

Eugene City Guard.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands

The Dominion government has taken steps to relieve the destitute prospectors on Ashcroft trail.

The government at Madrid reconsiders the matter of the repatriation of Spaniards in Cuba and decides to give them a free passage home.

The sailing of the battleships Oregon and Iowa has been temporarily delayed, in order that the eight-inch guns of the latter may be tested.

The transport Massachusetts has arrived at New York from Santiago. On board were Captain McCoy, Second United States volunteers, and a number of clerks and stewards.

Dr. Jose Congosta, one of the Spanish peace commissioners at Havana, declares that the reconcentrados are all dead. He blames Toral for having surrendered Santiago de Cuba.

A total expenditure of less than \$100,000 will be necessary, to build the Nicaragua canal, according to the figures of the eight government engineers who have been engaged on the survey.

Judge Showalter, in the United States circuit court at Chicago, upheld the constitutionality of the provision in the war revenue act requiring brokers to file a memorandum of sales.

The American peace commissioners have begun their sittings at Paris. Gaulois claims to have information that the members are divided on the question of disposal of the Philippines.

There has been a distinct breach of the protocol terms in Cuba. The Spaniards removed a rapid-fire gun from Havana, and the American commissioners promptly filed a protest with the Spanish commission, to which an unsatisfactory reply was returned. The matter is still open.

The New York republican state convention nominated Theodore Roosevelt for governor; lieutenant-governor, Timothy L. Woodruff, controller, William J. Morgan; secretary of state, John T. McDonough; state treasurer, John B. Jaekel; state engineer, Edward A. Bond; attorney-general, John T. Davies.

An explosion of powder in a St. Louis sporting goods store, set the place on fire, caused its destruction, and resulted in injury to a number of people, several of whom will die. The fatally injured are: Kate Weldon, Kate Gaul, Pauline Bender and Florence Higbee, employes of the McCain Company. Those seriously hurt are: Firemen Joe Dettler, Frederick Bohly, Goley, Gus Jansen.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener has been elevated to the peerage by the British government as a reward of merit.

The Italian government has sent to Russia a diplomatically worded acceptance of the czar's invitation to take part in the peace conference.

Damage to the amount of about \$30,000 was caused by fire in the Hotel Vendome, San Jose, Cal., which is one of the finest hotels on the coast.

The president has appointed Harvey Humphrey, of Washington, special agent to allot lands in severity to the Indians on the Colville reservation in Washington.

The Farmers' bank in Flora, Ind., was looted, the robbers securing about \$12,000. Cashier William Lennon, who was aroused by the noise, was shot and probably fatally injured. Blood-hounds were put on the trail of the bandits.

The commission to investigate the conduct of the war department held a secret meeting Monday. Nothing can be learned as to what transpired. The commission decided to hold two sessions daily, one from 10 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and the other from 2 to 4 P. M.

The first word that has come to Washington from the American members of the peace commission since their departure was received at the navy department Monday, being a cablegram requesting that Captain Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau, be sent at once to Paris to assist the commission.

A new and highly important invention has been tested at the German naval maneuvers at Berlin. It was in the shape of a Greek Phœnician fire, invented by a Berlin engineer. It ignites on contact with the air or water, and cannot be quenched by either water or earth. It burns with a brilliant flame, exceeding by searchlights, and it can be sunk under water or under ground, and when brought to the surface, instantly bursts into flame at any desired point. It was tested during the night evolutions off the island of Heligoland, and off Kiel, and proved most efficient in detecting the presence of the enemy.

Minor News Items.

The North Atlantic squadron is to be reduced from a force of about 100 vessels to 32.

A boiler burst at a sawmill near Evergreen, Ala., and Bud Archer, the engineer, his wife and child and his wife's sister were instantly killed.

A special train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway established a new record between Chicago and Omaha, making the run of 493 miles in nine hours and 29 minutes.

General Toral, who surrendered the Spanish army at Santiago to the Americans, arrived at Vigo, Spain, and was greeted with a storm of hisses and abuse.

