The Estacada News

Issued Each Thursday

ESTACADA ..... OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Bailey has won the first round in the Texas inquiry.

The National Manufacturers' association proposes tariff revision in 1909.

An Ohio grand jury has retuned 939 more indictments against Standard Oil men.

The State department doubts the authority of this governmenht to act in the Congo affair.

Two bookkeepers in the Brooklyn navy yard have been arrested for receiving bribes as inspectors.

Benjamin F. Shively, ex-congressman from Indiana, has been mentioned as Democratic candidate for vice president.

Seven persons were injured in a collision between two passenger trains at One Hundred and Twelfth street, Chicago.

Pacific coast insurance underwriters say rates will soon be reduced to what they were before the San Francisco disaster.

The Nebraska Federal court has issued an order to the United States marshal to destroy all fences on government land.

A Rock Island passenger train ran into a freight at Watldron, Mo., killing three trainmen and injuring a number of passengers.

Bryan admits he is a candidate for president.

Radical reforms are promised in the Chinese government.

Seven rioters have been shot in the presence of the populace at Orizaba, Mexico.

The Union Pacific has granted shipping facilities to boycotted Wyoming coal companies.

The Texas legislature is devoting much time to investigating the conduct of Senator Bailey.

The Wells-Fargo Express company is to replace the Pacific Express company on the Union Pacific.

A Chicago man has been acquitted of crime on the ground that he committed it in his sleep. The judge is also a sleep walker.

California will endeavor to shake off the grip of the Standard Oil trust.

Eight men crossed the Columbia river at The Dalles on the ice. It was rather difficult but only one fell in and he was rescued without injury.

Bids have been opened for Panama canal contract. The lowest is lower than the estimate made by the commission and they will probably get the work. Their profit is estimated at $9,450,000.

After standing loyally by Judge James Wickersham, of Alaska, for four years, Presidenht Roosevelt may send some other name to congress for confirmation.

The pope has issued an encyclical denouncing French church laws.

The last horse car line in New York City is to be equipped for electricity.

Thousands of Chinese in the famine district are living on grass and roots.

Congressman Charles Curtis has been nominated for senator by Kansas Republicans.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat — Club. 66@67c; bluestem, 68@69c; valley, 66c; red, 64@65c.

Oats—No. 1 white, $25@26; gray, $24.50@25.

Barley—Feed, $21.50@22 per ton; brewing, $22.50; rolled, $23@24.

Rye—$1.40@1.45 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, $26; cracked, $27 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, $13@14 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, $14@16; clover, $8@8.50; cheat, $7.50@8.50; grain hay, $7.50@8.50; alfalfa, $11.50; vetch hay, $8@8.50.

Butter — Fancy creamery, 30@35c per pound.

Butter Fat—First grade cream, 33½c per pound; second grade cream, 2c less per pound.

Eggs — Oregon ranch, 35c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14½c per pound; mixed chickens, 12@13c; spring, 14@15c; old roosters, 10@11c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 17@17½c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 10@12c; ducks, 14@15c.

Veal—Dressed, 5½@9c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 4@5c; country steers, 5@5½c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8½@9c per pound; ordinary, 6@7c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@8½c per pound.

Fruits — Apples, common to choice, 50@75c per box; choice to fancy, $1@2.50; pears, $1@1.50; cranberries, $11.50@12 per barrel; persimmons, $1.50 per box.

Vegetables — Turnips, 90c@$1 per sack; carrots, 90c@$1 per sack; beets, $1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 9@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; cauliflower, $1.25 per dozen; celery, $3.75@4.25 per crate; onions, 10@12½c per dozen; bell peppers, 8c; pumpkins, 2c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; parsley, 10@15c; squash, 2c per pound.

Onions — Oregon, $1@1.25 per hundred.

Potatoes — Oregon Burbanks, fancy, $1@1.30; common, 75@90c.

Hops—11@13½c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@23c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 26@28c.

