

OREGON LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS IN BREVITY

The following are some of the more important measures passed by both houses of the legislature at the session just ended:

- H. B. 102, McCue—Requiring school districts to report to state superintendent within 15 days after annual school meeting and to hold at least four months of school to be entitled to share of apportionment.
- H. B. 123, Jones of Clackamas—Extending provisions of Initiative and referendum to cities, counties and districts.
- H. B. 142, Gray—Creating commission for A. R. Burbank trust fund for an orphan's home.
- H. B. 143, Gray—Extending closed season for Chinese pheasants.
- H. B. 156, McCue—To license salmon cannerymen.
- H. B. 161, Newell—Increasing appropriation state library commission to \$6,000 per annum.
- H. B. 167, Beveridge—Allowing county clerks to register electors other than in his office and substituting card system for register.
- H. B. 176, Barrett of Washington—Allowing attorneys ten days in which to file bills of exceptions.
- H. B. 181, Barrett of Umatilla—Permitting sale of firearms and ammunition to Indians.
- H. B. 186, Brown—Invalidating wills of unmarried persons subsequent to their marriage.
- H. B. 199, Barrett of Washington—Providing for construction of county roads on county division lines.
- H. B. 208, Campbell—Providing an eight-hour day for employes at state penitentiary and laborers and mechanics employed by state and county.
- H. B. 217, Farrell—Regulating stretching of wires over railroad right of way.
- H. B. —, Barrett of Washington—To prevent employers requiring employes to board and trade at specified places.
- H. B. 221, Freeman—Requiring judgment debtors to make oath as to possession of property they claim.
- H. B. 231, Washburne—Authorizing the transfer by a sane spouse of property acquired during disability of insane spouse.
- H. B. 241, Freeman—Compulsory pass law.
- H. B. 345, Vawter—Deputy fish warden for Southern Oregon at \$1,000 per annum.
- H. B. 363, Bayer—To prevent solicitation by attorneys of damage suits for personal injuries.
- H. B. 337, ways and means committee—Appropriating \$20,000 for payment of interest on certificates issued by state.
- H. B. 380, Dobbin—For assessment of transient livestock and division of tax between interested counties.
- H. B. 382, Reynolds—Prohibiting sale of liquor within two miles of an Indian school.
- H. B. 384, Knowles—Permitting county courts to levy tax for scalp counties.
- H. B. 385, Burns—Regulating manufacture and sale of foods and drinks.
- H. B. 389, Burns—Requiring state food and dairy commissioner to publish monthly bulletin.
- H. B. 394, Northup—Regulating life insurance companies.
- H. B. 403, Campbell—Increasing salary of labor commissioner to \$2,000 per annum.
- H. B. 412, Jackson and Pike—Making a year's residence in state necessary to admission to Soldiers' home at Roseburg.
- H. B. 414, committee on Soldiers' home—Increasing appropriation to \$15,000.
- H. B. 415, Soldiers' home committee—Increasing salary of commandant at home to \$1,000 per annum.
- H. B. 420, ways and means committee—Appropriating \$20,000 for new buildings at State Fair grounds.
- H. B. 245, Chapin—Requiring partnerships to reveal parties in interest.
- H. B. 249, Dye—Authorizing establishment of high school districts by contiguous school districts.
- H. B. 250, Davey—Providing for permanent record of election returns in each county.
- H. B. 251, Davey—Allowing vacation of street or alley in unincorporated towns on petition of owners of abutting property only.
- H. B. 254, Davey—Placing state printer on flat salary of \$4,000 per annum beginning in 1911.
- H. B. 270, Vawter—Increasing fees for admission to the bar.
- H. B. 271, Freeman—Making dogs personal property.
- H. B. 279, Barrett of Umatilla—Appropriating \$10,000 for operation of portage road at The Dalles.
- H. B. 297, Farrell—Extending limit on female labor to mercantile houses.
- H. B. 302, Freeman—Abolishing fees paid district attorneys in divorce cases.
- H. B. 304, Dobbin—Creating Tenth judicial district.
- H. B. 317, Pike—Creating Twelfth judicial district.
- H. B. 324, Connell—Revising and compiling state land laws.
- H. B. 325, Newell—Abolishing \$1 road poll tax.
- H. B. 334, Reynolds—Increasing salaries of superintendent and assistant physicians at state insane asylum.