Philip D. Armour, Marshall Field and Norman B. Reed, of Chicago, are said to have obtained control of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt at Sioux City, Ia., Bloomfield, Neb., and at Elk Point and Hurley, S. D.

The Peruvian congress by an immense majority has sanctioned the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

LATER NEWS.

German exports to America are said to be decreasing.

In Wisconsin it is estimated that 500,000,000 pine trees have been destroyed by fires.

Spanish forces are preparing to leave Cuba. Marching orders have been given at several points.

An authentic report received at San Francisco, says the seal herds of the northern waters are being rapidly exterminated.

It is reliably reported that the ultimatum of the powers to Turkey regarding the island of Crete, has been presented to the sultan.

Advices from Van, Turkey, say fighting occurred at Alashgord between Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About 50 Armenians were killed.

A Quebec special says that Skagway or Dyea are to be placed under British administration, and that Canada will be allowed access to the Yukon by way of Lynn canal under the treaty now being perfected at Quebec.

It is estimated that the total hop crop of Washington this season will be between 27,700 and 30,000 bales. A considerable portion of the crop has been already contracted for on a basis of 10 and 11 cents per pound.

The story of the loss of the fishing schooner Bella has reached Seattle. The captain of the vessel was washed overboard and drowned. A member of the crew was also washed overboard, but rescued. The wreck has been hoisted by the Farallon.

Fire, supposed to have originated from forest fires, burned half of Cumberland, Wis., causing a property loss estimated at \$225,000. About 25 families are homeless. Five children are reported burned to death. A large saw mill is among the buildings burned, throwing many out of employment. Rain saved the entire city from being burned.

The steamship Gaelic has arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu, bringing the congressional commission from the latter place. In speaking of the work of the commission Senator Cullum said: "We have done as much as was possible in the time at our disposal, and we have covered the ground thoroughly. When we meet in Washington we will go to work at once on a report."

Senator Agoncillo, the Philippine representative who has gone to Washington to ask that the insurgents be heard by the peace commissioners at Paris, has made public a translation of the Philippine constitution, which Aguinaldo was to have proclaimed at Malo Los. By this constitution Aguinaldo formally renounces the title of dictator, and assumes that of president of the revolutionary government of the Philippines.

The aged Queen Louise of Denmark died at Copenhagen.

American and Spanish commissioners met and breakfasted together in Paris Thursday.

In Colorado, forest and prairie fires have done tremendous damage in Routt county, along the Roaring Fork river, and down in the San Juan region.

In addition to the troops already ordered to go to Cuba not later than October 20, there will follow four more divisions, three of infantry and one of cavalry.

Robert A. Van Wyck, the present mayor of Greater New York, has been named as candidate for the office of chief executive of the Empire State by the Democrats.

Secretary Alger has returned to Washington, after his inspection of the army camps. He says the troops did not take care of themselves, which accounts for their present condition.

A man has been arrested at Orsova charged with complicity in a plot to assassinate the king of Roumania. The police received timely warning and the attempt was frustrated. A phial of poison, a dagger and several other weapons were found in the man's possession.

Striking union coalminers and imported negroes engaged in a pitched battle in the main street of Pana, Ill. Several hundred shots were fired. No one was wounded in the ranks of the union men. The negroes, it is believed, had several wounded men, and one died after reaching the stockades.

An uprising has occurred on the coast of Jamaica, and the Maroons have seized rich properties belonging to English prospectors. A general revolt is said to be imminent, and the residents of the threatened district are fleeing for safety to Kingston. The government is preparing to take vigorous measures to quell the uprising in its incipency.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Panama, Colombia, says: It may be stated with entire confidence that Colombia has not defied Italy by declining to pay the Cerruti claim. The dispute with Italy is regarded as settled so far as the award of President Cleveland in the case is concerned. Sixty pounds sterling has already been paid to Ernesto Cerruti for personal damages, and the payment of the liabilities of Cerruti & Co. has been guaranteed.

