CANAL ZONE A PLACE OF HORROR

J. R. Williams Tells of the Pestilential Conditions Which Exist.

FIND TOO MUCH RED TAPE

Civil Engineer of Portland Returned

From the Isthmus Doubts if War Department Can Com-

plete the Task.

J. R. Williams, a Portland engineer. who spent a year as an engineer ployed on the Panama Canal, returned to the city several days ago. Mr. Williams, like countless others who went to Panama when Uncle Sam began the canal, has returned thoroughly disgusted with the Government red tape. He is skeptical about the canal ever being completed so long as the work on the canal is to be done by the War Department, and he says that nine out of ten of the criticisms passed upon the War Department methods of doing the work on the caual and the way the American employes are treat ed are correct.

Conditions Are Bad.

"Conditions on the Isthmus," said Mr. Williams, yesterday afternoon, "are, of course, better than they were before the United States took hold, but the country is still accursed and a menace to human life. I was stationed at Christobal, and was in charge of the construction of the drydock there, and stuck it out as long as I could. Why, even now I have a list of orders for supplies that I sent in months before I took sick, and it is safe will not get them for another year. On the canal zone civil service is a farce, and woe betide the poor fellow who happens along there if he is not under civil serv-ice. He is treated like a nigger, and un-less he is on to his job he will be paid in silver, and not gold. Why, I have known of cierks coming all the way from New York to work on the canal st 57 to say that the fellow who succeeded me known of clerks coming all the way from ter, coats 35 cents; dinner 75 cents, and New York to work on the canal at \$75 supper 75 cents. Eggs cost 10 cents apiece. (gold) a month

Bad Sanitary Conditions.

"In Christobal and Colon the sanitary coditions are very good, but between these points the country is simply a hell. Why, even in Christobal people are forced to drink the water from a well situated at the bottom of a hill, upon which is the Monkey Hill cemetery. I have drunk this water without bolling it, but most of the people there boil their water. This should he done at all times, but one gets a thirst there in that country that is not equaled any other place on earth. It is when this frightful thirst is upon one that one doesn't care whether the water is bolled or not. The heat there during December, January and February is simply terrific. I have seen a gang of Jamaica niggers, aud Americans also, for that matter, go to work at 7 o'clock and by 8 o'clock they would be prostrated and lying around like dead men. Night on the zone is even worse than the day. To lay aside a pair of shoes for two days is to find them coated over with a green mold, and the only way one can keep his underwear dry is to bury it underneath the bed clothing.

Pests of Insects.

"Everything that is a curse to the workfound along the route

speaking of the care and attention he re-ceived at the hospital. Mr. Williams said: "While one can find criticism for every-thing else connected with the work of the canal, one can find nothing but praise for the excellent hospital service. At various times men, from all over the world have been confined in the hospitals there, and hey are the best in the world, without If the work on the canal was poked after with the same care as the hospitals are it would be a pleasure to be on the Panama Canal. But it is not, and inver will be so long as the work is done by the War Department. Why, I would go back there tomorrow if the work was-let to contractors. And right here let me say that until the construction of the canal is done by contractors. I am thor-oughly convinced it will never be done. Why, at the rate they are going it would break the United States Government. England and Germany.

"When the French got out they left allions of dollars worth of machinery beind them. The tools and all of the mn chinery are French and this makes it hard for the American engineer and mechanic to use them. Most of this stuff is now being used to rip-rap the canal. I pumped out a calpett, or mud boat, that had lain alongside of the docks there for 15 years. On the sides of the ship I found a coat-ing of from six to eight inches of oys-ters. When these were scraped off I hit the iron sides with a common hand ham-mer and the sheets broke through as if they were were the sheets broke through as if they were paper. The engine, however was in splendid condition because it had been heavily coated with white lead. This boat was No. 13 and was built in Scot-land in 1854.

Conditions at Colon.

"The conditions at Colon, while they are better than they were, are still in a had way. Even now when the dredges are at work the entire town is made sick. The bottom of the harbor seems to be rotten and when it is scooped up the stench is appalling. There are still places at Colon where the water stands and it is at Colon where the water stands also. The covered with a thick green soun. The odor from this stagnant water is filled with malaria germs. This makes it necessary for everybody to take a big dese of quinine daily, together with other

speaking of the salaries and the cost of living on the canal zone. Mr. Wil-liams offers the following figures in which the criticist Ameri

American money is considered: Colored laborers, first grade, 10 cents au hour; second grade, 12 cents an hour; mechanics, such as blacksmiths, machinlats, boller-makers, etc., first grade, 16 cents an hour; second grade, 46 cents an hour; third grade, 50 cents an hour; figst-class mechanics, first grade, 32 cents an hour; second grade, 38 cents an hour; third grade, 56 cents an hour; fourth grade, 56 cents an hour. If the Government this ists, boller-makers, etc.,



TRILWUD TRIED TO KILL THE EN-TIRE ADAMS FAMILY.

