

OREGON'S LABOR LAWS.

As the great industries of Oregon develop, and employ an increased number of workmen, the need of extended and improved labor laws becomes more and more apparent.

The mining industry alone warrants the enactment of a bureau of labor, with mine inspector, mining regulations, laws on ventilation, signals, hours of labor and other vital subjects connected with this progressive science, included in its provisions.

Railroad labor laws are almost unknown on Oregon's statute books, yet it is one of the most prosperous industries in the state.

The old common law rule on fellow servants, handed down from English courts, slightly revised in this country in 1841, is now in force in this state.

It is one of the happiest conditions known to the community, in which the common people, the hard-handed, slow-moving, conservative masses, are found thinking upon and discussing the vital questions of government.

For example: A Japanese section hand, who arrived six months ago from his native land, secures a position in the track department of a railway company.

He is instructed by the foreman in all the duties of his work, among which is that of flagging trains.

The train is coming down the grade fifty miles per hour. The passengers and employes are at the mercy of this one Japanese section man, and if he misunderstands his instructions or makes the slightest mistake in giving that train warning, it is very easy to imagine the consequences.

Yet if the employes on this train are injured by the carelessness of the section man they cannot recover damages, for he is a "fellow servant" with them.

This is a situation that should be remedied by the present legislature. The public is interested in the matter as deeply as the employe.

The first is a general law covering county seat removals and county division.

The second is the enactment of a general city charter law, taking the local fights out of the legislature.

To be plain, the legislature should serve notice to the effect that all dirty linen belonging to cities and counties will hereafter be washed on their respective backs.

No less than a dozen city charters (precious documents) are now being "made over" in the legislative "tailor shop."

Will not the twenty-second legislative assembly remove these two obstacles, that the next session may not be compelled to stumble over them?

Let local matters be settled at home. Allow the paid representatives of the people to spend their time in the people's service.

This criticism is unjust, in the extreme. In this nation, state and city, government was not instituted, nor is it maintained for the benefit of any one class.

The laboring men of this city are amenable to its laws, subject to its regulations and are a part of its body politic. They are entitled to the same consideration, man for man, that every other class receives.

NEW IRRIGATION LAWS.

The bill changing some of the provisions of the arid land law should meet with the hearty approval of the legislature.

This criticism tends to make the fight more acrid. Instead of uniting the people for a "long pull, all together," it breeds a determination on the part of many, to triumph over the opposition, no matter what the cost.

But the workmen must remember that they can not act as a tool for others who may have a mercenary motive in agitating the change, and still retain the respect of the people.

Their right to consideration ceases when they surrender themselves to the hands of any agency that seeks self-gratification.

It is one of the happiest conditions known to the community, in which the common people, the hard-handed, slow-moving, conservative masses, are found thinking upon and discussing the vital questions of government.

For example: A Japanese section hand, who arrived six months ago from his native land, secures a position in the track department of a railway company.

He is instructed by the foreman in all the duties of his work, among which is that of flagging trains.

The train is coming down the grade fifty miles per hour. The passengers and employes are at the mercy of this one Japanese section man, and if he misunderstands his instructions or makes the slightest mistake in giving that train warning, it is very easy to imagine the consequences.

Yet if the employes on this train are injured by the carelessness of the section man they cannot recover damages, for he is a "fellow servant" with them.

This is a situation that should be remedied by the present legislature. The public is interested in the matter as deeply as the employe.

The first is a general law covering county seat removals and county division.

The second is the enactment of a general city charter law, taking the local fights out of the legislature.

To be plain, the legislature should serve notice to the effect that all dirty linen belonging to cities and counties will hereafter be washed on their respective backs.

No less than a dozen city charters (precious documents) are now being "made over" in the legislative "tailor shop."

Will not the twenty-second legislative assembly remove these two obstacles, that the next session may not be compelled to stumble over them?

Let local matters be settled at home. Allow the paid representatives of the people to spend their time in the people's service.

This criticism is unjust, in the extreme. In this nation, state and city, government was not instituted, nor is it maintained for the benefit of any one class.

The laboring men of this city are amenable to its laws, subject to its regulations and are a part of its body politic. They are entitled to the same consideration, man for man, that every other class receives.

THE CLERKSHIP SCANDAL.

Under the law as passed in 1899 the senate and house of representatives have clerks, two sergeants at arms, two door keepers, and six pages, at a total cost per day, as provided in said law, of \$294, or \$11,660 for the 40 day session.

