BY EXPERT MINERS

Able Management for Oregon's Bureau of Mines.

ALL SECTIONS REPRESENTED

This Important Measure Would Have Died in the House but for the Persistency of Whealdon and Malarkey.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—A bill for a Mining Bureau is one of the measures which passed the Legislature very near the last minute of the session. The bill appropriates $20,000 to develop the mineral resources of the state and to promote its mineral industries. The measure is one of the most important enacted by the Legislature. There is a widespread demand all over the state for a bureau of this kind, as evidenced by the fact that five other bills to the same end were introduced. The measure was drafted by the committee on mining as a substitute for the other bills, and was introduced by Senator Booth.

When the bill went to the House, that body was weary of lawmaking, and on account of the length of the measure was disposed to turn it down by postponing it indefinitely. Strong appeals were made, however, by several members, the most conspicuous being Whealdon of Wasco and Malarkey of Multnomah. These men, by sheer effort of their persuasive powers, attracted the lagging attention of the House and even worked it up to applause. The bill then passed with a safe majority.

The head office of the bureau is to be at Portland. The bureau is to be governed and managed by a board of seven members, who are to be appointed by the Governor. The active work of the bureau is to be performed by a Commissioner thoroughly versed in mining and metallurgy, of at least seven years' practical experience. His salary is to be not over $250 per month, and his expenses are not to exceed $1000 per year. The board is to be appointed within 30 days after the act becomes a law, or within four months after adjournment of the Legislature. Three of its members are to be residents of Eastern Oregon, three of Western Oregon and one of Multnomah County. At least four of them must be "practical mining men, actively interested or engaged in the operation of some mine in the state." Not less than two members must have a "scientific knowledge of mineralogy and geology." The board is to receive no compensation for its services. It must hold regular meetings at Portland not less than once nor more than four times a year. The board may appoint an executive committee of its own members to perform "such duties as may be prescribed by the board."

The Commissioner is to give $10,000 bond for faithful performance of his duty. He is to take an oath never at any time to disclose any information obtained in his official capacity, nor to buy nor sell nor deal in any advice or information relative to mining shares.

The Commissioner may, with consent and approval of the board, appoint an inspector of mines. His salary shall not exceed $1500 per year and traveling expenses. He must give bond in the sum of $5000. The Commissioner may be authorized to appoint other necessary assistants and subordinates.

Owners of mines must admit to their property employes of the bureau on "exhibition of proper written authority from the Commissioner of Mines." They must send notice to the Commissioner of all accidents that result in injury or death to employes. The act contains extensive regulations for operation of mines. It also directs the bureau to collect specimens of the mineral resources of the state for an exhibit.

REACH A COMPROMISE.

Interested Parties Agree on Amendment to Lewiston Boom Bill.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The controversy over the Clearwater boom bill was brought to a close by a compromise tonight after another day spent in consultation between the Lewiston delegation and G. W. Thompson. Mr. Thompson's contention was that logs coming down the stream would all or nearly all go into the proposed boom, and, as there was no specific provision for their being taken out, he held that this would make it impossible for others to do business on the river.

The attorney for the Weyerhauser syndicate, in a published dispatch, had stated that the company would be obliged to run all other logs down the main channel free of expense to the owners. With this dispatch as a basis the compromise was reached. It provides specifically that the company shall keep the logs of others in the main channel until they pass the boom or put them back if they get into the boom.

The compromise takes the form of an agreement signed by Mayor Skinner, chairman, and F. W. Kettenbach, secretary of the delegation, and G. W. Thompson, setting forth an additional section to be added to the bill, all agreeing to support the bill in its amended form and to refrain from pushing the other boom bill. The agreement is as follows:

"If Senate bill No. 75 is amended to read as follows: 'Provided, that said corporation shall maintain proper facilities to prevent logs, timber, or rafts belonging to other parties from entering the booming grounds of this corporation, and should logs, timber or rafts for any reason enter the booming grounds of this corporation through failure or neglect of this corporation to provide such proper facilities, it shall return such logs, timber or rafts to the main channel of the river outside of its boom at said corporation's expense,' we will give it our hearty and cordial support and do all in our power to secure its passage. We will do nothing to further the passage of House bill No. 132."

STUDENT KILLED BY TRAIN.