STOP SALTON FLOOD.

President Makes Special Recommendation to Congress.

Washington, Jan. 14. — President Roosevelt Saturday sent to congress a special message on the flooding of the Imperial valley in Southern California, in which he severely condemns the methods of the California Development company, which owns the irrigation works, and recommends that the government buy out this company and its subsidiary companies, make a treaty with Mexico to carry water through the territory of that republic and construct great irrigation works to cover the whole lower valley of the Colorado and to permanently control that stream. He estimates the cost at $2,000,000, all of which would be repaid by the settlers in the same way as under the reclamation act.

He begins by describing the situation in the Imperial valley, as already published. He tells how the California Development company dug a canal from the river into the Salton Sink, passing partly through Mexican territory.

He then tells how the river broke its banks and flooded the valley, how the Southern Pacific company advanced money to the development company to repair the break, receiving a majority of stock as security, how the Southern Pacific closed the break last November, but how a sudden rise a month later started the water again into the valley, and says that if the break is not closed before the spring floods in March all the property values in the valley, with 6,000 to 10,000 population, will be wiped out. He says that ultimately the channel in the main stream will be deepened up to and beyond Yuma, destroying the homes and farms there, the great railroad bridge and the government works at Laguna dam. The Southern Pacific, having already spent about $2,000,000 for the protection of its interests, declines further aid to the development company, and has joined the latter company and the settlers in an appeal to the government to construct permanent works to restrain the river.

The president says that if the river is not put back into its natural bed, it will not only do the further damage already mentioned, but will leave in a desert condition 700,000 acres of land as fertile as the Nile valley, capable of producing $100 a year per acre. This area is capable of adding at least 350,000 to the permanent population of California and Arizona, and much of the land will be worth $500 to $1,000 an acre, or a total of $350,000,000 to $700,000,000. He says the Southern Pacific is now repairing levees to keep out the high water due next March, but permanent work is needed. He would refund no money expended prior to November 1, 1906, and would leave the amount to be paid for work done since that date for future consideration.

PACKING TRUST COMPLETE.

All Firms Except One Combined in $500,000,000 Beef Merger.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—That the merger of the beef packing establishments of the country, except Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, which has been predicted for several years, has come to pass, is declared in a morning paper. None of the interests said to be concerned could be reached for confirmation or denial of the report.

It is asserted that the negotiations are completed and that arrangements are now in progress by which territory will be allotted to the several companies interested in the alleged deal, this territory to be considered exclusive for the purposes of trade. The tentative capitalization is placed at $500,000,000.

Louis F. Swift, executive head of Swift & Company, is said to be the accredited head of the combination, and J. Ogden Armour is represented as desirous of retiring from active connection with the packing business as soon as he can arrange his affairs to that end.

Included in the merger are not only the Swifts, Armours and Morrises; but Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Anglo-American Provision company, the Omaha Packing company, the Lipton Packing company, Hammond company, Continental Packing company and Hately Bros. These minor companies are to pass to the National Packing company, and Edward Tilden is to be the executive head of them, according to rumor.

Oppose Government Control.

Imperial, Cal., Jan. 14. — The message of President Roosevelt recommending that the government acquire the rights of the California Development company and take the Imperial valley into the Reclamation service meets the approval of but a small portion of the people of the valley. It is said that whatever mismanagement there may have been in the early days of the California Development company the fact is that more than 100,000 acres are actually under cultivation with an ample water supply.

Prompt Shipments of Livestock.

Washington, Jan. 14.— Senator Culberson introduced a bill Saturday to require common carriers to furnish cars for the shipment of livestock within reasonable time. He stated that some time ago he presented a memorial from the Livestock association of Texas praying for relief from car shortage; that this memorial had gone to the committee on commerce, but as yet no action had been taken. Hansbrough called attention to the necessity of extending the scope of the bill to cover shipments of grain.

Doubles Forest Reserve.