Surveying in Harney.

The Oregon Short Line has five surveying parties in the field in this county locating the route of the Oregon Eastern, from Ontario to Natron. The road is mostly located up Malheur river to Crane Creek gap, and there is one party looking up a route through the Malheur pass and around the south side of Malheur lake. There is not much saved in mileage by going on the south side of the lake, but it is claimed that a better grade can be had.

H. B. 338, Freeman—Authorizing sheriffs to replace lost tax deeds.
H. B. 344, Perkins—Allowing county fruit inspectors actual traveling expenses.
Among the more important bills which were vetoed by the governor are: The appropriation bill for Drain and Monmouth schools. This action was taken on the ground that each school should have been provided for by an independent bill, and the governor also contends that the people do not want four normals.
Senator Kays' bill providing for garnishment of wages of public employes—Johnson's road bill.
Representative Perkins' bill permitting orchardists to kill birds which destroy crops.
The measure by Beach providing for voting machines.
By Hodson, changing irrigation law. Creating the office of cheese, dairy and creamery inspector.
Jackson's bill changing fishing laws. Johnson's bill regarding inspection of stock food.
Chapin's bill prohibiting partnerships under assumed names.
All bills creating new district agricultural societies or increasing appropriations for fairs.

GATHERING DATA ON CARS.

Commissioner Campbell to Ask Shippers for Many Details.
Salem—One of the important undertakings of the Oregon Railroad commission is the collection of accurate information regarding the shipment of produce in carload lots. Commissioner Campbell is now arranging with the lumber companies to have them report to the commission every application for car, the number and kind, the date of application, and the date the cars were furnished; the date loaded, started from the shipping point and the destination. The commission will also arrange to learn when the cars reach the consignees and when they are unloaded. Information will be gathered also concerning shipments of other products than lumber. The purpose is to place in the hands of the commission figures which will enable it to act intelligently upon controversies that are likely to arise in the future. The reports will show to what extent the car shortage is due to scarcity of equipment, delay in loading, delay in shipping and delay in unloading.

Stockholders Must Pay Up.

Medford—Stockholders in the Medford & Center Lake railway will be served with legal notices to pay for or relinquish possession of large blocks of stock held by them for which the books show they have paid nothing. The demand has created a sensation, as a number of wealthy citizens who have figured in the directorate of the defunct company will have to pay up or release their stock to the receiver. The demand has been made by the receiver, who is endeavoring to squeeze the water out of the "controlling interest" stock.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 70c; bluestem, 72c; valley, 70c, red, 68c.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$29; gray, \$28.50.
Barley—Feed, \$22.50 per ton; brewing, \$23; rolled, \$23.50@24.50.
Rye—\$1.45@1.50 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, \$24.50; cracked, \$22.50 per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$14@15 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17@18; clover, \$9; cheat, \$9; grain hay, \$9@10; alfalfa, \$14.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 32½@35c per pound.
Butter Fat—First grade cream, 33½c per pound; second grade cream, 2c less per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 17@17½c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13½@14c; spring fryers and broilers, 20@22½c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 15@16c; turkeys, live, 13@15c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18½@20c; geese, live, 8c; ducks, 16@18c.
Apples—Common, 75c@1.25 per box; choice, \$1.50@2.50.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horse radish, 7c; 8c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3½c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per dozen; celery, \$3.75 per crate; sprouts, 9c per pound; rhubarb, 11c per pound; asparagus, 12½@15c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 90c@1 per hundred.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1.35; No. 1 choice, \$1@1.25; common, 75c@1.
Veal—Dressed, 5½@9c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 2½@3½c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5½@6½c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8½c per pound; ordinary, 6@7c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@6½c per pound.
Hops—8½@11c per pound, according to quality.
Wool—East-tern Oregon average best, 13@18c, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@23c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 27@30c per pound.