Many men who have had practical experience in the legislature claim that this force of clerks and officers is too large; that it can be decreased 25 per cent, and still have ample clerks to efficiently do all the work of both houses.

Another wise provision that is included in the amendments is one to make the payments for the land, payable in ten annual installments, instead of in one payment, as at present; another proposes to make actual residence and cultivation of the irrigated land, the first requirement for securing title.

The republican press of Eastern Oregon has tears in its voice when it speaks of the poor prospects of this grand total of \$22,560. If such of said additional clerks were paid the larger fee of \$5 per day, it will amount in the aggregate to \$270 additional per day, or \$10,800 for the 40 day session, a grand total of \$33,360.

When it is taken into consideration that the law as it now stands provides for 25 per cent more clerks than are necessary, this addition of \$5 per day, or \$10,800 for the 40 days, or a grand total of \$29,700 for clerk hire, is a waste of money.

Under its new editorial management the Walla Walla Union shows a broad sympathy for the poor and the oppressed, and abhorrence for injustice and tyranny.

What specific law has ever been put on the statute books that made it easier for you to make a living? That increased the wages you received? That lightened your burden of life? If no laws can do this, what use are laws? The capitalists have made millions by reason of laws they have enacted.

It may be that Chicago and Detroit will be so accustomed to dealing in municipal coal when the famine ends, that they will not care to give up the good old custom, and the country will be gladdened continuously by the municipal coal cart, to the discomfort of the trust.

Five votes in sixty in the house against the fair appropriation bill is a record to be proud of. Yet, it should have been unanimous.

And so one ever described the bursting of a Kansas storm as John J. Ingalls has done. He pictures first the long succession of dazzling summer days, days without cloud and nights without dew, days when the effulgent sun floods the dome with fierce and blinding radiance, days of glittering leaves and burnished blades or serried ranks of corn, days when the transparent air, purified by the earth's early exhalation and alloy, revealing a remoter horizon and a profounder sky, and then he describes the crash as if the mersers of the earth had fallen. The wind, hitherto cooled, leaps from its ambush and rushes the earth with scourges of rain. The broken clatters of the clouds can hold no water, and rivers run in the atmosphere. Dry ravines become turbid torrents, bearing cargoes of rubbish on their swift descent.

Dr. Felix Adler, in an address in Carnegie Hall Sunday on "Democratic Tendencies in American Life," said, in regard to Professor Jenk's recommendation for the introduction of coolie labor in America's Philippine possessions.

"My contention is that this proposition is to establish human slavery 40 years after we went through war and human bloodshed to banish this evil from our nation forever. The coolie contract is no contract. The essence of a contract is the fact that it can be broken. The coolie must labor whether he will or not. I call this qualified slavery."

When we have the example of the happenings which have occurred in the Philippines at the very moment when the eyes of the world have been turned in that direction, what shall we expect with our coolie slaves when public attention has been diverted in another channel? Will the cries of those yellow slaves be heard across 8000 miles of water then?

"I found my hopes for a new and better country on the passing of this blinding storm of materialism and the recognition by humanity of the inequality of man and the cultivation of social tendencies."

As shown by the report of the Interstate commerce commission for 1900, the New Jersey roads pay \$27.87 per mile, and the roads in Washing-

GENERAL NEWS.

Germany's tallest soldier is a non-commissioned officer, 6 feet 8 inches in height.

Electric railroads are rapidly displacing the old-fashioned diligences in Switzerland.

The number of striking workmen in the United States has increased to 19,000. It is expected that the employers will be obliged to capitulate.

Rev. C. L. Stewart, chaplain and professor of philosophy of Lehigh University, was Tuesday elected member of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

Australia could do with 300,000 British wives, Canada with 50,000 and the Cape with 30,000. There are said to be 1,000,000 too many women in the British Isles.

Abraham S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York, and for many years representative in congress, died at 6 o'clock Monday morning in his 81st year, having been critically ill for 10 days.

A true bill at Chicago was returned against 45 coal dealers and retailers charging a conspiracy act. The indictment names both corporations and individuals doing business in Illinois and Indiana. Bail was fixed at \$1500.

The American Federation of Labor will begin a campaign in favor of the eight hour laws and the bill making child labor a day's work on government contracts. It will investigate the charges of inhumanity to Porto Rico by the laborers.

The latest trust to be formed is the United States Lead Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The company will merge the concerns at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago into the present national lead company.

The penalty upon the Hottentots for widows who marry again is the same as that which is levied upon a widow who marries, a widow must out of the joint of a finger and present it to her new husband on the wedding day.