Washington, Jan. 14. — Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has withdrawn 665,600 acres of unalienated public land in Western Colorado from all forms of disposal under the public land laws for an addition to the Uncompahgre forest reserve. The land includes a part of the Uncompahgre plateau and a part of the San Miguel valley. They extend from a point south of Montrose westward to the boundary of Utah. The addition comprises about 800,000 acres.

Stewart Declines Land Office.

Washington, Jan. 14. — Philip B. Stewart, of Colorado, has notified the president that his business engagements are such that he will not be able to accept the position of commissioner of the general land office, to be made vacant by the retirement of Commissioner Richards, March 4.

LEGISLATURES MEET

Senates and Houses Effect Organization in Two States.

ALL THE SESSIONS WERE SHORT

Jones and Falconer Will Handle the Gavels in Washington, and Haines and Davey in Oregon.

Salem, Or., Jan. 15.—Organized by the election on the first ballot in each house of E. W. Haines, of Washington county, for president of the senate, and of Frank Davey, of Marion, for speaker of the house, the Oregon legislature made itself ready yesterday for lawmaking. Committees will be announced Wednesday or Thursday.

Haines was elected over Hodson, of Multnomah, by a vote of 17 to 7, four Democrats, Caldwell, Yamhill; Smith, Umatilla; Hedges, Clackamas, and Mulit, Jackson, joined the 13 supporters of Haines, and Haines voted for Bowerman, one of his followers. Hodson voted for Bailey, and Miller, of Linn, voted for Coshaw, and Coshaw for Smith, of Umatilla.

In the house, Davey received 59 votes and Rothschild, the lone Democrat of that body, who nominated himself, received one, each voting for the other. In the Republican nominating caucus, Davey, had 44 votes, one of his supporters, Reynolds, being absent. and Vawter, 14. There was no contest and the voting was perfunctory, all knowing what the result would be.

Haines was elected at 2:30 o'clock and Davey a few minutes later.

George E. Chamberlain's second inaugural as governor will be held at 1:30 p. m. today. The two houses will meet in joint convention to canvas the vote for governor, and as soon as the vote has been announced the oath of office will be administered by one of the justices of the Supreme court. Governor Chamberlain will then read his message.

There will be no ballot on United States senator until Tuesday, Jan. 22, when the formal election of F. W. Mulkey for the short term and Jonathan Bourne for the long term will take place. It was thought that the election of Mulkey would take place immediately, for the reason that the appointment of Gearin was only "until the next meeting of the legislature," but an investigation shows that even in filling a vacancy the election must be held on the second Tuesday after organization.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 15.—Washington's tenth legislature spent about 60 minutes in organizing yesterday and then took a rest until this morning.

The senate proceedings were out of the ordinary for the most part. Thus Nichols of Seattle nominated Jesse S. Jones of Tacoma for president pro tem, and Jones, a new member here, for the first time was selected by acclamation to a position which heretofore has always gone by seniority. J. Will Lysons was named for secretary, which was a concession to the desires of President Coon, who wanted Lysons chosen again because of his experience as secretary of the past two sessions. W. T. Laube, of Seattle, was nominated for assistant secretary, and Billy Conner for sergeant at arms. Both were elected by unanimous vote.

The house session ended almost as soon as it began. A. J. Falconer was elected speaker by acclamation, Reid of Tacoma making the nomination and Godman of Dayton offering a motion on behalf of the Democrats that it be unanimous. L. O. Meigs of North Yakima for chief clerk and Glenn Cotterill for sergeant at arms were elected by acclamation.

A joint committee of the house and senate called the governor and arranged that the message be read in joint session at 2 o'clock today.

Each house provided for a special committee on employes, the senate limiting the number to 33 and the house to 38, all at salaries based upon ordinary pay, which will cut the gross employes' payroll to less than half of that of last session.