Rev. E. Fullerton, who has been appointed United States consul at Nagasaki, Japan, is a Methodist missionary.

The American Indies company has been formed in New York with a capital stock of \$18,000,000. Its object is to develop the resources of Cuba and Porto Rico.

President McKinley and as many members of his cabinet as can do so will attend some portion of the peace jubilee which begins at the Omaha exposition October 10.

Lieut. John W. Heard, of the Third United States cavalry, is the champion pistol shot of the United States army.

Mrs. L. Seeley, aged 60 years, died in Laport, Tex. Mrs. Seeley served in the civil war as Frank Thompson, of company F, Second Michigan volunteers, and was granted a pension as a veteran after proving her case.

A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie, announces the discovery of a minor planet with a remarkable orbit, which overlaps, to some extent, that of the planet Mars.

PHILIPPINES ARE OURS

Not Only Luzon, But the Entire Group.

SO SAYS SENATOR MARK HANNA

And He Undoubtedly Expresses the Views of the President—Spain's Sovereignty Must End.

Cleveland, Oct. 3.—The Leader has from his Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question, which is believed to represent the views of President McKinley:

"I do not know what the instructions given to our peace commissioners are," said Mr. Hanna, "but so far as concerns the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris tomorrow, I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon island, but the entire Philippine archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer the consequences which such a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and, being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands."

"When the Philippine question first presented itself, there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country, which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and it now appears that, for the most part, these same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group.

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligation to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelago. When the war broke out, the Philippine insurgents became, in a certain sense, the allies of the Americans, and it is, therefore, our moral duty to see to it that they are assured safe and civilized rule; and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be governed, we necessarily will have to consider the Filipinos our wards.

"During this transition period the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive, or rather arbitrary, form of control over the islands, and continue it until congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we will have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippine waters.

"What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is, of course, a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines will become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long-time American protectorate will be established, will be a subject for congress to decide.

"It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our peace commissioners, whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no condition to renew the conflict which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group. I feel confident that we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain. The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans."

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Pana Looks for Another Bloody Battle Between Strikers and Deputies.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 3.—Last night was a terrorizing one for the people of Pana. Two-thirds of the residences were unoccupied. Each house occupied contained groups of families. In some cases, all the residents of an entire block spent the dark hours in one home, armed, terrorized and awaiting attacks expected to be made on their homes by the negroes imported from Alabama.

All night the striking union miners, reinforced by brother miners from other towns, armed with shotguns and rifles, paraded the streets or lay in ambush on housetops and in alleys awaiting the coming of blacks from the Springfield and Penwell stockades, who had announced their intention to march into the city and drive out the whites. But the deputy sheriffs were successful in keeping the negroes within the stockades.

Many shots were fired in the vicinity of the mines throughout the night, but with what result could not be ascertained.

Many visiting miners, heavily armed, arrived today, and later, with 200 local miners, left the city for Shelby county, three miles east, to intercept a train said to be conveying 60 negro miners to Pana to take union men's places.

Sheriff Coburn, in writing for the troops last evening, reported one black killed in Wednesday's riot, and several wounded.

Mayor Penwell, son of Operator Penwell, spent last night in the stockade. He said he was afraid of being mobbed by the miners, and his father and mother have left the city.

Sixty-eight members of Battery B, of Galesburg, arrived here this afternoon, with Springfield rifles, side arms and Gatling guns. A flat car behind the engine held both Gatling guns, fully manned, ready to fire in case of attack. The sheriff displayed his star, but was not allowed to board the train.

Two companies of the Sons of Veterans, from Aurora and Elgin, in command of Colonel Hamilton, arrived this evening. They were equipped with guns at Springfield, and mustered in as National guards. The militia is in full charge of the city, and is patrolling the streets.

WILL COLLECT DUTIES.

Clebs Nam Will Take Possession of Havana Customs-House.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The cabinet meeting today was devoted largely to matters of detail in connection with the formation of the army which will be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by October 15 danger from yellow fever will have passed, and it is understood the movement of troops will be begun about that time.