May Invoke Referendum on U of O.
Salem—That a movement is on foot looking to invoking the referendum on the appropriation of \$250,000 for the State university's improvement is evidenced by the adoption of a resolution by the Linn County Business Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, received by the governor, which reflects the attitude of the State grange in that direction. The resolution has as its inspiration that the manner of expenditure is not sufficiently outlined.

ARCHIE SUFFERS RELAPSE.

Third Son of President Seriously Ill With Diphtheria.
Washington, March 8.—Archie Roosevelt, the president's third son, who has been suffering from diphtheria since last Friday, had a turn for the worse yesterday, and last night, though he had rallied somewhat, his condition is serious.
Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, in response to a telegram from the president, arrived in Washington at 9 o'clock and took charge of the case. Doctors Rixey, Kennedy and Bradstreet were holding a consultation when Dr. Lambert arrived at the White House. Just previous to his coming, further anti-toxin was injected into the patient.
Washington, March 8.—At 1:30 a. m. word from Dr. Lambert, who was at the sick boy's bedside, says that he is still in a serious condition. There has been no change.

Washington, March 8.—A message from the White House at 3 a. m. to the house of Congressman Nicholas Longworth says that, while Archie was resting easy, his condition was still critical. The message bore Dr. Lambert's signature.

TIED UP BY LEGAL POINTS.

Iroquois Theater Trial Blocked From Reaching Jury.
Danville, Ill., March 8.—The trial of Will J. Davis, charged with manslaughter on account of the fire in the Iroquois theater in Chicago in 1903, is now at a standstill so far as evidence is concerned and promises to be tied up in the courts indefinitely on legal points.
When these points have been passed to the court, more of vital importance will be submitted. The defense offers to admit the facts. The prosecution denies its right to do so.
Counsel representing the state said it would be shown that the theater was incomplete when opened and unfinished at the time of the fire, and that Mr. Davis knowingly violated the ordinance relating to safety in public playhouses. The defense moved that the prosecution be required to introduce the ordinance in question, the theory being that, should the court hold the ordinance invalid, there would have been no law for Davis to violate.
The court set Friday for hearing the argument.

JAPANESE SPIES'ABOUND.

Military Engineer Dies in Mexico—Hundreds Smuggled In.
Guadalajara, Mex., March 8.—One of the Japanese who deserted the construction camps of the Mexican Central railroad died a few days ago at the Santo Domingo mine, of the Ampara Mining company, in the Etzian district, of this state. His papers were turned over to the general manager of the company and it was found he was a military engineer in the employ of the Japanese government. Before his death the Japanese engineer stated that he was on his way to the United States.
Of the 1,400 Japanese landed in the last three months for work on the Mexican Central, only 250 remain. The others deserted and many of them are now in the United States.
One of the interpreters of the Japanese workmen was correspondent of one of the leading Tokio newspapers during the war with Russia. Another is the son of a high government official in Tokio.

May Not See Canal After All.

New York, March 8.—Speaker Cannon and the other members of the congressional party which sailed a few days ago on the Hamburg-American steamship Blucher, may not be permitted to visit Colon, according to information received here today. The party had planned to stop at Colon on the homeward trip and inspect the canal work. Today the news came that the Panama government has established a quarantine against Venezuelan ports because of a reported outbreak of yellow fever at La Guayma. The Blucher is scheduled to call at La Guayma and also at Puerto Cabello.

Ursuline Nuns are Fined.

Nantes, France, March 8.—A police court judge today inflicted fines of \$3.20 upon each of 27 Ursuline nuns and a fine of \$5 upon the mother superior for persistently refusing to quit their convent in compliance with the law dispersing religious communities. The defendants pleaded that both the grounds and the buildings themselves belonged to the order, which had been authorized to carry on educational work. The prosecution, while not contesting this argument, insisted upon obedience to the act of congregations.

Sorry Ship Subsidy Failed.