Farmers Raid a Coal Car

Pendleton Jan. 15.—Farmers in the vicinity of Vansycle, a small station on the line of the W. & C. R., in the northern part of this county, raided a carload of coal, left standing on the track there yesterday. The car of fuel was bound for the Potlatch Lumber company, in this city. Vansycle is 30 or 40 miles from wood, and as a consequence the farmers depend upon coal for fuel altogether. This winter they have been compelled to almost do without any and consequently took matters into their own hands.

Changes in State Offices.

Salem, Jan. 15.—Newly elected state officers took charge of their respective departments yesterday. Secretary of State F. W. Benson and State Treasurer G. A. Steel went into possession of their offices and are being assisted by their predecessors until they become thoroughly familiar with their duties. Judge T. G. Hailey retired from the supreme bench. Judge Robert Eakin succeeded him. State Printer W. S. Duniway was ready for business. There were no changes in other state offices, the remainder being re-elected.

Worst Snow Blockade in Years.

North Yakima, Jan. 15.— The snow and ice have so tied up the Northern Pacific between Pasco and the mountains that it takes a freight train from 12 to 24 hours to run from the Columbia river to Ellensburg. All trains coming in here are many hours late. The snow blockade on the mountains is said by railroad men to be the worst in many years. The zero weather still continues and the coal supply is barely equal to the demand.

Ice Blockade Solid.

The Dalles, Jan. 15. — The blockade of ice in the Columbia has become solid almost to Three Mile rapids, and crossing is possible in many places along the city front.

MEET AT ALBANY.

Producers and Shippers Unite in Demanding Legislation.

Albany, Or., Jan. 11.—If any particular point touching on the derelictions or iniquities of the railroads was overlooked at the car shortage meeting in Eugene last month, it was supplied at the Shippers' and Producers' convention held in this city yesterday. The meeting, like its predecessor at Eugene, was held for the purpose of impressing on the members of the legislature the necessity for railroad legislation.

The people are so terribly in earnest and so unanimous in their demands for remedial railroad legislation that practically every other matter to come before the legislature has been lost sight of. The attendance yesterday included a large number of people who were at the Eugene meeting, and if there has been any change in their feeling towards the railroads it has not been in favor of the corporations. Both in the sentiments openly expressed and in private conversation there are plenty of indications that the people are "nursing their wrath to keep it warm" until they can get action at Salem.

At this meeting, as at Eugene, there were none of the "cinch-bill" type of politicians, and but little unreasonable abuse of the railroads. The attendance was made up of people who have been so seriously hurt in a financial way by the car shortage that they are becoming desperate and are prepared to go to most any length to improve conditions. The details or the form to be taken by the proposed legislation have not yet been worked out. As a matter of fact, they are no farther along than when they were at the Eugene meeting, and the Albany convention might not inappropriately be termed a ratification meeting inspired by the Eugene affair.

MOVES TO SEATTLE.

Interstate Commerce Commission to Meet in Sound City.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission into the traffic alliances and other business deals of the railroads controlled by E. H. Harriman, was completed today, so far as Chicago is concerned, and the commission adjourned to meet in Seattle January 21, when the case will be resumed. James H. Hiland, third vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; Julius Kruttschnitt, director in charge of maintenance and operation; E. A. McCormick, assistant traffic director of the Harriman lines, and J. A. Munroe, freight traffic manager of the Union Pacific, testified today.

Testimony showing that the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific had eliminated competition to a certain extent was given by Mr. Hiland and Mr. Kruttschnitt, who admitted that the purchase of rolling stock for both systems was practically under his control. Mr. McCormick was questioned regarding the advertising department of the system. but declared each road had its own bureau of publicity.

After the commission adjourned this afternoon it was said that after the commissioners had concluded their investigation in the West the hearing would be resumed in New York. At that time, Mr. Harriman, William Rockefeller, Standard Oil officials and others, including H. H. Rogers, H. C. Frick and James Stillman, would be called before the commission.