The conduct of the Spanish customs officers at Havana is very unsatisfactory to the president, and it is said to be decided to take possession of the customs-house there at an early date, and administer affairs under the regulations prescribed by this government.

There was also some consideration of the subject of mustering out a comparatively large number of general officers of the volunteer army, to meet the duties of both houses of congress, for which he has convened them by virtue of such authority, and in compliance with this requirement, I shall endeavor briefly to state the reasons which I deem it proper to submit your body in special session.

We are at a critical period in the history of our country. The next few years will mark an advance in our national movement for our national destiny. Not since the war of the rebellion has the state-maintenance of our country been confronted with questions of such transcendent importance as those which have grown out of our victorious contest with Spain. They are questions involving considerations of such various sort and far-reaching effect that they will require for their solution the best brains and wisest heads of our country. Cuba and Porto Rico in the west, and the Philippine islands in the east, have been wrested from their native owners by the superior arms of our nation, to be dealt with on those enlightened principles of justice and equity which animate the conduct of free government. It is our duty, as citizens, by the law of political affinity, and by annexation has become a permanent part of our territory. All these islands lie within the tropical zone, and the climate is mild and the soil fertile, and the soil is rich, and the struggle for existence free from that constant labor and effort exacted by the rigor of the temperate zones. Their people are of an able race, whose habits and customs, modes of thought and organization, form of government and institutions, are different from our own, and whose condition of poverty, ignorance and backwardness is a source of national shame and a reproach to our civilization. Their people are of an able race, whose habits and customs, modes of thought and organization, form of government and institutions, are different from our own, and whose condition of poverty, ignorance and backwardness is a source of national shame and a reproach to our civilization.

A Military Telegraph Line.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 3.—Captain Brady, of the United States signal corps, has been ordered to begin the construction of an overland telegraph line from Guantanamo, via Santiago de Cuba, to Manzanillo. The line is to be used principally for the transmission of government dispatches, although commercial messages will be accepted. The present cost of transmission of messages by telegraph from Guantanamo to Santiago is 20 cents a word up to 20 words, and 12 cents for each additional word.

Schools were opened today. The attendance will be compulsory. English will be taught. Thirty teachers at a salary of \$60 a month each, and the superintendent, at \$125 a month, have been engaged.

ACCIDENT IN A MINE.

Thirty Men Miraculously Escape Death in Idaho.

Wallace, Idaho, Oct. 3.—Thirty men working the night shift in No. 4 tunnel of the Morning mine had an almost miraculous escape from death early this morning, when 350 pounds of dynamite in a magazine exploded. The first report to reach here was that eight dead and wounded had been recovered, and that smoke was still too thick to permit the rescuers to get farther back, where it was feared the imprisoned men were all dead, either from the direct results of the explosion or from the gases generated by it. Later it was learned that not a man had been killed or seriously injured, the only casualty being the killing of a horse used to haul out the ore. Most of the men walked out, although some of them were so stunned by the explosion or overcome by smoke and gas that they had to be helped. A number of them were stunned by the concussion, and one, Captain Woods, fell onto his candle, burning his face severely before he recovered consciousness sufficiently to get from over the flame. It is not known what caused the explosion, no one being near the magazine at the time. That no one was injured was purely a piece of luck.

BRUTAL CRIME IN TEXAS.

Woman, Aided by Her Paramour, Murders Her Old Husband.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 3.—Word has been received here of an atrocious murder recently committed on Porter's creek, near El Campo, Tex. The murdered man was Otto Harnes, an old German farmer, who, it is claimed, was murdered by his wife and Julius Harnes, his nephew.

The information comes that Julius became infatuated with Mrs. Harnes and they decided to put the old farmer out of the way. It is said Julius hit him on the head with an ax one night when he was sleeping, and, assisted by Mrs. Harnes, dragged the body to a cornfield, piled brush over it, and started a fire.