Truant Chemawa Indian Meets Frightful Death.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—William Hayes, aged 15 years, a student at the Salem Indian Training School at Chemawa, was run over and killed by a train at Gold Hill, Douglas County, last night. The officers of the school were notified of the fact this morning and Assistant Superintendent Campbell went to Gold Hill today and accompanied the remains back to Chemawa, where burial will be had. Hayes and another lad, Joseph La Flumboise, ran away from the school on Wednesday night. Hayes was received at the school from Alaska. La Flumboise was detained at Gold Hill by the officers and was returned to the school today by Mr. Campbell.

Delivers Marion County Taxroll.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—County Clerk Roland today delivered to Sheriff Colbath for collection the 1902 tax roll for Marion County. The roll represents a total of $220,604.69, and Sheriff Colbath will begin the collection on Monday. According to the roll there are 2656 persons in the county eligible to poll tax. Following are some of the items in the summary: State, $54,863.50; school and county, $43,089.30; county, $51,997.96; county road, $9164.44; city and road, $34,984.52; special school, $32,987.18; Salem city and road, $22,284.66. School district 24, of this city, will receive $20,341.51.

Libel Case Under Advisement.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—Circuit Judge Burnett has taken under advisement a motion for a new trial that was argued in the action for libel of Mrs. Mary F. Gibson against Hofer Bros., of this city. A decision will be rendered Monday morning. The motion by the plaintiff for another trial was based on alleged errors on the part of the trial court in admitting testimony and in failing to instruct the jury as requested. In the original trial of the case the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $1.

Two Years for Attempted Hold-Up.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 21.—John Nolan, who attempted to hold up a man named Lashbrook on Main avenue, in this city, was sentenced by Judge Richardson this morning to two years in the State Penitentiary. Nolan's excuse was drunkenness. Carl Hefner and E. F. Williams were sentenced to one year each for stealing goods from freight cars. They were partners of Lee, who when arrested broke away from the officers and leaped into the river and was drowned.

James Keating Appointed Boatman.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 21. — (Special.)—James Keating, who was chosen by the Legislature yesterday as boatman to the State Health Officer at this port, is owner of the launch Elk and is engaged in the boating business with the deep water vessels in the harbor. In politics he is classed as a Democrat, but has never taken an active interest in political matters.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

BILL TO LIMIT THEIR NUMBER PROVOKES DISCUSSION.

Direct Primary Law Also Under Fire at Olympia—Early Adjournment on Account of Absentees.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The discussion of H. B. 47, by Lewis of King, was about the only feature of interest at the morning session of the House today. This bill is for the purpose of regulating the fire insurance business in the state, and awakened considerable opposition from the country members, who stated that it was framed up for the purpose of forming an insurance trust. Veness of Chehalis offered an amendment striking out that portion of the bill which prohibits companies from maintaining more than one agency or appointing more than one agent in any city, town or village. This amendment was pretty freely discussed, Dickson and Veness supporting the amendment, while Lewis, Levy and Comstock were opposed to it.

The occasion was notable from the fact that it found Lewis and Levy on the same side of the question. The amendment was lost by a very close vote. Dickson then offered an amendment cutting down the proposed license fee from $400 per annum to $25 per annum. This also drew the fire of the Seattle contingent, but they failed to muster a sufficient number of votes to prevent its adoption, by a vote of 25 to 23. The final attempt to render the bill harmless was made by Dickson with an amendment to strike out that portion of the bill defining who may be considered insurance agents. This was lost by a vote of 24 to 24, the Speaker settling the tie.

Aside from the discussion of this bill the only business transacted in the House was the passage of the Senate memorial asking Congress to reinstate the 4 per cent differential in favor of Pacific Coast shipyards, which had been cut out of the appropriation bill. When the order of introduction of new bills was reached no one rose, and in the belief that this part of the agony was over a burst of applause was heard. It was premature, however, for before it had died away Quinn of Spokane was on his feet asking consent to introduce a bill. Kees of Walla Walla also had one. They were as follows:

H. B. 415, Quinn of Spokane—Amending code regulating commencements of actions, so that for the purpose of suspending the statute of limitations all actions shall be deemed to have been begun when complaint is filed or when one or more of the defendants have been served, regardless of whether the complaint has been filed.

H. B. 416, Kees of Walla Walla—Providing that all convicts confined in the State Penitentiary at Walla Walla may be employed under authority of the State Board of Control, under charge of the superintendent of the penitentiary or other person, in crushing rock for roads at such places as the Board of Control shall direct. The Board of Control is empowered to purchase out of the revolving fund necessary tools and materials and shall sell the rock and other materials and pay the proceeds into the revolving fund.