ANNUL TIMBER AND STONE ACT

Senate Committee Proposes to Sell Timber and Keep Land.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate public lands committee today agreed to report favorably the bill to repeal the timber and stone act and substitute therefor a law directing that the government retain title to its remaining timber lands, selling only the timber, at not less than apprised value. As this bill virtually creates forest reserves of all government timber land, the land can never pass to private ownership, and hence can never be taxed.

To compensate for this loss of taxes, Senator Fulton secured the adoption of an amendment to the bill stipulating that 25 per cent of the money derived from timber sales shall be paid to the counteis in which the timber is cut.

Would Pay Senators $8,000

Spokane, Jan. 11. — "Resolved, by the Spokane chamber of commerce, in annual meeting assembled, that we would favor a salary for our United States senators and congressmen, exclusive of traveling expenses, of $8,000 per annum, and would recommend and urge that that sum be fixed at the close of the congress now in session." The above resolution was passed yesterday and transmitted by wire to Speaker Cannon, to be read in open session. All other commercial organizations are asked to take similar action.

Heaviest Rain in Years.

Los Angeles, Jan. 11.—In amount of precipitation, the storm that has drenched Southern California during the past four days is the heaviest in 18 years. The total precipitation is nearly four inches, of which 1.4 has fallen during the past 24 hours. The storm has been severe in its effects north and east of Los Angeles. Landslides south of Santa Barbara had, at last accounts, tied up four or five passenger trains bound for this city. Four or five lives are known to have been lost as an indirect result.

Commission Men in a Rage.

Pittsburg, Jan. 11.— The fifteenth annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants convened here today. President F. E. Wagner, of Chicago, presided, scored the railroads and denounced the express companies, asserting their agents acted as commission men to take away trade from the legitimate trade in secret. In a discussion that ensued, government control of the railroads was raised as the solution of the situation.

Car Shortage Closes Flour Mills.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11.—Because they could not get cars in which to ship their products, the leading flour mills of the city have been forced to close down temporarily. Three hundred men are out of work.

Proposed Oregon Tax Law

(Continued from last week)

(Repealing clause.)

Section 40. That sections 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, and 3054 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, be and the same hereby are repealed: Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall affect the assessment of property upon the basis of ownership and valuation thereof upon the first day of March, 1907, at the hour of 1 o'clock a. m.; but the sections, acts and parts of acts hereby repealed shall remain in full force and effect for the purpose of effecting the assessment according to law upon the basis of ownership and valuation thereof March 1, 1907, at the hour of 1 o'clock a. m.

(Board not to assess until after assessment for 1907.)

Section 41. Nothing in this act contained shall require or authorize the said board to assess property herein described upon the basis of ownership thereof on the first day of March, 1907, at the hour of 1 o'clock a. m., but the first assessment of such property made by said board shall be upon the basis of ownership at such date after March 1, 1907, at 1 o'clock a. m., as now or hereafter may be provded by the general laws of the state.

A BILL.

For an act to create and define the duties and powers of the board of equalization in the several counties of this State; and to provide for the equalization and correction by said board of equalization of the assessment roll returned by the county assessors in the several counties, and the assessment of property omitted from said roll, and for appeals from said board to the circuit court, and the manner of taking and disposing of the same, and prescribing the jurisdiction of the circuit court on such appeals; and repealing sections 3079, 3080, 3081, and 3083 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton; and repealing section 3082 of the said Codes and Statutes of Oregon as reenacted by section 3 of an act approved December 24, 1903, being Laws of Special Session, 1903, page 4 et sequitur; and repealing so much of section 3060 of the said Codes and Statutes of Oregon as is in conflict with this act; and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon:

(Board of equalization — How constituted—Duties of board.)