A lawyer in Canton, O., has brought suit against a local barber for \$200 damages, alleging that his hair was cut in a most flatteringly manner in his shop, making him an object of ridicule among his acquaintances generally.

The Spanish minister of marine began action Tuesday in Edinburgh, Scotland, to recover \$175,000 from the Clydebank Engineering & Shipbuilding Company, because of the company's failure to deliver in contract time four torpedo-boat destroyers which had been intended for use during the Spanish-American war.

Advices from Guaymas, Mexico, state that orders have been received at Mazatlan by the federal authorities to burn the shipyard which was erected there a few years ago, because of the destruction of the ship yard is only part of a program of desperate measures to be taken to get rid of the dread bubonic plague.

Thoroughbreds that originally cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000, were sacrificed at public auction Monday at the Occidental Horse Exchange, 1212 Broadway, New York.

Montana, like Eastern Oregon, paid good bounties for the killing of the sleuthlike coyote at the behest of sheepowners, who lost a few muttons and their skins as a result of coyotes. Now it is found out that with the coyote almost exterminated the pestiferous Jackrabbit has increased to the extent that they eat all the vegetation in sight, starting the sheep out. The coyote was man's best friend, but he did not know it. He almost lived off Jackrabbits, a cheap and then being but incidental to his diet—Eugene Guard.

Lincoln the Pioneer Suffragist. Abraham Lincoln was the pioneer advocate of woman's ballot among the public men of America. Twelve years before the first equal rights convention was held, in a letter to the electors of Sangamon county, dated June 13, 1836, and printed in the Sangamon County Journal, published at New Salem, Ill., Lincoln wrote: "I go for all sharing the privilege of the government who assist in bearing its burdens; consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females."

Wanted, Two Witnesses. In Wyoming, two women have had the full ballot for 34 years. For the last 15 years, the advocates of equal suffrage have had a standing challenge, inviting its opponents to find two respectable men in all Wyoming who assert over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results whatever. The opponents have thus far failed to respond. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The men who have had the longest experience of equal suffrage are the best pleased with it—Progress.

Oldest Postmaster. The oldest postmaster was Elias Lebach, of Lehigh, Berks county, Pa., a republican, who resigned in April, after serving continuously since 1853, thus refuting the old adage that "soffholders die and never resign." The youngest high school graduate was James Mansfield Cleary, of Chicago, aged 15.

THE RIGHTS OF THE MASSES.

There is a disposition on the part of the many to criticize the petitions for a change in the charter, for the reason that the greater part of the signers are poor men, workmen, day laborers.

This criticism is unjust, in the extreme. In this nation, state and city, government was not instituted, nor is it maintained for the benefit of any one class.

The laboring men of this city are amenable to its laws, subject to its regulations and are a part of its body politic. They are entitled to the same consideration, man for man, that every other class receives.

Property is not citizenship. The right of franchise is not contained in a file of tax receipts. The workingman of Pendleton, if he is moral and honest, stands just as high in the eyes of the law and government, as any one of the other classes that go to make up the population.

This criticism tends to make the fight more acrid. Instead of uniting the people for a "long pull, all together," it breeds a determination on the part of many, to triumph over the opposition, no matter what the cost.

But the workmen must remember that they can not act as a tool for others who may have a mercenary motive in agitating the change, and still retain the respect of the people.

Their right to consideration ceases when they surrender themselves to the hands of any agency that seeks self-gratification.

It is one of the happiest conditions known to the community, in which the common people, the hard-handed, slow-moving, conservative masses, are found thinking upon and discussing the vital questions of government.

For example: A Japanese section hand, who arrived six months ago from his native land, secures a position in the track department of a railway company.

He is instructed by the foreman in all the duties of his work, among which is that of flagging trains.

The train is coming down the grade fifty miles per hour. The passengers and employes are at the mercy of this one Japanese section man, and if he misunderstands his instructions or makes the slightest mistake in giving that train warning, it is very easy to imagine the consequences.

Yet if the employes on this train are injured by the carelessness of the section man they cannot recover damages, for he is a "fellow servant" with them.

This is a situation that should be remedied by the present legislature. The public is interested in the matter as deeply as the employe.

The first is a general law covering county seat removals and county division.

The second is the enactment of a general city charter law, taking the local fights out of the legislature.

To be plain, the legislature should serve notice to the effect that all dirty linen belonging to cities and counties will hereafter be washed on their respective backs.

No less than a dozen city charters (precious documents) are now being "made over" in the legislative "tailor shop."

