and petition for writ of mandamus, shall be filed there-in until such eavement is made. Such has been completed between Emory Gap and Monterey, Tenn., by laying \$14 miles, of track. A G. King. County Cierk of Malheur, a G. King. County Cierk of Malheur, a G. King. County Cierk of Malheur, a registered at the Imperial on his return from visiting relatives at Seattle. E. N. Jenkins, a prominent piano-dealer of sait Lake City, and Mark F. Jones, the lows: Chicago & Northwestern, 150 miles; Burlington system, 155 miles; Chicago,

peal case: within 10 days after script is flied, collect from the defendant or respondent the sum of \$12 as a jury trial fee, unless the defendant or re-spondent shall, with the answer, or within days after the transcript is filed, make and file a statement in writing entitled in the cause, to the effect that a trial by jury is waived. Cases in which the jury trial fee has not been paid, as above pro-

vided, shall be tried without a jury unless the court shall otherwise order. If a case is settled or dismissed, at least 10 days before the date set for the trial thereof, the court or Judge may, in the or-

thereof, the court or Judge may, in the or-der disposing of the case, provide that the party who advanced the jury trial fee is entitled to the return thereof, and the rectail in said order shall be sufficient authority for the repayment of the amount of the jury trial fee. These pro-visions requiring the payment of a jury trial fee shall not apply to oriminal cases. It is further provided that such Clerk shall enter in the register provided for in

shall enter in the register provided for in section 570 (560), Hill's Annotated Code of Oregon, in addition to that now re-quired by law, under the date of the service, the charge for each service performed, and also the amounts such par-ties were required to advance. The charge and credits of each party must be kept

and credits of each party must be kept as nearly as possible separate from each other, and such register should be ruled accordingly. It sfall be the duty of such Clerk, by the 10th of each month, to figure up from the register the amounts earned by the county fluring the month, and to enter in the fee book now required by law such amounts, under the title of the case, and immediately pay from the amounts on deposit with him in such cases, to the County Treasurer, all such sums earned, including trial fees, etc., and take the County Treasurer's receipt therefor, speci-fying on this receipt or taken from whom received, the title of the case, and the amount receipt of such service, and he shall file such receipt with the County Auditor.

Auditor. It shall be the duty of such Clerks, after a case has been dismissed or disposed of in any way, by judgment or decree or otherwise, to refund to the party deposit-ing any fees on account the amount re-maining offer all fees are deared built maining after all fees are charged against such party, are paid; provided, however, that if a judgment for costs remain un-satisfied, such amount shall be credited for costs and turned over to the county

For entering issuance of execution in Execution docket, 20 cents. For entering issuance of execution in execution docket, 20 cents. For entering reach folio, 10 cents. For making transcript of judgment docket, 50 cents. For filing and docketing a transcript of judgment, from Justice and Circuit Courts 21. For success and turned over to the county. It shall be the duty of the County Audi-tor to check up the sums earned by the county in the Circuit Court, and deposited with the County Treasurer, and make a report of his findings to the Board of Court, as the case may be, by the 10th of each month, before the salaries are paid: and if it should be ascertained at any time that said officials have received any money for such fees not accounted for, the payment of his entire salary shall be withheid until the matter is fully rec-

The salaries of the said officers shall

he paid by warrant drawn on the county fund of each county, in pursuance of an order of the Board of County Counti-atoners or the County Court, as the case aloners or the County Court, as the case may be, the same as other claims are paid, and no one of said officials shall re-ceive any compensation for his services, except his saiary; provided that none of the provisions of this act shall apply to counties of less than 20,000 inhabitants. It is further provided that, at the termi-nation of the term of office of any officer herein mamed, by death, resignation, re-moval or otherwise, the money in his moval or otherwise, the money in his hands, as Clerk, belonging to the county or fitigants, shall be immediately turned over to his successor and an itemized re-

stamp to be affixed to the instrument re-quiring the scal, over which the seal shalt be placed in such a way as to cancel the etamp. So far as known, this is the only instance of the use of stamps by a state for the collection of a tax. In 1865 an act was passed in Maryland imposing a stamp tax on every bond, obligation, single bilt or promissory note above the sum of \$200. This law was repealed in 1856.