Section 1. The county judge, county clerk, county commissioners, and assessor of the several counties of this state shall constitute a board of equalization to examine and correct the assessment rolls returned by the assessors in their several counties, and to increase or reduce the valuation of the property therein assessed, so that the same shall be full cash value thereof, and to assess omitted taxable property, in the manner hereinafter provided. The board shall meet at the court house in the several counties on the first Monday of October in each year, and the county clerk shall lay before the board the assessment rolls returned by the assessor. The county judge shall, if present, be chairman of such board, and the county clerk shall, if present, be clerk thereof. Three members of such board shall constitute a quorum thereof.

(Qualification of members of board.)

Section 2. Before proceeding to the equalization of such rolls the several members of the board shall each take and subscribe to an oath, to be administered by a member of such board, and to be filed with the county clerk, to faithfully and honestly examine, correct, and equalize at full cash value said assessment roll and all property so returned by such assessor.

(Corrections required to be made—Omitted property.)

Section 3. If it shall appear to such board of equalization that there are any lands or lots or other property assessed twice, or incorrectly assessed as to description or quantity, and in the name of a person or persons not the owner thereof, or assessed under or beyond the actual full cash value thereof, said board may make proper corrections of the same. If it shall appear to such board that any lands, lots, or other property assessable by the assessor are not assessed, such board shall assess the same at the full cash value thereof.

(Increase in assessment—Notice—Petitions for reduction.)

Section 4. Said board of equalization shall not increase the valuation of any property on such assessment roll, as provided in the preceding section, without giving to the person in whose name it is assessed at least three days' notice to appear and show cause, if any he has, why the valuation of his assessable property; or some part thereof, to be specified in such notice, shall not be increased: Provided, that such notice shall not be necessary if the person appear voluntarily before said board, and be there personally notified by a member thereof that his property, or some specified part thereof, is, in the opinion of the board, assessed below its actual value: And provided further, that such notice shall not be necessary in event the board deem it necessary to increase the valuation of all property upon such rolls, in a certain proportion, in order that the valuation of the property generally upon the rolls shall be its full cash value, as by law required. Petitions or applications for the reduction of a particular assessment shall be made in writing, verified by the oath of the applicant or his attorney, and be filed with the board during the first week it is by law required to be in session, and any petition or application not so made, verified, and filed shall not be considered or acted upon by the board.

(Sittings of board.)

Section 5. Said board of equalization shall continue its sessions from day to day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, until the examination and correction and equalization of the assessment rolls shall be completed; but it shall complete said examination, correction and equalization within one month from the time it is by law required to meet, and, unless sooner completed, at the expiration of one month from the time the board is herein required to meet, the examination, correction, and equalization of said assessment rolls shall be deemed to be complete.

(Record of proceedings of board.)

Section 6. Corrections, additions to, or changes in the said roll shall be entered in a column therein headed substantially "As Equalized by the County Board," and the entries in such column shall be the record of the action of said board. The meeting, qualification, sittings, and adjournment of said board shall be recorded in the journal of the county court.

(Return of corrected and equalized roll.)

Section 7. Such assessment rolls, when so examined, corrected, and equalized by such board, shall be returned to the county clerk.

(Appeal to circuit court.)

Section 8. Any person who shall have petitioned for the reduction of a particular assessment, or whose assessment has been increased by the board of equalization, who shall be aggrieved by the action of such board, may appeal therefrom to the circuit court of the county. The appeal shall be taken and perfected in the following manner, and not otherwise:

1. The party desiring the appeal from the action of such board of equalization may cause a notice, to be signed by himself or attorney, to be filed with the county clerk of the county within five days, excluding Sunday, from the time the assessment roll is returned to the county clerk by the board of equalization.

2. Within five days of the giving of such notice the appellant shall file with the clerk of the circuit court a transcript of the petition for reduction of assessment, or so much of the record of the board of equalization as may be necessary to intelligently present the questions to be decided by the circuit court, together with a copy of the order or action taken by the board of equalization, the notice of appeal and record of the filing thereof; thereafter the circuit court shall have jurisdiction of the matter, but not otherwise.