Will not the twenty-second legislative assembly remove these two obstacles, that the next session may not be compelled to stumble over them?

RELIEF OF SETTLERS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE GRANT TO THE DALLES MILITARY ROAD, IN SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON.

Mrs. Kate Grubb, of Roseburg, is being sued by the administrator of her father's estate, for \$10,000 in gold which she found buried at a stake, described to her by her father before his death. The administrator claims the gold has no right to the funds until the estate is settled, and Mrs. Grubb claims the money is a gift.

Of the three Corvallis boys arrested at Oregon City, Stewart is out on bail, Thomas Cameron pleaded guilty to a charge of assisting Lyons and Keady to escape jail, and was sentenced to 40 days. Keady was committed to serve out the remainder of his unexpired sentence.

Work will be begun in the spring upon a new irrigation ditch extending from the Tucuman River to irrigate the Tucuman valley, in Garfield and Columbia counties, Washington. The enterprise has recently been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, the head office being located in Spokane.

Senator Perkins has introduced the amendment to the military appropriation bill which is intended to solve the transport problem. It provides for the charter of transports for five years to the highest bidder and for contracts for the transportation of troops and supplies to and from the Philippines for the same period.

A special from Aberdeen, Wash., said that trouble which has been brewing between union and nonunion sailors culminated in a collision of forces Saturday night and that five non-union men were severely wounded. There were five different scuffles between the men, the police being unable to control the situation.

Five Chinese were shot, two fatally, Sunday night in a Tong war in Chinatown, San Francisco. There were three successive shooting affrays, the latter two being in retaliation for the first, which took place in a gambling den. In the first affray the intended victim was shot through the body and two bystanders were struck by bullets, but not seriously injured.

A special from Livingston, Mont., says a disastrous head on collision occurred on the mountain grade just west of that city Sunday, when two of the largest engines of the Northern Pacific came together with terrible force. The crews of both engines jumped and, with the exception of being badly bruised, are not injured. The two engines were completely demolished.

After the Chinese Manner. "No," said the referee, as one of the pugilists went down before a solar plexus blow, "I don't believe there will be another boxer springing right away."—Brooklyn Eagle.

What Shall We Have for Dessert? This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O.

Going out of BUSINESS. All sewing machines in stock to be disposed of at cost. Come early and select a bargain.

WITHEE 311 COURT STREET.

FOR SALE. FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTIES. Six room dwelling house and two lots with pretty shaded lawn, on prominent corner of court street, \$2500.

BUY NOW. E. D. BOYD, III Court Street.

The Big GROCERY In a Small Room. Best apples in the market, only 50c and 75c per box.

D. KEMLER & SON. Alta Street, Opposite Savings Bank.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS. THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles. Fine, Medium and Broad Points. Sold by all Stationers.

W. J. CLARKE & CO., COURT STREET. Solid Comfort. Is enjoyed when your home is heated by one of the Acorn stoves.

Public Sale. Thursday, January 29, 1903. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, At the Old Himebaugh Place on South Cold Spring.

..CLEARANCE PRICES..

This week is to be one of Big Bargains at our store. Spring goods are soon coming in and we want room. Help us make room and at the same time supply your wardrobe with clothing at little more than half price.

All Men's Suits and Overcoats at Special Reduction of 20 per cent. Boys' Suits and Overcoats, Special Reduction of 20 per cent. Ladies' Woolen Waists, Special Reduction of 20 per cent. Ladies' Skirts of all kinds, Special Reduction of 20 per cent.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY... Outing Flannel 7c grade at 5c. Outing Flannel 10c and 11c grades at 9c. Cotton toweling 10 yds for 30c. Colico, 10 yds to one person, 3c per yd. Muslin 10 yds to one person, 3c per yd. Heavy dress goods, 1.20 values at 85c.

THE FAIR THE PLACE TO SAVE MONEY.

MANHOOD RESTORED. The greatest discovery of the century. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Restores the blood, builds up the system, and cures all ailments of the blood.

Public Sale. Thursday, January 29, 1903. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, At the Old Himebaugh Place on South Cold Spring.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.

Public Sale. Tuesday, Jan. 27, '03. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: 8 head of work horses, 1 2-year-old colt, 3 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, 70 full-blood Plymouth Rock chickens, 1 gang plow, 2 cultivators, 1 harrow, 4 sets of harness, 3 wagons, 1 hack, about 20 tons of hay, 12 cords of wood, household goods and tools too numerous to mention.