Buenos Ayres, March 8.—General disappointment is expressed in commercial and official circles over the failure of the American congress to adopt the bill providing subsidies for commerce trading between the United States and South America. In this connection much sympathy is expressed for Secretary Root, whose efforts to strengthen the commercial and friendly relations between the two Americas are highly appreciated by the public.

Removal Bill is Signed.

Sacramento, Cal., March 8.—Governor Gillett this morning signed the capital removal bill. Sacramento thus loses the seat of government of California, which goes to Berkeley. Governor Gillett was expected to veto the measure. Sacramento is much aroused.

BULLETINS ARE REASSURING

Scn of President Fights for Mastery of Disease.

Physicians, After Conference, Say His Condition is Encouraging—Notwithstanding the Serious Condition of His Son, Roosevelt Attends to Business as Usual.

Washington, March 9.—Archie Roosevelt rested well last night and the attending physicians are hopeful of his recovery. Dr. Alexander Lambert, who was summoned from New York to take charge of the case, has informed the president that, while the patient's condition is encouraging, he is not yet out of danger.

A consultation was held at the White House. It was attended by Dr. Lambert, Surgeon General Rixey and Assistant Surgeons Kirby, Braisted and J. C. Pryor, of the navy. At 10:30 Dr. Lambert gave out this bulletin:

"The patient is resting comfortably. No complication has developed since Thursday, and his condition is as good as could be expected at this stage of the disease."

An earlier bulletin issued by Secretary Loeb also was of a reassuring nature.

It was stated at the White House that Dr. Lambert will not leave Washington until he is satisfied that Archie is out of danger.

Notwithstanding the serious condition of his son the president was in his office yesterday morning, and the usual Friday cabinet meeting was held.

HARRIMAN TO HELP HILL.

Suggestion of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane.

Washington, March 9.—Lumbermen in the Puget Sound region have complained to the Interstate Commerce commission that they have been unable since January 20 to obtain transportation of their products to Eastern points because of the stated inability of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads to handle the traffic. Commissioner Lane, of the Interstate Commerce commission, has received letters from lumbermen west of the Cascade mountains, saying that it is impossible for them to get their products to Missouri river points and asking whether the commission cannot afford some relief.

Mr. Lane has suggested that they can make a formal complaint to the commission, requesting it to grant them a through route from the Puget Sound region via Portland, Or., over the Northern Pacific railroad and thence via the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific to Missouri river points.
The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific admit that they cannot carry more than one-third of the lumber that is offered, but heretofore they have refused to permit the Oregon Short Line or the Union Pacific to make a through route or a joint rate with them. It is expected that the lumbermen will act on the suggestion of Mr. Lane.

WILL RAISE COMMODITY RATES.

Western Railroad Men to Agree on General Advance.

Chicago, March 9.—Following the example of Eastern railroads, Western lines are preparing to make increases in freight rates by changes in the commodities. A call has been issued for a special meeting of the Western trunk line committee, to be held Monday, and it is said the purpose is to consider the advisability of changing commodity rates.

There is declared to be no doubt that the traffic men are preparing to make over the commodity rates wherever it is thought possible to do so. As these are always much lower than the class rates and are created for the purpose of granting concessions, their abolition necessarily raises the tariffs.

Will Build No More Ships.

New York, March 9.—If the Great Northern steamer Dakota is lost, as now seems almost certain, J. J. Hill will not replace the vessel. He said today that he did not expect to build any more ships under the American flag, and that, so far as the traffic which the Great Northern Steamship company would lose because of the loss of the Dakota was concerned, the Japanese lines would be compelled to care for it. It was to give impetus to the trade with the Orient that Mr. Hill built the ships Dakota and Minnesota.

Consternation in Hawaii.

London, March 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Telegraph says that, as the result of much inquiry, he can confirm all the accounts given by the Havana Diario de la Marina of the alleged bribery of the United States senate to declare war on Spain. He asserts that official proofs of the story are now in the national archives at Havana, and he says further that the amounts paid to the intermediaries in the plot was at least \$6,000,000.

Raise Freight Rates on Coal.