After Serving Ten Years at Salem, He Will Be Tried for Shooting the Boy in Klamath County.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Jan. 27 .-(Special .- Sheriff Silas Obenchain is bringing back to Klamath Falls from Salem, A. B. Trilwud, who will again face a charge of attempted wholesale murder after having served a ten-year

sentence on the same charge, August 8, 1898, Trilwud was sen tenced from this county to serve ten years for shooting J. Frank Adams, a prominent cattleman of the Tule Lake faithful carrying out of franchises, I am country, in the south end of Klamath it would be well enough, but in our own



when no compensation was required, but we have not taken into consideration the furnishing by the grantee of light or power to the city's public buildings. On principle, we are opposed to the imposition of requirements by the city for free

lights of power, and believe fair compensation should be exacted for the use of the frauchises, leaving the city free to buy its light and power in the open mar-

ket among competitive bidders. "We make this explanation of the ele ments considered by us in reaching our estimates, and disclaim any intention of thereby offering suggestions to the legislative authority of the city governmeal." The report is signed by Thomas G. Greene, R. L. Sabin and C. A. Cogswell, inders of the special committee ap-inted by Mayor Lane to fix the value of

pointed by Mayor Lane to fix the value of the three franchises in question. The Beiding amendment, which was submitted subsequent to the consideration of the report by the Council, probably marks the opening of a serious conflict between the Council and the Mayor over the question of franchise taxes. the question of franchise taxes.

The consensus of opinion among the business men of the city seems to be with the Beiding amendment, in reducing the tax upon foreign capital seeking an en-trance into the city, as will be seen by the following interviews:

Greene Speaks for Executive Board. "In view of the discussion that has been

caused by our action." said Thomas G. Greene, member of the Executive Board and chairman of the committee which valued the pending power franchises, "and the criticisms which have been made, the committee has decided to make a full and omplete statement for publication, giving a detail the facts and figures upon which ts action was based. In view of this fact. I am loth to give out an interview at this time. I would say, however, that the committee acted for itself and entirely without advice, assistance or instructio from Mayor Lane. We went to considerabl pains to secure data bearing on the subject of franchise valuations, and were guided both by technical works and writen statements from the officers of other

citics. The judgment we arrived at is our own, and not Mayor Lane's. He did not know what was in our report until it He did was read at the meeting of the Council. "We want whatever credit is due us for

the report, and are willing also to bear the blame for the entire report. "I consider the percentages fixed upor fair to all concerned. For the first ten ears the average yearly compensation is out 2½ per cent of the gross receipts, and for the entire 3 years the average is but 13 4-5 per cent per ainum. As to bonds, I have decided opinions, but I must beg to be excused from stating them, in view of my position as a member of the Executive Period

Pague Opposed to Bonds. B. S. Pague, one of the applicants for

the Colson gas franchise said: "When a city gives a public utility cor-poration the privilege of using the streets for the purposes of its business, it is giving it the use of public property for which the people should be paid. For that reason I believe that every corporation should pay a percentage of its carnings

formed and the conditions in the field. In all cases where the streets must be iorn up or filled with poles for the string-ing of wires the public is entitled to off-set those disadvantages against the ad-vantages of competition in fixing the per-centage of gross income to be taken in payment for the franchise. However, I think the city ought to deal liberally in such matters and I would not favor an attempt to extort an unreasonable rate.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, JANUARY 28, 1906.

or one that would foster monopoly. Reasonable Pays, Says A. L. Mills.

A. L. Mills, president of the First National Bank, said: "My views on the subject of franchises are pretty thoroughby expressed in the city charter which I helped to frame. I believe that no fram-chise should be granted for more than 25 years, and that is a fundamental law of the city. I believe, also that no fram-bins bould be the state of the city. chise should be granted without reason able compensation to the city; and also, is provided for in the charter. Now as to what a reasonable compensation is that is a more difficult question. There are numerous circumstances and condi-tions that might affect any particular

case. For instance, if Mr. Hill wants to build a railroad into the city we could afford to let him off easily in the matter of compensation. So, also, if a new steamship line to Alaska wished a Vranchise to use city property for wharves. On the other hand, a new telephone com-pany applying for a franchise might expect to pay more on account of the trou ble and bother of a multiplicity of tele phone systems entailed in its action.