The story further says that Julius and Mrs. Harnes returned the next morning to find the fire had gone out and Harnes was alive, but unconscious, and that they then piled cornstalks over him and burned him to a crisp, after which they buried his remains. Both have since been arrested.

Terrific Storm in Japan.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—The steamer Gaelic, from China and Japan, brings news of a terrific storm, which swept over Japan September 6, doing much damage to shipping. Heavy rains fell, and the rivers became raging torrents. A summary of the loss of life and property follows: Deaths, 250; houses swept away, 164; houses overturned, 1,195; partially wrecked, 1,460; houses inundated, 15,577; river banks broken, 78.

The heaviest loss of life occurred in the prefecture of Kofu. This section also showed other losses greater in comparison with any other, but Aichi prefecture suffered greater loss of property.

Coming of the Ogdan.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The following was received at the war department: "Once, Oct. 3.—Ogdan sailed today with 191 convalescents, 104 discharged soldiers and teamsters."

Shot and Killed by a Friend.

Baker City, Or., Oct. 3.—Wednesday night Jack Weaver shot and killed William McKinnon, aged 21, at Burns. McKinnon and his companion had attempted to play a joke on Weaver by leading him out of a saloon as though he needed to be escorted home. Just as they reached the door, Weaver, without a moment's warning, drew a revolver and shot McKinnon, who was a brother of Sheriff McKinnon, of Harney county. Sheriff McKinnon, with a posse, is in close pursuit of Weaver.

Dreyfus Taken to Cayenne.

Paris, Oct. 3.—It is rumored that Captain Dreyfus has already been transferred from the Isle de Diabla to Cayenne, where he awaits a steamer to bring him to a French or Algerian port.

Shot on the North.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Bertha arrived today from St. Michaels, with 50 passengers. The total wealth on the vessel was over \$500,000, about \$150,000 of which belongs to the passengers.

THE STATE TREASURY

Full Text of the Document Delivered Before the Joint Session of the Oregon Legislature.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 27.—At 2:30 today, in the hall of representatives, in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature, judges of the supreme court, and other state officers, Governor Lord delivered his message to the special session. Its delivery occupied half an hour, and it was closely listened to. The full text of the document follows:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The constitution authorizes the governor, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the legislative assembly by proclamation, and, when assembled, devolves upon him the duty of presenting to both houses the purposes for which he has convened them by virtue of such authority, and in compliance with this requirement, I shall endeavor briefly to state the reasons which I deem it proper to submit your body in special session.

We are at a critical period in the history of our country. The next few years will mark an advance in our national movement for our national destiny. Not since the war of the rebellion has the state-maintenance of our country been confronted with questions of such transcendent importance as those which have grown out of our victorious contest with Spain. They are questions involving considerations of such various sort and far-reaching effect that they will require for their solution the best brains and wisest heads of our country. Cuba and Porto Rico in the west, and the Philippine islands in the east, have been wrested from their native owners by the superior arms of our nation, to be dealt with on those enlightened principles of justice and equity which animate the conduct of free government. It is our duty, as citizens, by the law of political affinity, and by annexation has become a permanent part of our territory. All these islands lie within the tropical zone, and the climate is mild and the soil fertile, and the soil is rich, and the struggle for existence free from that constant labor and effort exacted by the rigor of the temperate zones. Their people are of an able race, whose habits and customs, modes of thought and organization, form of government and institutions, are different from our own, and whose condition of poverty, ignorance and backwardness is a source of national shame and a reproach to our civilization. Their people are of an able race, whose habits and customs, modes of thought and organization, form of government and institutions, are different from our own, and whose condition of poverty, ignorance and backwardness is a source of national shame and a reproach to our civilization.

The State Treasury to pay all such outstanding warrants.