The appeal shall be heard and determined by the circuit court in a summary manner, and shall be determined as an equitable cause. Either the appellant or the county as appellee shall be entitled to the compulsory attendance of witnesses and to the production of books and papers. If, upon hearing, the court finds the amount at which the property was finally assessed by the board of equalization is its actual full cash value, and the assessment was made fairly and in good faith, it shall approve such assessment; but if it finds that the assessment was made at a greater or less sum than the market value of the property, or if the same was not fairly or in good faith made, it shall set aside such assessment and determine such value, and a certified copy of the order or judgment of the circuit court shall be sufficient warrant for the levying and collecting of taxes against such property, and upon such valuation so determined. No proceedings for the levying or collection of taxes against any property shall be stayed by the reason of the taking or pendency of the appeal from the board of equalization; but in event the assessment is decreased by the court on appeal the tax ccollector shall refund to the person paying taxes on such property any excessive amount of taxes collected, and in event the assessment is increased by the court on appeal the property shall be liable for the deficiency on the amount of such increased valuation. The provisions of law governing costs and disbursements on appeal shall be applicable hereto.

(Repealing clause.)

Section 9. That sections 3079, 3080, 3081, and 3083 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, be and the same hereby are repealed; and that section 3082 of the said Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, as reenacted by section 3 of an act approved December 24, 1903, being found in the Laws of the Special Session of 1903, page 4 et sequitur, be and the same hereby is repealed; and that so much of section 3060 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, as compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, as is in conflict herewith be repealed; and that all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith be and the same hereby are repealed.

(There being no reason apparent why this act should not go into effect immediately after its taking effect as by law provided, no saving clause is inserted exempting assessment for the current year, etc., from its effect.)

A BILL.

For an act to provide a more efficient system for the levy and collection of taxes, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; and to repeal chapters 6, 6, and 7 of title XXX of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton; and sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of an act approved December 24, 1903, and found upon page 4 et sequitur of the General Laws of the Special Session of 1903; and an act entitled "An act to amend section 3098 of Ballinger and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon," approved February 12, 1903; and an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 3098 of Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon,' approved February 12, 1903, and to declare an emergency," approved December 24, 1903; and chapters 7, 53, 145, 156, 162, and 183 of the General Laws of Oregon, 1905; and an act filed in the office of the Secretary of State December 24, 1903, entitled "An act to amend section 3122 of Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon"; and an act entitled "An act to amend section 3091 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, as Annotated by Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, and giving the apportionment of revenues for the state among the several counties and defining the method of proceeding in making the state apportionment," approved February 24, 1903; and all other acts and parts of acts amendatory of any of the acts and sections above set forth, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon:

(Of the Levy of Taxes.)

(Estimate for county purposes, apportionment and state and school tax.)

Section 1. The county court of each county shall, at its term in January in each year, estimate the amount of money to be raised in its county for county purposes, and apportion such amount, together with the amount of state and school tax, and other taxes required to be raised in its county and such other taxes as it may in its discretion as authorized by law determine shall be raised, according to the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the year, and such determination shall be entered in its records.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3084, without change, except to make provision for other taxes required to be raised, and taxes which it may, in its discretion, as authorized by law, determine shall be raised.)

(Levy of tax by county court.)

Section 2. For the purpose of raising revenues for county purposes, the county court for each county in the state shall, in its January term in each year, levy a tax upon all taxable property in its county, which tax shall be sufficient in its amount to defray the expenses of the county.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3085, as reenacted by Laws, Special Session, 1903, page 6, except to strike out "or board of county commissioners," as the functions of that body are now by law exercised by the county court. The same change is made in other sections carried into this act, but will not be specially noted.)

(Levy of other required or permissible levies by county court at January term.)

Section 3. The county court shall, at its January term in each year, levy any other taxes which by law the county or county court or board of county commissioners is required to levy, and any other taxes which it may determine to levy and which by law it is permitted to levy.