# Franchise Taxes.

New Jersey has adopted a franchise tax law similar in some respects to that adopted by New York in 1839. Like the New York law, it provides for the taxa-tion of persons and corporations using highways, streets and public pinces, except railroad and canal companies. The New York law, however, provides for the assessment of the property and franchises of such corporations by the state tax commission and for its taxation for state and local purposes in the same manner as other property. The New Jersey law pro-vides that the property shall be assessed locally and taxed at local rates as heretofore, and that a tax of 2 per cent on gross receipts shall be assessed annually and apportioned by the State Board of Assessors to the taxing districts in proportion to the value of property therein, on streets, highways and public places.

## Palisades Interstate Park.

New Jersey and New York have ap-pointed commissioners to co-operate in the establishment of an interstate park to preserve the scenic beauty of the Pall-sades on the Hudson. Each commission consists of 19 members, appointed for five years, without salary.

#### Side Paths.

Side Patha. Rhode Island has created a state com-mission of five members to build and maintain side paths. A license fee of from 50 cents to \$1 may be imposed to form a side-path fund. A State Side-Path Commission has been established in Maryland, with power to appoint boards in each county to construct and maintain in each county to construct and maintain paths.

#### **Confederate** Veterana

Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia have revised their laws providing for pen-sions for indigent Confederate veterans, and Louisiana has adopted a constitutional amendment increasing annual appropriations for pensions.

#### Insanc.

In Iowa the State Board of Control has been authorized to supervise county and private institutions for the insane. Mas-sachusetts has followed the recent example of New York, Wyoming and Ohio in providing for state support and control of all insome committed to institutions. After January 1, 1904, the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity may transfer the insame in almohouses or other institutions not maintained and controlled by the state to state institutions. Massachusetts has also provided for establishing a state colony for the chronic insame, for which 1950 to 2500 acres of land may be bought ple of New York, Wyoming and Ohio in 2509 acres of land may be bought,

# Convict Labor.

On expiration of the present lease (March 3, 1901), the system of leasing convicts in Louisian will be abolished. A law of 1960 provides for a Board of Con-trol of the State Penlentiary, consisting of three commissioners. The board may secure land for convict farms and factories, and may bid and contract the same as a private individual for the building by the convicts of state and local public works.

#### Probation.

A number of states have provided pro-bation officers, who may recommend that convicted juvenile offenders be released on probation, and shall exercise super-

and ne it aside for the one of pearls. She cau a glimpse of her face in the mirror. was enough to make her pause and lookhalf sorrowfully, half pityingly. The man below had not asked her to go out for a mouth, she thought. But-what was that? There was a shadowy something behind

"Yes," said the ghost of her former love, "Yan here again." she said. "Yes," said the ghost of her former love, "I am here again. Am I not welcome?" "Again," she repeated, abstractedly.

"You seem to haunt me more these days." "And why not?" said the ghost. "You have more time to see me." She sighed. "Bugs would rather not see you." she said. I would rather forget you. I hate

you." The ghost smiled. "It is your fault," he said. "You killed me. And now, where else should I go? I am a part of you,

You cannot get rid of me." "But you make me unhappy-so un-happy Will you always come?" "Always." said the ghost.

"And never leave me?"

"Never," cald the ghost. There was a pause-a long pause. She rose to go. She swept proudly, de-fantly, to the door. On the threshold she stopped and turned back. Two toars

ere in her eyes. . "Don't fail me." she said.-Life.

# ARRESTED ON SUSPICION. Bartender Who Is Thought to Know

About Murder of a Chinaman.