Chicago, March 9.—The coal carrying roads of Illinois have decided to increase their rates 10 cents a ton on all coal mined in this state and in Indiana and brought to Chicago for use. The increased rates will take effect April 1.

BIG AID TO TIMBER BARONS.

President's Proclamation Bonanza for Weyerhaeuser Syndicate.

Seattle, Wash., March 6.—In the belief that to create more forest reserves in the state of Washington would be to prevent timber on the public domain from falling into the hands of the timber and lumber barons of the country, President Roosevelt signed a proclamation adding 4,291,000 acres of timber land to the reserves already created in the state. By so doing, however, the president gave to the Weyerhaeuser Timber company and to other rich corporations absolutely undisputed sovereignty over some of the richest and most valuable lands in the state. That the president was uninformed when he made what is undoubtedly one of his most remarkable orders is shown by the fact that he has placed in the hands of the timber barons a power they never dreamed of having.

The Weyerhaeuser and other big timber land owning corporations either now have the ownership of all the lands surrounding the reserves just created, or will soon have them. Under such circumstances, the timber baron could log off up to the reserves, constructing railroads which would be paid for out of the profits of the lower country.

Under the forest reserve act the government can sell timber to those who wish to buy and who have the price. The small logger, owning no timber lands reaching to the reserves and without means of transportation of any kind, will be absolutely and effectually barred from bidding for the government timber. Only the timber baron and the logging magnate could apply to purchase.

LIKE HIS PREDECESSORS.

Senators Defend Hermann—Fulton and Meldrum Testify.

Washington, March 6.—It developed in the trial of Binger Hermann yesterday that government officials make a practice of keeping private letter press copybooks and that they have all used their discretion as to what should and what should not go into their private books. It was shown that it has likewise been discretionary with officials to take their private books with them upon retirement or leave them behind, as they saw fit. Senator Teller, of Colorado, who was secretary of the interior under President Arthur, testified that he copied in his private letter books many letters relating to matters before his department, and, when he retired, he took the books with him and no question was ever raised as to the propriety of his action.

Senator Carter, of Montana, who was land commissioner in President Harrison's time, had more rigid ideas on the subject, and left behind him all his private letter books that contained letters relating to the business of his office.

CORRECT TO THE DOLLAR.

Experts' Count of Money Fails to Account for Missing \$173,000.

Chicago, March 6.—Any possibility that the missing \$173,000 from the local treasury might have been mislaid with the currency on hand was eliminated today, when the four experts from the United States treasury at Washington counted the last of the paper money in the vaults.

"It came out to the dollar," said Subtreasurer Boldenwick. Tomorrow a count of the gold and silver in the vault will be begun.

One of the theories upon which the government authorities have worked industriously is the one that the money was taken from Fitzgerald's cage by some ill-advised practical joker among the eight or nine persons who had access to the department and who is now afraid to confess. It has been learned that on several previous occasions money was taken from Fitzgerald's cage as a jest and returned later, after Fitzgerald had worried sufficiently to satisfy the practical joker.

Honduras Wins Victory.

Teguicigalpa, Honduras, March 6.—The army of Honduras is mobilizing upon the frontier under the personal command of President Bonilla, whose arrival at the front has inspired the troops with enthusiasm for a series of operations against Nicaragua. The first fighting since February 18 occurred the evening of March 3, when General Chamorro, a Nicaraguan leader, who is serving with the Hondurans, attacked and defeated 400 Nicaraguan troops and captured 50 prisoners. The Hondurans loss was small.

Asks Czar to Build Ships in America.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—General Batyanoff, formerly an officer in the navy, is trying to persuade the emperor that Russia should have a squadron in Far Eastern waters at the earliest possible moment, and is recommending that the projected warships be built in the United States and not in Europe. The general declares that the American shipbuilding yards could turn out in two years as many ships as European yards could in five.

People Flee from Moving Mountain.

Naples, March 6.—The mountain in a province of Polenz, above Montemuro, which for two days past has been slipping down into the valley, seems to be moving much more slowly. The flight of the inhabitants, however, continues, fearing a repetition of the terrible earthquake of 1857, in which 300 persons lost their lives.