The appropriation for such objects ought to receive your attention early in the session to enable you to give full consideration to its various items, and prevent the payment of fraudulent or illegal claims. It would greatly augment the labors of the regular session to impose upon it the work of examining the accounts and providing appropriations for their payment, in addition to estimating the revenue to meet expenses for the ensuing two years. An appropriation bill is always exposed to more or less dictation and jobbery, and to have two such bills pending too great an opportunity for raiding the treasury with swarming jobbers, needless appropriations and pillaging contractors. It is better, therefore, that the regular session should be relieved of this work, and the time occupied with providing remedial legislation so urgently demanded, and enacting wise laws to advance the interests of the state and the happiness of its people. I am anxious that the affairs of the present administration shall be examined and closed, and not imposed upon the incoming administration. A state cleared and ready to meet the duties of its office, and to act for the benefit of the people, is a more important matter than the revenue of the state. I trust that, during his term and under his pilotage, with banners streaming and sails set, the regular session will be wafted over summer seas on a prosperous voyage.

The business of the supreme court has increased so rapidly that the court is now held more than two years in the hearing of cases. It is imperative that some relief should be afforded the court, so that a prompt hearing and adjudication of cases may be obtained. To afford such relief, it is suggested that a law be enacted to appoint three commissioners, for a term of four years, to assist the court in hearing and deciding cases. The objection raised to the first law is that every

THE STATE TREASURY

Full Text of the Document Delivered Before the Joint Session of the Oregon Legislature.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 27.—At 2:30 today, in the hall of representatives, in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature, judges of the supreme court, and other state officers, Governor Lord delivered his message to the special session. Its delivery occupied half an hour, and it was closely listened to. The full text of the document follows:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The constitution authorizes the governor, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the legislative assembly by proclamation, and, when assembled, devolves upon him the duty of presenting to both houses the purposes for which he has convened them by virtue of such authority, and in compliance with this requirement, I shall endeavor briefly to state the reasons which I deem it proper to submit your body in special session.

We are at a critical period in the history of our country. The next few years will mark an advance in our national movement for our national destiny. Not since the war of the rebellion has the state-maintenance of our country been confronted with questions of such transcendent importance as those which have grown out of our victorious contest with Spain. They are questions involving considerations of such various sort and far-reaching effect that they will require for their solution the best brains and wisest heads of our country. Cuba and Porto Rico in the west, and the Philippine islands in the east, have been wrested from their native owners by the superior arms of our nation, to be dealt with on those enlightened principles of justice and equity which animate the conduct of free government. It is our duty, as citizens, by the law of political affinity, and by annexation has become a permanent part of our territory. All these islands lie within the tropical zone, and the climate is mild and the soil fertile, and the soil is rich, and the struggle for existence free from that constant labor and effort exacted by the rigor of the temperate zones. Their people are of an able race, whose habits and customs, modes of thought and organization, form of government and institutions, are different from our own, and whose condition of poverty, ignorance and backwardness is a source of national shame and a reproach to our civilization. Their people are of an able race, whose habits and customs, modes of thought and organization, form of government and institutions, are different from our own, and whose condition of poverty, ignorance and backwardness is a source of national shame and a reproach to our civilization.

The State Treasury to pay all such outstanding warrants.

The appropriation for such objects ought to receive your attention early in the session to enable you to give full consideration to its various items, and prevent the payment of fraudulent or illegal claims. It would greatly augment the labors of the regular session to impose upon it the work of examining the accounts and providing appropriations for their payment, in addition to estimating the revenue to meet expenses for the ensuing two years. An appropriation bill is always exposed to more or less dictation and jobbery, and to have two such bills pending too great an opportunity for raiding the treasury with swarming jobbers, needless appropriations and pillaging contractors. It is better, therefore, that the regular session should be relieved of this work, and the time occupied with providing remedial legislation so urgently demanded, and enacting wise laws to advance the interests of the state and the happiness of its people. I am anxious that the affairs of the present administration shall be examined and closed, and not imposed upon the incoming administration. A state cleared and ready to meet the duties of its office, and to act for the benefit of the people, is a more important matter than the revenue of the state. I trust that, during his term and under his pilotage, with banners streaming and sails set, the regular session will be wafted over summer seas on a prosperous voyage.