"In like manner, where the disadvan tages of having the streets torn up and the air filled with new wires in a measure counterbalance the benefits to accrue to the people, the corporation applying for the franchise should expect to pay more for the privilege of doing business and using the public streets. Frankly, I am not in favor of a heavy gross income tax. There are few public service corporations that can afford to pay any large per-centage of their gross earnings. From my former connection with the streetrallway business in this city I know that a corporation of that kind is doing extremely well when it can save 40 per cent of its gross income, even making no pro-vision whatever for depreciation of plant. interest on bonds or dividends. Few of the greatest and most profitable railroad system net more than 50 per cent of their gross earnings.

Five-Per-Cent Tax Too High.

"In view of these facts I would regard a gross-carnings tax of 5 per cent as pro-hibitive. No business could stand such a drain. It is one thing to do a big business and another to make a big profit. Yet if the city is to get any compensa-tion from holders of franchizes, it must come in the form of a percentage of their gross carnings. If the percentage is taken from the net earnings, human nature is such that there will be no net earnings.

"I recall well the ferries which used to ply between New York and Brooklyn be-fore there were any bridgen. They were given their franchises on condition that all above a certain profit should go to the city. Well, there were never such magnificently-nainted and decorated ferry-hoats before nor since as those. They literally painted away out the city's share of the net profits. So also with the Boston & Albany railroad, which was operated on the profit-sharing plan with the state. the profit-sharing plan with the state. The stations on the road were of cut stone, the roadbed was without a pebble, scarcely: there were flowerbeds every-where but there was where but there was never a time whe the road made more than the \$ per cent net profit to which it was entitled. There was no overplus for the state. The city should get a percentage on gross income, but be reasonable with capital seeking

opposed to allowing private individuals to traffic in public franchises. Therefore I can see no good reason why an individual or a corporation desiring a franchise should not be willing to put up a good and sufficient bond for the performance and the figures would read more reasonably. No busishould not be willing to put up a good and sufficient bond for the performance of its agreements under such franchise. I believe that a bond should be insisted on in every case. As to what compensation should be paid the city I regret to say that I am not familiar enough with the carning capacity of public service cor-porations to form a judgment. In any case, however, the amount would depend on the character of the service to be per-formed and the conditions in the field. In all cases where the streets must be dividends now, but it must be remem-bered that there were long years when their stock was worthless and the men who controlled them walked the floor. The income tax ought to be levied only after there is a profit to pay it from. If a tax is placed on the gross income it should be small for the reason that it is usually years before reason that it is usually years before there is a profit. To start with the tax of one-half of 1 per cent would be enough. It might be increased later. I am not in favor of requiring a cor-peration or an individual wishing a franchise to not up a cash bond or attempt to extort an unreasonable rate, franchise to put up a cash bond, or pledge city bonds as security. The best way would be to look up the spplicant's pedigree. I do not believe in

doing business with a man who can-not be trusted to do as he says, and must be bonded.

Believes in Full Competition.

R. R. Hoge, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I do not believe in scattering publie franchises about promiseuously. Nor do I believe in cities giving something for nothing. But I do believe in full ompetition between public-service orporations. The city should neither adopt a penny-wise-pound-foolish pol-icy, nor countenance cut-throat meth-ods. The impost should be high chough to repay the value of the franchise, but, not severe enough to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Live and let live is a good motto and the man who goes through life willing to let the other fellow make a dollar will make goes thr more dollars himself in the end. Now as to what these public-service cor-porations ought to pay on their gross earnings, I cannot say from actual ex-perience, but it should be fixed on the basis of the benefits that will result to the city. For example, our Govern-ment in early days gave land grants with a free hand, something that would with a free hand, something that would not be tolerated for an instant now-adays; but the plan worked out well. If it had not been for those grants, we would not have a transcontinental railroad today and most of us would not be here. This shows how circumstances may alter cases. I am op-posed, on principle, to long-term franchises on any terms. I would favor short-term grants with the privilege of readjustment of terms as a consideration for renewal. The city can no more look ten or 20 years into the fu-ture than you and I can see ten or 20 feet down into solid rock. Therefore, a system of granting franchises, based on probable earnings, is wrong. As to bonds, people who want to do business ought to be willing to give the city substantial evidence of their good faith.

Don't Choke Off Capital.