H. B. 417, Quinn of Spokane—Providing for the release of surety on official bond.

The House passed over to third reading the Jones direct primary bill. The bill is taken largely from the Minnesota law, but as introduced does not affect state officers or municipal officers in cities of the third and fourth class. Two attempts to amend the bill failed this morning. Clark of King proposed an amendment, the effect of which would have been to extend the operations of the bill if it becomes a law to cities of the first class only. Clark announced his opposition to the bill, but said he wanted to have as good a measure as possible in the event it did pass. The amendment was defeated without debate. Quinn of Spokane then sought to amend the bill to bring state officers under its operation.

Jones, the author of the bill, in speaking against the amendment, said that it had been made as far reaching as the author and its friends believed it could be made without causing its defeat in the House. He asked that all friends of the bill do not attempt to amend it, as any radical changes would result in the failure of the whole measure.

Quinn withdrew his amendment and the bill was read and passed on to third reading without further discussion.

The liveliest tilt of the morning was over the question of adjournment. Gleason of King headed a movement for an afternoon session today. He said he believed that nearly all the members who intended leaving the city had already gone, and that the ones remaining would be willing to convene this afternoon and listen to second reading of bills unanimously reported for passage by committees, and upon which there was no opposition from members on the floor of the House. He gave as a reason for an afternoon session the overloaded condition of the calendar and the short time remaining until the end of the session.

Raine of King opposed an afternoon session on the ground that the absent members would return next week and find that certain bills which they had desired to amend had gone over to third reading, where amendment would be impossible without returning them to second reading. He believed the attempt to hold an afternoon session would be a waste of time.

Gleason suggested considering only those bills whose authors were present.

The discussion and the motion which preceded it had occurred after Megler had made a motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock Monday. Megler had withdrawn his motion temporarily to enable passage of a motion by Wells that no bills be considered on third reading before Tuesday on account of the probable absence of members on Monday, and Gleason had interposed his motion, ignoring the motion to adjourn made by Megler. Megler insisted that his motion to adjourn had the right of way and the Speaker ruled with him. Gleason then proposed as an amendment that the House simply adjourn. The Speaker ruled that the passage of the amendment would mean under the rules an adjournment until 10 o'clock Monday. The amendment was lost, and the Megler motion carried.

STATE BANKING BOARD.

Bill to Regulate the Operations of Financial Institutions.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 21. —(Special.)—By reason of the big fight that was made on the bill restricting the operation of the foreign banks, this Legislature has probably secured a better knowledge of banks and banking than any of its predecessors. While they are educated up to a pretty high standard, Easterday of Pierce will offer a state banking bill to take the place of House bill 153, introduced by him earlier in the session. The objects of the bill are pretty well covered by the title, which is as follows:

To establish a state banking board, to define and designate state banks and to regulate said state banks, whether commercial or savings; to provide for a secretary of the state banking board and state bank examiners, and define their duties and provide for their compensation; to require corporations, partnerships, firms and individuals transacting a banking business to make reports and statements under oath to the state banking board and publish the same, of all their resources and liabilities; to provide for the examination of the affairs of all state banks; to fix a minimum capital; to provide for the issuing of charters by the banking board; to provide for the appointment of receivers; to make it unlawful for insolvent state banks to receive deposits, and to provide for penalty; to fix the liability of stockholders in banking corporations in this state and providing for enforcement of such liability; to provide penalty for banks and bank officers, director, clerk or employes making false statements, entries and representations and falsifying books of such banks; to make it unlawful for officers, directors or employes to borrow the funds of the bank, except under certain conditions, and to provide a penalty; to provide a penalty for failure of banks to make reports and statements required, and to repeal other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

The banking board is to consist of the Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and they are empowered to employ a secretary at a salary of $1500 per year. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any corporation or firm to transact a banking business unless such firm has collateral of a cash value as follows: In cities, villages and communities having a population of less than 1000 inhabitants, $5000. In other cities the maximum population and minimum capital must be as follows:

Population.	Amount.
1,500	$ 10,000
2,000	15,000
3,000	20,000
5,000	25,000
10,000	30,000
25,000	50,000
50,000	100,000
More than 50,000	200,000

The need for a banking law is explained by the fact that not more than 25 per cent of the state banks make any kind of a report and there is no penalty for their failure to do so. It is expected that the features of the bill which prohibit officers of a bank from borrowing its funds will act as a decided check on bank failures. Parties who are interested in the bill state that in the City of Tacoma alone there have been six bank failures in which the depositors failed to receive a dollar, and in every case the failure was due to the fact that bank officials had borrowed the funds of the institution.