Sulphur Yellow is Proper Shade.

London, March 6.—According to Draper's Record, sulphur yellow, which already has a vogue in Paris, will be the popular shade this year for both women's frocks and household decorations.

WITHDRAWALS ARE TOO LATE

Opinion of Prominent Timbermen on President's Recent Order.

All of Best Land is Already Taken—Others Defend President's Policy and Say His Action Will Put Stop to Further Speculation in Timber Lands.

Portland, March 7.—Opinions vary as to the probable effect on the timber and lumber industry of the state that will result from the wholesale withdrawal from public entry of the additional 4,051,000 acres that have been added to existing forest reserves by the direction of President Roosevelt. Loggers, timbermen and lumber mill operators, however, are very generally agreed on one important fact, and that is that any proceedings that may now be taken towards protecting the timber lands of the state from further predations of speculators and land thieves will be just about as effective as to place the lock on the stable door after the mare has been stolen, insofar as furnishing protection to the present timber growth of the state is concerned.

"Practically every acre of merchantable timber land not already included within the forest reserves previous to the president's wholesale order was acquired by timber land speculators or private individuals as long as two years ago," said a local timber land dealer.

There is no prospect that the logging and lumbering industries will suffer any serious setback on account of the enlarged forest reserves. Mr. Mann, of the firm of Mann & Montgomery, however, fears that one evil will result to the logging industry. He says it is true individuals are placed on an equal footing with corporations and larger interests in purchasing from the government timber that is located on lands within the reserves, but he says the difficulty will be experienced by the smaller dealer in getting the timber so purchased off of the government land and to market.

"I believe President Roosevelt did exactly right in withdrawing these lands and in doing anything else that will tend to protect the timber interests of the state," said Mr. Poulsen, of the Inman-Poulsen company. "Too much of these lands has already been gobbled up by timber land speculators, and it is time that further speculation along this line was stopped."

"The withdrawal of these timber lands," said John Pearson, of the Western Timber company, "will only hurt the timber speculator, who will be practically put out of business."

WHAT NATION DOES.

Puts Stop to Many Evils States Cannot Control.

New York, March 7.—Senator Beveridge, addressing the Indiana association at a banquet here tonight, made a vigorous defense of a central government as against the doctrine of states rights.

"The states," he said, "could not make internal improvements, so the nation made them; the states could not prevent the scattering of obscene literature, so the nation did it; the states could not suppress lotteries, so the United States did it; the states could not end the poisoning of the people by adulterated food, so the nation is ending it; the states could not compel the sanitation of packing houses, the inspection of meats, so the nation is compelling it; the states could not preserve the country's forests, so the nation is preserving them. "The constitution is our 'ordinance of national life,' and not the articles of our national death. It was meant to free the hands of the American people and not to shackle them. Marshall so interpreted it in the courts; Lincoln so interpreted it in the council chamber; Grant so interpreted it in the battlefield. And today Roosevelt is following in their footsteps and thus obeying the will of the American people."

Little Hope for Dakota.

Yokohama, March 7.—The position of the wreck of the Great Northern liner Dakota, which ran ashore 40 miles from Yokohama, is reported to be unchanged today. It is only possible to approach her in open boats, which makes it useless to attempt salvage operations. The vessel is exposed to both wind and waves, which apparently must soon result in her total abandonment. The passengers today adopted a resolution thanking the Japanese government. The passengers saved some hand baggage.

Salton Sea Damages Track.

Los Angeles, March 7.—Advices at the Southern Pacific's general offices here from the vicinity of the Salton sea state that yesterday's storm produced high waves on the inland sea, causing a portion of the railroad company's tracks to be submerged and entailing some damage. Trains were delayed yesterday, but were moving again today and the damage had been repaired. The storm had entirely subsided and the sea is quiet again.

Light-hour Day for Employes.

Sacramento, March 7.—The assembly this afternoon passed and sent to the governor a bill providing an eight-hour day for conductors and motormen and other employes on street and interurban railways.