H. C. Wortman, of Olds, Wortman & King, said;

"I am not prepared to state what per cent of its gross earnings a public utility corporation should be required to pay for its franchise. It is out of my line. I am in favor of allowing new companies to come in, however, and give us the benefits of fair com-petition. If capital comes here seeking investment we should not attempt to choke it off. Give the would-be investor a square deal. I am inclined to think the percentage should be based in a large measure on the amount the investor is willing to spend here, and the good that is likely to result to the community. By all means likely to let a satisfactory guarantee of good faith be required."

country is one of gross stupidity on the part of states and municipalities. If the City of New York had safeguarded its interests in granting franchises which were given away years ago, the revenue Holman, corporation lawyer, Fred V. said: "It is a hard problem. The line hetween net profiles and groas earnings is a most difficult one to draw, and the ques-tion has been before the courts time and again, without a salisfactory settlement. The question reminds one of the old from that source would now be large enough to pay the taxes of the entire city. The great fortunes which have been investment. Only recently I noticed that

PHILIP S. MALCOLM



CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION AS SECRETARY OF STATE

AT THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES, APRIL 20, 1906

the right way to meet and handle those asking franchises for public service. I think, then, that, with due regard to the public interest, few and small obstacles should be interposed. So, if companies wish to bring electric power, which is life, to supply our infant industries, they should be added as to do. "As relations between the public and the corporations must be the closer the longer they endure, a bond to finaure perform-

land" of the future? The Harriman interests are pursuing their time-worn California methods, and it is up to us to see that they do not get ances of their proposals may be properly required. And, as the grant is based largely on the individuality and worth of us in the same fix they have California. The result ought not to be in doubt. With a practically unanimous public senthe applicants, they may be prohibited from assigning rights conceded to them, timent in favor of the "open door" and only a few railroad employes opposed to it, surely the Port of Portland cannot "The above apply equally to electric power, gas and street railroad fran-

refuse to act, and act soon. Public sentiment is ready to back up any intelligent and conservative leadership that will lift us out of the rut we appear to have fallen into. We have been "heid up" long enough. M. L. HOLBROOK.

BUYS AN ORCHESTRA.

A notable purchase at Ellers Plano House last week was the one made by Mrs. A. C. Chumisero, of Vancouver, Wash, who selected an \$1500 style Orches-trelle. The Orchestrelle is considered one of the greatest musical achievements of the age, for in reality the various voices are so arranged as to produce sound ef-fects of instruments used in the modern prchestra.

Many tone combinations are capable in the Orchestrelle that cannot be found in the finest pipe organs. Quite a number the finest pipe organs. Quite a number of these wonderful instruments are now found in the most prominent homes of the Northwest, and all have been furnished by the popular House of Eilers

Luncheon at Arlington Club.

A luncheon was given at the Arlington Club yesterday by E. R. Eldredge, manamassed by the owners of public fran-chises afford proof that they can afford to ager of the Portland office of the Amer Gathered aroun of the same concern. the board were F. H. Fogarty, general freight agent of the Northern Pacific William Harder, general agent of the Great Northern; and W. E. Coman, as-sistant general freight agent of the O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific lines in Ore-gon. Although the lines represented by the guests are at war, there was no ind! cation of a lack of harmony. The local representatives of the roads entering Portland compete sharply for business, but do not allow their rivalry to cause any friction between themselves

my pos Board.

The people. "For that reason I believe that the fran-

For that reason is believe that the tran-chise of the present gas company should be revoked and a new one granted it which would provide for the payment of say 2 per cent of its gross receipts. That would allow us to compete on equal terms and we would be entities to

of the canal. Even the insects are in league against his happiness, and when the climatic conditions are not taking him by the throat the yellow-fever mosquito a visit, and if it isn't the mosquito, it is some other little insect. For instance, one must always keep his trousers tightly fastened around his ankles. If he fails to do this, a little bug works its way into his shocs and usually finds In the settlement that followed Trilwud lodgment between his toes and a painful poisoning follows. I have known men to suffer for months from these insects. I don't believe they will ever get rid of the yellow-fever mosquito. First, they will have to rout him out of his breeding places, and to do this the entire country will have to be drained. One soon gets to know the yellow-fever mosquito. When he starts after you he drops straight down like a dart, and he lands bill first."

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Stricken With Yellow Fever.

Mr. Williams did not escape a siege with the yellow feyer. Just as he was about to leave for home he was stricken in the hospital at Ancon. Mr. Williams had engaged his passage by steamer, and had gone aboard, when he was stricken. He was taken from the boat unconscious, and knew nothing for three weeks. In

**************************** RETIRES AS PRESIDENT SISTERS. OF ISBAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.



Mrs. I. Dautoff.