(New; but seems to be necessary to provide time for levy of special county taxes.)

(County clerk to be notified of rate of levy.)

Section 4. It shall be the duty of every school district, and each incorporated town and city, and of each public corporation authorized to levy a tax, to notify, in writing, the county clerk of the county within which the school district, town, city, or public corporation is situated, of the rate per cent of the tax levy made by it, on or before the first day of January of each year, which notice shall be kept on file by the several county clerks, and remain a part of the records of the office.

(No change from B. & C. Comp., section 3098, as finally amended by Laws of Special Session, 1903, page 22; section 1 of Laws of 1905, chapter 7, except the proviso (which was temporary in nature and the occasion for which has passed by lapse of time) has been omitted.)

(Tax levies to be in even mills or in even tenths of mills.)

Section 5. All counties, cities, school districts, and other corporations which are vested with the power of levying taxes, shall make their total levy terminate with even mill or mills, or in fractions of one-tenth of one mill.

(Laws 1905, chapter 127, section 1, no change.)

(To be continued next week)

According to the Massachusetts bureau of statistics, there are 3,459 lawyers in that State, 5,497 physicians and surgeons, and 3,737 clergymen.

Comfort in That.

Jimmy—Ain't yer vaccination healed up yet?

Tommy—Naw.

Jimmy—Gee! Don't it make yer feel bad?

Tommy—Naw! The doctor told mom I mustn't take a bath till it's all healed up.—Philadelphia Press.

The United States has 78,000 postoffices. Germany is next with 15,623 and Great Britain third with 22,400.

By Count.

Heavy Tragedian—Kind sir, could you tell me the distance from here to Bacon Ridge?

Farmer—Ten thousand, by heck.

Heavy Tragedian—Lunatic! Do you mean to tell me Bacon Ridge is 10,000 miles?

Farmer—No; 10,000 ties.

An Eye to the Future.

Old Croakybo—I think we'd better have the passage and staircase repapered while I'm laid up, Mrs. Grimage.

Mrs. G. (his housekeeper)—Lor', sir; 'adn't yer better wait and see 'ow ye goes on fust? Them coffins do make such work with staircase wall papers. —London Smiles.

The lion is the only wild animal that is capable of affection.

The framework of a ship resembles the skeleton of a herring.

Business Judgment.

"Are you the proprietor of this store?" asked the young man with the sample case.

"I am," said the druggist. "Is there anything——"

"Have you any clerks besides that young man behind the counter?"

"No, sir."

"Then I can't do business with you. I am introducing a preparation guaranteed to make thin people plump, but you are too skinny here to handle it. Sorry. Good day."—Chicago Tribune.

Hot and Cold.

Pete Persimmon—Yeas, Ah reckon Ah am fated to be a bachelor. Ah lubed a gal once, but she threw cold watah on mah suit.

Henry Ham—Well, dat's bettah den gittin' mahbled en habin yo' wife throw hot watah on yo' suit. Dat's what mine does ebby time I stay out after 10.

Laplanders not infrequently cover 150 miles a day on their skates.

The world's population is increasing about 500,000,000 a century.

Plutocratic Animals.

"Missouri has a hog worth $2,000 and a rooster worth $800," says a Kansas City paper. It pays, apparently, to instruct barnyard pets in the art of saving.—Washington Post.

A Minimized Estimate.

"Bliggins has more luck than sense," said the anxious person.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "and he isn't so very lucky, either."—Washington Star.

Retort Courteous.

The woman in the case was charged with bigamy.

"What is your name, madam?" queried the judge.

"That is for you to say, your honor," replied the fair defendant.

She Was a Jewel.

"Ah, darling," said Younghub, as he finished his breakfast, "you are the light of my existence."

"Really?" queried Mrs. Younghub.

"Sure thing," answered Younghub. "Your biscuits aren't half as heavy as those mother used to make."