The loaning capacity of the bank will not be fixed in the bill until the foreign banking bill now before the Legislature is settled, in order that there may be no conflict. An attempt was made to get a bill similar to this before the Legislature at a former session and the hardest fight at that time was made by the Metropolitan Savings Bank, of Tacoma, an institution that afterwards failed without leaving a dollar of assets.

QUARANTINE IS RAISED.

Smallpox Scare at Pullman College Has Abated.

PULLMAN, Wash., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The smallpox excitement at the Washington Agricultural College, which threatened to close the institution, is abating so much that yesterday the quarantine was declared off on Stevens Hall, the young women's home. Unless there are some unexpected changes in a day or two the quarantine will be declared off entirely and once more the young men in Ferry Hall will be free to do as they please.

The situation at no time was very serious except for the excitement it caused. No new cases have appeared for over 10 days and last night four of the 12 cases in the pesthouse were released. They reported how light their cases were and many of the students were filled with envy as they felt the throb of their still sore arms.

At an early hour last evening the students began to arrange a celebration and bonfire on the campus to celebrate the partial raising of the quarantine, the recent appropriation from the Legislature and the defeat of the Whitman County divisionists at Olympia. The night was made hideous by their singing, speeches, yells and howls until a late hour.

Leading athletes, orators and debaters were hoisted to the shoulders of the howling mob and forced to speak from these hurriedly constructed platforms. About 12 o'clock the crowd dispersed singing, to the tune of "America," "There Are No Germs on Us, There Are No Germs on Us."

VITAL FORCE

Is Crushed by Chronic Troubles.

One of the most weakening, undermining troubles which mankind is heir to is hemorrhoids or piles. The victim is careless and neglectful of the disease at first because the pain is slight and the bleeding may only occur occasionally, or he may be reassured by the occasional disappearance of the symptoms. And yet, if at the very start he had found a rational remedy to soothe the inflammation, he would probably never have had a return of this irritating malady.

Piles may develop at any season of the year, and at almost any age of the victim; the abuse of cathartics often causes this trouble, and a period arrives when the dread of pain at stood becomes so great that the sufferer begins to neglect the calls of nature, and the bowels are either forced to retain the feces or are only partially cleared on account of the suffering attendant upon a thorough movement.

Before you reach this stage, use a remedy which removes the cause, thereby eradicating the disease, and that is the Pyramid Pile Cure, which is sold by all druggists at fifty cents a package; it is in the form of a suppository, is applied directly to the parts affected, and brings about a complete cure quickly and painlessly. A valuable little book on the cause and cure of piles is published by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and we advise every sufferer to send for a copy of it.

People who have suffered from piles for years are often astonished at the instant relief experienced from the first application. Another important advantage is the fact that any one can use the remedy without detention from business or interference with daily occupation.

"I feel it my duty to recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure, for after suffering ten years with a most distressing form of piles I am entirely cured, thanks to this remedy. Any one doubting this can write to Margaret Brady, 156 Whitman street, Cleveland, Ohio."

To Regulate Sale of School Lands.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—Only one bill passed the Legislature governing the sale of state school lands. This was Steiwer's Senate bill 154, which doubles the price of land, and practically puts an end to lieu land selections by private enterprise. The act also prohibits the sale of any lieu land until the state's title thereto has been finally approved. Lands hereafter surveyed are to be sold to the highest bidder, the minimum price being not less than $2.50 an acre. This act will probably create a temporary activity in the purchase of school lands, for it will not go into effect for 90 days, and people have that length of time in which to purchase at the old price. After this act goes into effect, school sections already surveyed will be sold at $2.50 an acre and lieu lands at $5. At the new prices the sale of land will be less rapid than at the present prices, but as the school fund is now greater than the State Land Board has been able to loan, there will be no loss on account of the decrease in sales. In a few years the actual value of the land will have increased so that it will sell at the new prices.

Disappears With $2200.

SEATTLE, Feb. 21.—A warrant was issued today charging Frederick W. Hart with embezzling $2200 which had been intrusted to him at Valdes by the Valdes agent of the New York Life Insurance Company. Hart arrived in the city on the steamer Portland Thursday evening. Since that evening he has passed from sight. V. P. Hart, the local representative of the company, secured the issuance of the warrant, as the money was to be turned over to him and he has instructed Pinkerton detectives and the police in Portland, San Francisco and other places to arrest Hart on sight.