Mrs. I. Dautoff was president of the Staters of Israel Benevolent Soci-15 years. She declined the nomination for that office at the last election, because of failing health. Her refusal to be re-elected created quite a stir in the society, her long service and activity having made her almost

The society is organized solely to aswomen and children in need. During its existence the society has spent ons \$5000 in assisting very many needy people. Every worthy call for is systematically attended By far the largest work done by Dautoff, whose untiring efforts was the main factor in the growth of

Mrs. A. Fleshman was elected presithe last election of the society.

County. He will now be tried for shoot-County. He will now be tried for shoot-ing in the back Willie Adams, son of that there is no chance for it to lose by J. Frank Adams, 9 years old, who interfered when Trilwud had shot and do seriously wounded his father.

In 1898 Thilwud went to Mr. Adams place and secured employment. After working two weeks he was given his time because of his arrogant manner. alleged Adams was trying to beat him out of part of his wages. They sat down on the porch of Mr. Adams' home and the latter was going over his time-book when Trilwud declared that he had a timebook of his own, and reach-ing into his pocket drew a 35-caliber buildog revolver and placing it against the side of his employer fired. The shock knocked Mr. Adams over and then the would-be murderer placed the revolver to his victim's head intend ing to finish him. Hearing the shot Mrs. Adams had

rushed to the door and grabbed Tril-wud by the arm just as he pulled the trigger the second time. This saved her husband's life, for the bullet aimed for his brain only grazed the forehead. Mrs. Adams then grappled with the murderous man who attempted to turn the revolver on her. By this time Mr. Adams had so far

recovered himself that he was on feet and rushed to his wife's aid. He was very weak from the shock of his wound but managed to hold the fren zied man, but not to prevent him from emptying his revolver at Mrs. Adams and the little boy. Six shots were fired from the revolver in the hands of Tril-wud, one shot taking effect in the back of the shoulder of the little boy and lodging on a rib in the side and one other shot entered Mr. Adams' right breast under the arm. Mrs. Adams.

caped without injury. By the time the would-be murderer had emptied his gun another hired man, hearing the shots, had rushed to the house and with his assistance Trilwud was overpowered and the little went to the barn for a rope to the him with. Up to this time the little fellow had not uttered a word that indicated had not uttered a word that indicated that he was injured but after the wounds of Mr. Adams were dressed he complained and upon examination he was also found to be a victim of the on streets and judiciary and elections. wounds of Mr. Adams were dressed he complained and upon examination he was also found to be a victim of the murderogs attack. Trilwud was tried on the first charge of shooting Mr. Adams and sentenced

Trinwide was tried on the next charge of shooting Mr. Adams and sentenced to serve len years in the penitentiary by Circuit Judge Bonson, He was com-mitted in November and with time off for good behavior his sentence expired January 25. Trilwhd was 56 years of the period sentence and is now 64 anuary 25. Trilwhd was 56 years of ge when first sentenced and is now 64. Trilwud came here as a tramp and as e was a very close-mouthed man othing was learned of his past life. e was very vitunerous and showed age when first sentenced and is now 64. he was a very close-mouthed man nothing was learned of his past life. He was very vituperous and showed He w He was very vituperous anarchistic tendencies.

WANDER ALL NIGHT IN STORM

Man and Wife Come Near to Perish

ing in Klamath County.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Jan. 26-(Spe-KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Jan. 26.-(Spe-cial.)-Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elivers, of Picard, just over the line in California, came very near to losing their lives in the snow storm that swept over this coun-try a few days ago. They left their homes to go to the home of their daughter. In the Hole-In-the-formula country in resonant to most of

Ground country, in response to word of the death of their baby. Becoming lost the death of their baby. Becoming lost in the storm, they drove for miles, being out all night in the driving storm before being found, next day, by searching friends. Mrs. Silvers suffered severe frost-bitten feet, and Mr. Silvers also suffered much from exposure.

our failure to do as we have agreed to As to the transfer clause, we are perfectly willing to agree not to sell out

to the present gas company or to anybody else, except with the consent of the Council. Any person, or company of persons destring a franchise should be willing to grant the city's right to impose such a

City Should Be Reasonable.

Ex-Mayor George H. Williams spoke as follows: "While I am in favor of compe-tition in public utilities, I am unalterably The idea is preposterous! The propo-

in Berlin, where municipal ownership has been developed into a science, the city was offering franchises on certain streets for lease to private street-car companies, and was asking but 7 per cent I think it was, of the gross re celpts. If a company in Germany cannot afford to pay more than 7 per cent, a company in this country would find it ex-ceedingly difficult to pay 5."

