

# 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.

The flood of the Ohio river is receding slightly.

Jamaicans denounce Swettenham and ask his recall.

A rate discrimination inquiry is in progress in Denver.

The Colorado legislature has passed an anti-cartoon law.

The Nevada legislature is considering a railroad commission bill.

J. P. Dilliver will be again elected United States senator from Iowa.

Oil in great quantities has been found on land owned by W. R. Hearst in Mexico.

A revised list of the dead and injured of the Terre Haute train wreck shows 29 killed and 23 injured.

The senate subcommittee has reported against Bristol's confirmation as district attorney for Oregon.

The majority count will cost the group of New York about \$400,000, whether Hearst or McCallan wins out.

The British government has disavowed Swettenham's action in the Jamaican affair and has called on him for an explanation.

Extensive preparations are being made for the meeting of the American National Livestock association at Denver. Four thousand stockmen are expected to be in attendance.

The flood in the Ohio valley is the worst since 1884.

Chicago hopes for a cold wave to stop the epidemic of disease.

Senator Fulton will work for a law to save Columbia river salmon.

General Funston recommends better pay for army officers and men.

High water in the streams at Winfield, Kan., have flooded the town and many families have had to move out.

Ex-Governor Higgins, of New York, has been fatally stricken with heart failure.

Sixteen were burned to death in the fire following the collision of a freight and passenger train on the Big Four at Fowler, Ind.

Fire destroyed much of the business part of Beaufort, S. C. The loss is placed at \$700,000 with only one-third covered by insurance.

Professor William I. Thomas, of the Chicago university, says woman is not the equal of the white man, but is about equal to the negro mentally.

The Gila river in Arizona has overflowed its banks and is doing much damage.

The San Francisco school board says President Jordan, of Stanford, was flushed with wine when he denounced their attitude in the Japanese school question.

The San Francisco school board is enraged at President Jordan, of Stanford university, because he favors the Japanese in the controversy now on in San Francisco.

The president has signed the bill passed by both houses of congress for the relief of Kingston.

Andrew Carnegie is reported to have said he would give \$200,000,000 to extend his lease on life ten years.

The high water in the Ohio river is causing immense damage in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

A Big Four passenger collided with a freight at Fowler, Ind. A number of people are reported to have been killed and their bodies cremated in the fire which followed the wreck.

A pledge to propose a remedy for car shortage has been given by the president.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 50¢ to 75¢ per box; choice to fancy, \$1.00 to \$1.25; pears, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Vegetables—Turnips, 90¢ to \$1.00 per sack; carrots, 90¢ to \$1.00 per sack; beets, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per sack; horseradish, 9¢ to 10¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 3¢ per pound; cabbage, 2¢ to 3¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per head; pumpkins, 2¢ per pound; squash, 2¢ per pound; sprouts, 8¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hundred; Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1.00 to \$1.30; common, 75¢ to 95¢.

Wheat—Club, 60¢ to 67¢; bluestem, 68¢ to 69¢; valley, 66¢ to 68¢; red, 64¢ to 66¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$2.75; gray, \$2.60; barley—Feed, \$21.50 to \$22.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$23.50 to \$24.50.

Rye—No. 1 white, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$2.00; cracked, \$2.25 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$14.00 to \$15.00 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17.00 to \$18.00; clover, \$9; cheat, \$9; grain hay, \$9.00 to \$10.00; alfalfa, \$14.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢ to 35¢ per pound; Butter Fat—First grade cream, 33 1/2¢ per pound; second grade cream, 2¢ less per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 33¢ to 35¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12¢ to 14¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 12¢ to 13¢; spring, 14¢ to 15¢; old roosters, 10¢ to 11¢; dressed chickens, 10¢ to 12¢; turkeys, live, 17¢ to 18¢; turkeys, dressed, 20¢ to 22¢; geese, live, 10¢ to 12¢; ducks, 12¢ to 14¢.

Val—Dressed, 5 1/2¢ to 9 1/2¢ per pound; Beef—Dressed bulls, 2¢ to 3¢ per pound; cows, 4¢ to 5¢; country steers, 5¢ to 6¢.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8 1/2¢ to 9¢ per pound; ordinary, 6¢ to 7¢.

Pork—Dressed, 6¢ to 9¢ per pound.

## LOSS IS THOUSANDS.

Facts Brought Out at Tacoma Investigation.