James Altken, a Third-street bartender, was taken from the City Jall, yesterday, and sent to Hillsboro, in charge of Sheriff Seweil, to anæver a charge of having been connected with the murder of Jo Way Sow, at Raleigh December 3. The police say that Altken knows more about the murder of the Chinaman than he cares to tell, and that they are after other men in the case, whose ar-rest may occur any day. The cause which led to the murder of Jo Way Sow and the wounding of Louis How was the supposi-tion that the Chinamen, who lived to gether, had money hidden in their hut. Certain thad men of the neighborhood had also become incensed at Sow and How,

also become incensed at Sow and How, because the latter had picked hops at a cheaper rate than their white competitors. Three robbers broke into the Chinamen's cabin, shot and killed Jo Way Sow, severely beat How, and disappeared with the Chinamen's savings.

the Chinamen's savings. Alikan is well known around Baleigh, where his father-in-law lives, and the police say that the prisoner has been in trouble before on two distinct charges, but he was acquitted. One charge was that of highway robbery on the Canyon road, along with Charles McLaughlin, and the latter was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Then the police were after Aitken shortly af-terward, to answer a charge of abduction. Aitken was among the hills of Washing-ton County at the time, and when he heard of a warrant being out in the hands of Detective Cordano, he said: "Let Cor-dano come after me and Filefil him full dano come after me and l'll+fill him full of less." A posse was organized, and Alt-ken's herse was abot under him before he surrendered.

Aitken's friends were wrathy yesterday when they heard he was arrested, and expressed the opinion that he was being used as a scapegoat, in the failure of the police to arrest the real murderer.

# Switzerland complains that the cheese trade is a little dull, and yet during 1806 that country exported \$5,000,009 worth of

it until this case is decided. Lee Mee Gim has filed an attachment suit against C. S. Kue and Chung Lim, partners as Yee Hop & Co., to recover \$2534 on assigned claims of laborers who performed work in canadag salmon at Tes Bay, asska, at the cannery of D. W. Crowley and the Boston Fishing Company. This is the contract on which the \$4599 judgment was obtained. It is noted that more society weddings take place in London Saturday than on any other day in the week.

### Probate Matters.

Probate Matters. The will of John Tanner deceased, was admitted to probate yesterday. The estate comprises real property in the City of Portland appraised at \$44,000, and is de-vised to John B. Tanner, an only child, who is named as executor without bonds. The will was executed in July, 1306, and was witnessed by Benton Killin and J. C. Moreiand C. Moreland.

Was witherson by Denois and an even C. Moreland. The will of William Church, Sr., de-reased, has been admitted to probate. By lis terms R. G. Church a son, is to receive \$1000, and the household furniture is devised to Eliza T. Morris, a daughter. The rest of the estate is bequeathed in equal shares to the children, Alfred R. and Edward I. Church, Eliza R. Morris and Martha A. Lawrons. Robert G. and Ed-ward I. Church are named as executors without bonds. The inventory of the estate of J. E. Smith, Jr. was filed. The property con-alists of 505 ceah, and real estate valued

aists of 1875 cash, and real estate valued

at \$1000. The inventory of the estate of Jacob R. French, deceased, was filed. The val-untion is \$5756. The final account of Frank Holcomb, administrator of the estate of Jacob French, deceased, was filed. The value of the estate was \$5556, of which \$4557 is real presenty. The disdurgements were real property. The disbursements were

The inventory of the estate of T. K. Williams, deceased, was filed, showing the property to be valued at \$12,289. It comprices notes and mortgages, a farm at Powell's Valley, and other realty.

## Court Notes.

Sylvester E. Paddock has sued Clara Paddock et al. in the State Circuit Court to foreclose a mortgage on a lot in East Tabor Villa and two lots in Farrell's second addition, for \$500.

Chung Lim has filed suit in the State Circuit Court against C. S. Kue to en-join the payment of \$2085. He and the join the payment of these. He and the detendant in the year 1856 were partners in business as Yee Hop & Co., the plain-tiff furnishing seven-eighths of the cap-ital. On June 23, 1856, it is alleged the firm obtained a judgment against the Boston Fishing Company and D. W. Crowley for \$4560. On December 17, it is stated, there was paid on the judgment to J. H. Woodward, who was the attorney for Yee Hop & Co., in obtaining the judgment, about \$4300, and it is averred that Woodward subsequently deposited \$3055 in Wells, Farpo & Co's office, to be sent to C. S. Kue, at San Francisco. If Kue gets this money the creditors of Yee Hop & Co. in Portland, will not be able to obtain their just claims. A tem-porary injunction is asked restraining the express company from forwarding the money to San Francisco, and for the apdefendant in the year 1895 were partners express company from forwarding the money to San Francisco, and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of it until this case is decided.