"Idea Is Preposterous."

J. Frank Watson, president Mer-chants' National Bank, said;

old, old story of the two boys and the apple, it is likely that 'there won't be any core.' As to bonds, I believe most

emphatically that the city should require security from applicants for franchises." Wallace Nash, president of the Board of Trade, said: "You ask my opinions on

Status of Franchises Pending Before Council

THOMAS R. SHERIDAN, by ordinance Introduced October 18, 1966, read first and second times and referred to committee on streets-For the right to construct operate and maintain a system of double or single-track railway, with switches, turntables, sidetracks and turnouts, on Hood street to Water street, on Water street to Columbia, on Columbia to Front, on Front to Northrup, on Northrup Fifteenth, on Fifteenth to Upsh Upshur Grantee may propel cars by either over

head or underground electric power, st age batteries, compressed air, cables other mechanical power, and make all proper use of the streets for such pose. No cars shall be run on street from Morrison to Flanders between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. Grantee or assign-may at any time change the motive power or mode of operating for any more nical or desirable method Life ranchise shall be 25 years, at the end of which time the city shall have the right to take over the plant in its entirety at a valuation fixed by arbitration. Esti-mates that \$100,000 will be spent inside of

the city limits and \$2000 a year expended on the system thereafter. Maximum fare in city, 5 cents. THOMAS MCCUSKER, by petition

street between Hoyt and Glisan streets, thence south on Front to the south side of Clay street, thence east on Clay to the east side of Water street; also east on Grover to Macadam street, thence south on Macadam to an intersection with Macadam road, hear Thomas street. Macadam road, hear Thomas street, Track on Front street to be single, stand-ard gauge, with switches and aldetracks, all laid with 70 to 72-pound rails put down with concrete and Belgian blocks; track from Columbia or Clay streets to the terminus near the Steel Bridge to be ope-ated for freight traffic only and between rated for freight traffic only, and between 6:39 P. M. and 7 A. M. only, or on days when business is suspended on Front street: provided, however, that if sult-able traffic artangements can be made able traffic arrangements can be made with O. W. P. & Ry. Co. later, express and passenger cars may be operated on Front street to Madison in connection with said company's lines. There shall be no discrimination in freight handled,

streets and judiciary and elections com-mittees-Grants the said power company the right for a period of years to construct, operate and maintain an electric power system in the city for hire; all rights to expire at the end of 25 years unless sooner annulled, and all rights and privileges to be granted subject to reasonable modifications, regulations, limita-tions, etc.; franchise not to be consid-ered exclusive. During the life of the franchise the grantee shall pay to the city each year 1 per cent of its gross earnings, which shall exempt it from license tax. City reserves the right to purchase at appraised valuation, and in case such right is not exercised the grantee shall have a preferential right to purchase an extension of its franchise. Total amount to be expended within the city (estimated), \$250,000, and for opera-

extension and maintenance, \$50,000 Substitute ordinance introduced January 34 and referred to same committee, cuts maximum rates for power in half and makes maximum charge for light 20 cents per K. W. hour, where original franchise had no such provision; also provides that construction shall be commenced in one

year, and 10,000 horse-power electric cur rent be brought into city within two years. MOUNT HOOD POWER COMPANY, by substitute ordinance drafted by streets and judiciary and elections committee on basis of original, introduced January and referred to same committee. Grants corporation the right to maintain light, power and heating service for 25 years, subject to all reasonable regulations by the Council. Shall pay the city as com-pensation for the first five years of the life of the franchise one-half of 1 per cent on the gross earnings within the city; for the next 15 years three-quarters of 1 per cent, and for the last ten years of the life of the franchise, 1 per cent; payments to be made annually on January 15 of each year, and calculated on the gross earnings year, and calculated on the gross earnings for the year previous. Maximum rate for electric power to be 7 cents pere K. W. hour; 10 cents for heat, 20 cents for light, not to exceed 20 cents per K. W. hour for any purpose, City to have customary right to purchase plant in city at arbi-trated valuation; corporation to have preferential right to purchase extension; work on plant to begin within 30 days and to be in operation within one year; estito be in operation within one year, esti-mated expenditure in city, \$500,000; esti-mated annual outlay, \$50,000.