Looks Like a Murder Case.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 21.—Suspicions are being expressed that a leper on the D'Arcy Island lazaretto, which lies in the Gulf of Georgia, was murdered. News was received of the death of one of them and the sanitary officer went to bury the unfortunate, the remaining three lepers being too weak, for the disease has made great inroads into their systems. Since his return there have been rumors of foul play. The sanitary officer refuses to discuss the matter other than to say that if the body is to be exhumed some one else may take the loathsome job.

Files Repeal of Scalp Bounty.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—Governor Chamberlain this afternoon signed and filed in the office of the Secretary of State LaFollette's bill repealing the scalp bounty law. The law has been practically inoperative in many of the Eastern Oregon Counties for several months, for, when the state appropriation became exhausted, the County Courts ordered that the payment of bounties be discontinued. The scalp bounty law has cost the state $350,000, or more than enough to build and equip the portage railway from The Dalles to Celilo.

McKinley Monument Unveiled.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 21.—The bronze monument erected in St. James' Park to the memory of the late President McKinley was unveiled and dedicated this afternoon, with simple yet appropriate exercises, and in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The monument consists of a granite pedestal, surmounted by a life-size statue of Mr. McKinley.

Everett Brevities.

EVERETT, Wash., Feb. 21.—The Masonic Lodge of this city will build a handsome temple.

The State Convention of the National Letter-Carriers' Association will meet here Monday to elect officers and to perform other business.

A specialist on liverworts, of Yale College, has named a specimen new to science, odontorchisma Gibbsiae, in honor of its discoverer, Miss Gertrude Gibbs, of Everett High School.

Tilton Not Guilty.

SEATTLE, Feb. 21.—James Tilton was this evening declared not guilty of the murder of L. A. Booth, after four hours of deliberation by the jury. Tilton was charged, in company with two other men, with beating Booth for the purpose of robbery, in the Green Light Saloon, September 14, 1902.

Grand Jury Returns Indictments.

SEATTLE, Feb. 21.—The grand jury has indicted George Kinnear, a wealthy property-owner of this city, for permitting the use of his property for immoral purposes. Six other arrests have been made on indictments charging vaudeville-house proprietors with employing women in the sale of drinks.

Sheep Camp-Tender Shot.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 21.—A special from Bliss to the Statesman says that S. Wright, a sheep camp-tender, was shot and killed this morning by Frank Hunter, a herder. The tragedy occurred near Hagerman. Hunter was arrested.

P. S.: Represented above are a few of the many styles we show in the Brewer hat for the Spring, 1903, viz.: The leading proportions in Derbys, the popular new things in soft hats, as well as the extreme soft shape.—BEN SELLING.

A 50 YEARS RECORD

OF CURES

Of stomach, liver and kidney complaints is back of every bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then surely it is worthy of a fair trial, especially if you wish to recover your health again. No other remedy can take the place of the famous

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

as a cure for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BELCHING, SOUR STOMACH, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES or MALARIA, FEVER AND AGUE. Many prominent physicians always recommend it in the above cases because they know it cures. Don't fail to try a bottle. It will be sufficient to prove its wonderful value.

Paterson, N. J.

Gentlemen:—Having been cured by your Bitters I cheerfully recommend it for all stomach complaints and malarial diseases.

W. H. PRATT.

New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have been troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia for years and I find your Bitters my only remedy of relief. I cheerfully recommend it. A. E. EVERDELL.

THE GENUINE IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. DON'T ACCEPT ANY OTHER.

It is a great affliction for a woman to have her face disfigured by pimples or any form of eruptive disease. It makes her morbid and sensitive, and robs her of social enjoyment. Disfiguring eruptions are caused by impure blood, and are entirely cured by the great blood-purifying medicine—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It removes from the blood the poisonous impurities which cause disease. It perfectly and permanently cures scrofulous sores, eczema, tetter, boils, pimples and other eruptive diseases which are caused by the blood's impurity. It increases the action of the blood-making glands and thus increases the supply of pure rich blood.

"For about one year and a half my face was very badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Adams, of 116 West Main Street, Battlecreek, Mich. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I read one of your advertisements in a paper, and obtained a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured. I can well recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to any one similarly afflicted."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containig 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps for expense of mailing *only*, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.