Tacoma, Jan. 21.—Investigations into the lumber car shortage by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Frank K. Lane developed facts showing the Northern Pacific equipment to be entirely inadequate to handle the lumber products of Western Washington. Sawmill owners told how small mill concerns are gradually being forced into bankruptcy, how the larger concerns have sustained losses which will reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and how thousands of mechanics have been thrown out of employment by failure of the Northern Pacific railway to furnish cars enough to enable the 750 working plants on their line to market their product.

The proceedings were extremely quiet, in that no marked manifestations of feeling were shown by either the lumbermen or the railroad representatives. Sawmill operators calmly detailed how, through no fault of their own, they have lost thousands of dollars during the past 15 months, all because they have not been able to market their product. In the same breath that they narrated their losses, they complimented the strenuous efforts of local officials of the Northern Pacific to relieve the situation, and said that while the Tacoma railroad men had done all they could to aid the mills, the fault lay in mismanagement of the higher officials in the East.

### REFUGEES ARRIVE IN CUBA.

Tell of Work of American Marines and Need of Supplies.

Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 21.—The steamer Oteri, the second refugee ship from Jamaica, arrived here at daylight. She brings 132 passengers. Among those on board are George H. Hazen of the Century magazine and his party, and H. M. Flickinger of the Cuban Eastern railroad.

The refugees report that the list of dead is over 1,000. Light shocks were felt up to Thursday. A large proportion of the killed were women. The collapse of the Machado cigar factory is confirmed, but the refugees declare that only 30 of the employees lost their lives instead of 120, as previously reported. The proprietor of the factory was killed.

The supply of food, clothing and medicines for the relief was brought in by a vessel sent by the International Brotherhood league. It is reported that hundreds of persons in hospitals lack antiseptic dressing and medical supplies.

Victoria market appears to be sinking and is threatened by the sea.

The city, when the refugees left it, was being well policed, and the American marines were praised by the Oteri's passengers. The West Indian regulars and colored troops were rendering excellent service. Governor Swettenham feels he has the situation well in hand.

### TRAIN BLOWN UP.

About Twenty Killed and Many Injured in Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 21.—Big Four accommodation train No. 3, which left Terre Haute at 8:30 o'clock last night, was destroyed by the explosion of a car of powder at the siding east of Sandford, Ind., at 8:50 o'clock last night. Fifteen persons were killed outright and the death list will probably reach 20, with 30 or 35 injured. The engine, two coaches, and baggage car of the train were demolished.

The first intimation people had of the disaster was a shock which was felt in Terre Haute and as far east as Brazil, Ind., and as far south as Sullivan, Ind. The wires were blown down and it was some time before the Big Four officials here learned of the explosion. Relief trains were ordered from Terre Haute and Paris, Ill., and the dead and injured were taken to both cities.

From the most definite information obtainable, the freight train had just cleared the main track and had come to a standstill when the passenger started to pass it. It is thought that the concussion caused by the passenger set off the powder in the freight car.

### Castro in Shadow of Death.

Caracas, Jan. 18, via Villamsted, Jan. 21.—President Castro's condition undoubtedly is very grave. The official bulletins are optimistic, but their statements are generally discredited. Last night the death of the president was momentarily expected, but today he is again reported to have improved. General Castro lies at his home at Meruto, near the sea, attended by his wife and physicians. He receives hardly any visitors and on January 13 orders were issued that no music be played in the vicinity of his residence.

### Steamer Sails With Supplies.

New York, Jan. 21.—The steamer Allegheny, with supplies of food, clothing and medicine for the earthquake sufferers in Jamaica, sailed today. The Allegheny should have sailed sooner, but was held until assurance that the harbor of Kingston was open for navigation was received. The contributions included foodstuffs and clothing of all kinds. A still greater quantity of supplies will go by the same line, steamer Prinz Joachim, which will sail tomorrow morning. Of the 90 passengers, 47 are for Jamaica.

### Millions for Indian Land.

Washington, Jan. 21.—By the sale of the pasture land of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservation in Southern Oklahoma a greater sum has been realized than any sale of public lands ever brought before. About 300,000 acres were bidden, covering 375,000 acres, were received. The average price received for the land is \$12.19 an acre. Thus the Indians will realize from \$1,200 each an average of about \$1,200 each Indian interest.