BANFIELD-VESEY FUEL COMPANY. by substitute ordinance drafted by streets and judiciary elections committee, infro-duced January 24 and referred back to duced January 34 and referred back to committee. Grants coriporation right to lay and maintain steam and cold air pipes, electric wires, elc., and transmit heat, light and power and cold air for cold stor-age plants. Maximum charge for elec-

CASCADE POWER COMPANT, by or-dinance introduced December 6, 1905, read first and second times and referred to the W. hour, 8000-10,000 hours, 3% cents per K. W. hour; heating, maximum charge 11 per thousand pounds for water, condensed cold storage, maximum charge, 25 cents cold storage, maximum charge, 25 cents per cubic foot per month. Construction to begin within six months and be completed within two years; estimated cost of plant \$500,000; estimated annual outlay, \$400,000. Compensation to city left blank; pay-ments to be made annually in January of each year and inspection of the comof each year and inspection of the com-nany's books permitted. Usual provisions of each year and inspection of the com-pany's books permitted. Usual provisions for purchase by city at appraised valua-tion. Life of franchise, 25 years. Original ordinance similar, except pro-

ion was made only for "reas compensation for services"; original ordi-nance introduced December 6 and referred to committees named.

UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY. ordinance introduced January 17 and re-ferred to streets and judiciary and elections committees. For right to construct, operate and maintain rallway lines on the streets of the city from the intersec-tion of Macadam street and the city boundary; north on Macadam street to Wood street, east on Wood street to Moody, north on Moody to Water street, northerly on Water to Columbia, west on Columbia to Front, north on Front to the north end of said street; also from the intersection of Front and Columbia, west on Columbia to Seventh, south on Seventh to College, east on College to Sixth, south on Sixth to Sheridan. Also from Front

and Everett, west on Everett to Connell road, and north to Pettygrove street, Also from Seventh and Everett, south on Ever ett to Columbia. Also from Sixth and Everett north on Sixth to Johnson, west on Johnson to Seventh. To use any por er except steam motors or locomotive Compensation left blank. Life of fran chine 35 years. Usual provisions for pur chase by years. Usual provisions for pur-chase by city at expiration of franchise. To spend \$400,000 in the city and annual expenditure thereafter to be \$10,000. Maximum fare in city to be 5 cents.

R. W. COLSON, Joseph Slossett. Théo-dore A. Garbade and B. S. Pague, by ordi-nance introduced January II, read first and second time and referred to streets and judiciary committee. Grants right to erect, operate and maintain a gas plant and to sell gas within the city. Com-pensation to the city left blank. Shall commence work within six months. Life of franchise 25 years. City may buy plant at expiration of that time on terms fixed by arbitration in the usual manner. Fran-chise shall be forfeited if service proves inefficient, if plant is hot kept in first-ciase condition, or if the quality of gas furnished is not satisfactory: such matters to be determined by an impartial heating. Amount to be expended, fl.500,000. Plant sufficient to serve three-fourths of the city's population to be in operation within three years. R. W. COLSON, Joseph Slossett, The

three years. THOMAS MCCUSKER, informal appli-cation, filed January II. For a gas fran-chise; no subsequent action.

grant them. But it is now all but too story of how they weigh hogs in New Jersey. They say they hang the hog at one end of a fence rall and a basket at late to attempt to atone for past errors. Nearly everything that is worth having the other, balance the rail across a fence, pile rocks into the basket, until it tee-ters right, then guess at the weight of the in that line has been given away. I am most certainly in favor of a gross income tax clause in new franchises granted rocks. I can only say that the tax must be imposed on the gross carnings, if it is to be imposed at all. Otherwise, like the by our own city. The impost should be reasonable and fair to both the investor and the people and should be fixed after a full hearing. By all means the city should require ample security from indi-viduals or corporations which apply for franchises."

uld be alded so to do.

acting for the public.

without definite consent of the officials

"As to taxes to be imposed on fran-chises so granted: They should be very light at first, since infant corporations can bear no heavy burden. A larger charge will be afterwards more easily

assumed. I have nothing to say about amounts. I regard a uniform charge on gross earnings of corporations as anoma-

ous, unjust and against public policy.

The relations between the gross and the net earnings of various undertakings dif-

fer so widely that I cannot see my way to do justice, but demiand a like per cent of gross earnings from each."

Favors Gross Income Tax.

William D. Wheelwright, grain mer-

chant and ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce said: "The whole history

of public service corporations in this

PERSONAL MENTION.

Bruce Sweeney, of Seattle, Pacific Coast. agent of the Erie Despatch, was in Portland on business yesterday.