The business of the supreme court has increased so rapidly that the court is now held more than two years in the hearing of cases. It is imperative that some relief should be afforded the court, so that a prompt hearing and adjudication of cases may be obtained. To afford such relief, it is suggested that a law be enacted to appoint three commissioners, for a term of four years, to assist the court in hearing and deciding cases. The objection raised to the first law is that every

A Drydock for Portland.

In the senate Donald Mackay, of Portland, introduced a bill to amend the act of 1887, authorizing the corporation to borrow \$100,000 over and above the \$500,000 already authorized, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a drydock, floating dock, or marine railway. If it shall be deemed advisable. For a temporary loan, a note to run no longer than six months may be given. The bonds to be issued for the drydock indebtedness shall be in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, to bear 5 per cent interest and run for 30 years.

This bill also provides for the amending of the act of 1887, authorizing the corporation to "retain a scale of harbor and wharfe dues, and assessments on freight, goods and property landed upon the wharves and upon all ships and vessels arriving or departing from said port of Portland, or within the limits of the territory under its jurisdiction." It is provided that "from the dues so collected, if any, and from the regular taxes levied and collected by it, the said corporation, the Port of Portland, shall pay the interest on its indebtedness and provide a sinking fund for the payment of its bonds at their maturity, and no funds derived from the sale of its bonds shall be expended other than in making improvements of a permanent nature to the channel of the river aforesaid (Columbia and Willamette, or for the construction and operation of a drydock, floating dock, or marine railway."

The power and authority to begin by this act, it is provided, shall be exercised by a board of commissioners, to be composed of John McMahan, Ellis G. Hughes, Theodore B. Wink, J. C. Flanders, Donald Mackay, J. A. Brown and Charles E. Ladd.

Nice Present for a Bride.

Both of the girls had been unfortunate enough to fall in love with the same man at different periods of his and their existence, and the girl who had been engaged to him for over three years at one time was not the one who finally married him. The other girl, says the Chicago Times-Herald, "knowing nothing of the actual engagement, knew that the first girl had been a strong and dangerous rival, and she was more than pleased to receive, among her other wedding presents, a dainty remembrance from her husband's old love. The husband being better acquainted with the old love, suspected something peculiar although he didn't know what or why."

"That was a beautiful slender pillow, you sent us," said the bride to the other girl, upon the occasion of the first call, "and such lovely, firm filling, too. What is it filled with, dentie, excelsior or curled hair?" "Curled hair," the other girl smiled in answer, "curled hair, my dear Charlie's hair, in fact. All the time he was engaged to me—over three years, as you know, of course, darling, I made him save his pretty curls every time the barber cut them and bring them to me. It was an awful bother to him, but he always would do anything I asked him—I hope your husband over him in half as strong of dear girl—and I got enough hair in time, naturally curled hair, too."

The Artless Kimono.

The most artless little room given to no other than the kimono, so dear to the Japanese maiden's heart—what difference if some do say it's the height of art? Of course, the tall, angular maiden must first shy of it, which is the reason the "shly" little Yuna and Pitti Sings will do it with all the more glee. We all like something which is our very own, and the construction of which amounts to a "hands off" placard to everybody else. Of course, it's nice to have a rich, silk embroidered kimono, but if that's out of the question, a gay little cotton affair, with cheerful landscapes and thrilling marines avorting indifferently over its surface, may be had for a modest sum of a dollar and a half. For a bit more one may indulge in a cotton crepe of soft gray, over which a party of fans and pink oyster shells are making merry.

The Latest Bustle.

There's a latest bustle, in these little adjuncts to our toilet which humorists have even encouraged us to believe were made of newspapers, are blooming out just things of beauty—let us hope of them for ever. Instead of consisting of tubular folds, boasting a "rat" appendage, the down-to-date bustle is covered with three little ruffles, each edged with lace. This extra outlay pays through. Instead of a weird resemblance to a strayed anatomy this new-fangled bustle reposing on a chair might be taken for a bit of fancy work or a doll's dress.

The Daintiest Dressing Case.