### Flooded Fields Freezing.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—A cold wave, following 24 hours of warm rains, is general in Kansas tonight. In many sections wheat fields have been flooded by overflowing streams and the water is freezing. If the cold snap is of more than short duration, the wheat crop will be seriously damaged.

## PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Recommendations Made by Chamberlain to Legislature.

Salem, Jan. 15.—Governor Chamberlain delivered his biennial message this afternoon to both houses of the legislature in joint session. His recommendations follow:

Election of Jonathan Bourne and Frederick W. Mulkey to the long and short terms, respectively, the United States senators, in accordance with the result of the direct primary election.

Passage of a law creating a railroad commission, following generally the measure prepared by the Portland chamber of commerce.

Enactment of laws to make the tax burden fall more evenly on personal property and corporations.

Amendment of the inheritance tax law to the graduated system, with additional clauses to make evasion impossible.

A graduated tax on incomes from \$3,000 up.

Decided increase in cost of commissions to notaries public.

Withdrawal from sale for 10 years of the remaining state tide lands.

Purchase of the Willamette locks.

Appropriation to operate the portage railway until the 1909 session. A new personnel for the board of portage commissioners.

Appointment of an expert accountant to audit the books of all state officers.

Creation of the office of expert accountant, with duties to make uniform all state and county bookkeeping and check funds of state and county officials.

Enactment of an anti-pass law, with an appropriation to pay expenses of public officers on public business.

A reciprocal demurrage law.

Continuance of the library commission.

Investment of compulsory visitatorial power in some state authority to cover private asylums for insane.

A law providing for supervision of banks in Oregon.

Deposit of surplus state funds in banks at interest, the deposit to be safeguarded by bonds or other collateral.

Escheatment to the state of funds in banks where the depositors have not been heard from for over seven years.

Prompt action to establish an institute for feeble-minded and epileptic children.

Publication of itemized statements of the source of campaign funds and prohibition of campaign contributions by corporations.

Compulsory lectures to their classes by public school teachers on tuberculosis.

Measures looking toward eradication of scabies in sheep.

Punishment of wildcat mine promoters.

Flat salary for the state printer and erection of a state printing office building.

Board of control for normal schools, with the normal school appropriations in one fund, to be distributed by this board.

New apportionment of senators and representatives.

Transportation of convicts to the penitentiary by penitentiary officers.

Conservative legislation for employment of convicts in new fields, without abandonment of the present system at once.

Appointment of a state engineer to supervise construction of new roads.

Appropriation for state representation at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, and some kind of representation at Jamestown.

A new irrigation code. Extreme caution should be used in changing the tentative measure framed by the Portland board of trade irrigation bill committee.

Tuesday, January 15.

Salem, Jan. 15.—The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by President Haines. There was but a short session in order that both houses might attend the inauguration of Governor Chamberlain and listen to his message. In the brief time, however, a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced. Among those presented was one to provide for the lending of surplus funds in the state treasury and the state to receive the interest thereon.

Salem, Jan. 15.—Having perfected organization yesterday, the house today gave evidence of great capacity for business. Although the session of the house this morning was not convened until nearly 11 o'clock about 40 resolutions were offered, the report of the committee on apportionment of clerks and physicians was received, and more than a dozen bills were received and passed to second reading—this in time to admit of an adjournment at 11:50 o'clock.

A large number of investigating committees and junketing trips are already in progress.

A railroad commission bill, including reciprocal demurrage was among the measures introduced.

Wednesday, January 16.

Salem, Jan. 16.—Five bills curbing railroads in the house, and none in the

senate, indicates the apparent difference between those two bodies on the question of railroad commission, rate regulation and reciprocal demurrage.

"Apparent difference" means there are plain signs that opposition to the plan of disciplining the railroads will center in the senate, and that force of that plan will not spend energy in the house, unless they shall perceive growing sentiment there in their favor.

It is rather too early yet to measure up sentiment on this important question, obviously the most yet before the lawmakers. Not yet have the lawmakers taken sides on the railroad matter.

Both the house and the senate effectively put an end to the calendar graft, and in doing so the state's legislators had the cheerful co-operation of State Printer Dunaway, who recommended and materially aided in accomplishing this reform.

Clerkship graft was reduced to a minimum in both houses today. Each house adopted the report of its committee on resolutions, in which it was recommended that no clerk be employed on any of the various joint investigating and junketing committees that may be created, unless it is shown that the services of such clerks are essential.