R. B. Miller, general freight agent of the O. R. & N., left last night for San Francisco, where he goes on business for his road

W. D. Skinner, assistant general freight agent of the O. R. & N., will return home today from the Los Angeles classification meeting of the Transcontinental Freight Association.

A. L. Craig, general passenger agent of the O.-R. & N., will return Monday from Salt Lake City, where he attended the "See America First" Convention, held by the Salt Lake Commercial Club. H. S. Ward, formerly in the employ of

the Equitable Loan & Savings Associa-tion in Portland, will take the position of city freight and passenger agent of the Illinois Central, made vacant by the resig-nation of Charles H. Hill, who leaves to manage the local office of the National Biscuit Company. The changes will become effective February 1.

A. H. Campbell, contracting freight agent for the Great Northern for the past year, left last night for Bellingham, where he will enter upon the duties of general agent for the same road. His place in Portland will be taken by George W. Colby, now contracting agent at San Francisco, who will arrive in a few days.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 .- (Special.)-J. H. Black, of Portland, Or., called at the East-ern headquarters of The Oregonian today. Mr. Black sailed on the Princess Irene fo Naples at 11 A. M. today.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- (Special.)-Orego-

nians registered today as follows: From Portland-Mrs. Sickel, Mrs. T. Williams, at the Paimer House. From Salem-D. B. Rickey, at the Grace.

Northern Pacific Bridge Hold-Up.

PORTLAND, Jan. 3 .- (To the Editor.)-Are the people of Portland going to re-main passive much longer in the face of the trifling and undignified manner in which the request of James J. Hill for entrance into Portland is being treated? As long as obstructive tactics were con-fined to attorneys in the employ of Mr. Harriman and river pilots, likewise in his pay, the public was content to await de-velopments for a reasonable time. However, now that the Port of Port-iand Commissioners have dignified them by setting their stamp of approval to the extent of holding up a settlement of the controversy for three or four weeks, while a portion of its membership enjoy a junkeing trip for the alleged purpose of investigating different types of bridges, the time is at hand when Portland should be heard from. PORTLAND, Jan. 28 .- (To the Editor.)-

the time is at hand when Portland should be heard from. It is up to the Chamber of Commerce, Portland Commercial Club, Board of Trade, up to Mayor Lane, to The Orego-nian. Telegram, and any and all public bodies and public organize to arouze and organize public opinion and force an hon-est settlement of this matter. The business interests of Portland de-

Benson Will Not Sign Up.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Jun. 27 .-(Special.)-A proposal was prepared here this afternoon by the Commercial Club water-right adjustment committee, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior. The work of the committee is fin-ished. The water question has been set-tled, with the exception of E. F. Benson, terior. The work of the com

of the Prosser Falls Land & Irrigation Company. He refused to sign today. Engineer Jacobs, of the Reclamation Service, went to that place this afternoon to consult Benson, and said in departing that he would effect a settlement before

returning. It is believed now that work on the Tieton project will be commenced within another week. Benson does not materially interfere with Govern reclamation in Yakima.

PILES CURED OUICKLY AT HOME

Why Suffer Agony Any Longer When You Can Get a Quick, Sure Cure For Your Piles by Simply Sending Your Name and Address?

Trial Package Is Sent Absolu Plain Wrapper, to Everyone Who Writes

Surgeons themselves consider a permanent curs of piles by a surgical operation as very doubtful and resort to it only when the patient has become desperate from long-continued pain and agony. the operation itself is every bit as excruciating and nerve-racking as the disease Besides, it is humiliating and expensive

and rarely a success. The wonderful Pyramid Pile Cure makes an operation unnecessary. You cure your-self with perfect ease, in your own home, and for little expense

Pyramid Pile Cure gives you instant re-lief. It immediately heals all sores and ulcers, reduces congestion and inflamma-tion, and takes away all pain itching and institution. Inst. With of the irritation. Just a little of the treat is usually sufficient to give a p

Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared in the form of suppositories, so they can be plied directly to the parts without inc they can be apvenience, or interrupting your work in any way.

We are sending a trial treatment free of charge to every one who sends name and address. We do this to prove what we say about this wonderful remedy is true. After you have tried the sample treat-

After you have tried the sample treat-ment, and you are satisfied, you can get a full regular-sized treatment of Pyra-mid Pile Cure at your druggist's for 50 cents. If he hasn't it, send us the money and we will send you the treatment at once, by mail, in plain sealed package. Send your name and address at once for a trial of this marvelous, quick, sure cure. Address Pyramid Drug Co., 11019 Pyramid Building, Marshell, Mich.