More than \$650,000 will be asked of the legislature by educational institutions this session—an increase of \$300,000 over what they received at the last session for the biennial period. Demands of the four normal schools will be more than double the total sum allowed by the last legislature.

Demands of the several institutions are as follows: Monmouth normal, \$110,000; Drain normal, \$40,000; Ashland normal, \$60,000; Weston normal, \$70,000; Agricultural college, \$125,000; Experiment station at Union, \$15,000; State university, \$250,000; total, \$670,000.

Both houses adjourned until Monday. They have now seen 59 measures proposed in the house and 69 in the senate.

A bill has been introduced in the senate to abolish the normal schools at Ashland and Drain.

A bill has also appeared in the senate appropriating money for the Third Eastern Oregon District Agricultural school.

Monday, January 21.

Salem, Jan. 21.—Standing committees of the Oregon legislature were announced this afternoon by President Haines of the senate and Speaker Davey of the house. In each case the best places were secured by the supporters of Haines and Davey for leadership.

The hunters' license law, it is said to say, will be changed this session. Two bills relating to the subject have already appeared in the house.

The normal school question is already a live one in this session. Last week a bill to cut off Drain and Ashland was introduced. Today a bill was introduced to close the Drain and Monmouth schools.

The house unanimously passed over the veto of the governor the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers. This was one of the seven house bills of the 1908 session voted by the governor.

Altogether 77 bills were read for the first time in the house today. In the senate 18 new measures appeared.

Reorganization of the judicial system of Oregon is proposed in a senate bill. Among the house bills were: To collect inheritance tax on estates of \$5,000 and up, instead of \$10,000 as at present; bounties ranging from \$5 to \$25 for scalps of wild animals, two-thirds to be paid by the county and one-third by the state; creating the office of inspector of mines, and several covering the several sections of the report of the state tax commission, in each case advocating the adoption of the report.

In the senate the new measures included: For reciprocal demurrage and prohibiting rebates and discrimination; for transportation of convicts by prison employees; to purchase land adjoining the capitol grounds on the east side, and to provide for working county prisoners on public highways.

Rush for Timber Land.

Corvallis—A new rush for timber land is on here. It is not so great as was the one a few years ago, but between 50 and 60 claims have been located within the past few weeks. The timber lies 40 to 60 miles southwest of Corvallis in what is known as the Five Rivers country. Locators come to Corvallis by rail and take private conveyances for the rest of the journey. A carriage to the foot of Alsea mountain and a saddle horse from then on is the usual means of traveling. Women are among the locators, three from Portland having made the trip to the woods a few days ago.

The timber is not old fire. It is second growth that has sprung up since the great fire that swept the coast range west and southwest of Corvallis 50 or 60 years ago. It is known to timber land people as piling timber, but is larger than some that is now being sawed at the mill in this city. If a large body of it could be placed on the market one day, it is said it would bring \$1,000 a claim now.

Fall Sown Clover Killed.

Albany—Willamette valley grain is yet undamaged by the cold weather. All fall sown clover in this vicinity is ruined, but thus far damage is confined to the young clover alone. Though the ground has been frozen several days farmers do not expect the grain to be damaged when it thaws out. It will take alternate freezing and thawing to ruin the grain. No wheat is injured at all, nor is the brown oats damaged. It may be found that some white oats are injured, when the ground thaws out.

Linn and Lane Compromise.

Salem—At a conference the legislators from Linn and Lane counties in the state legislature agreed to a satisfactory adjustment of the boundary line between those counties. The disputed territory is divided about equally between the two counties. The new boundary line as agreed upon follows the divide between the McKenzie and Calapooia rivers. The division of the district decided upon is the natural distribution of the disputed territory.

## Proposed Oregon Tax Law

(Continued from last week)

(Statement of county expenses to be certified to secretary of state.)

Section 6. That section 3088 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Belinger and William W. Cotton, be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

By the 10th of January of each year the county clerk of the several counties in the state shall prepare, upon a blank form prescribed and furnished by the secretary of state, a concise tabulated statement of all the expenses of his county for the preceding year, except expenses for roads and highways, and except the sums paid for the erection of houses, or on account of pestilence of epidemics, which statement shall be certified to by him as such county clerk and forwarded to the secretary of state, and a duplicate thereof be placed on file in his own office.

(The only change is to require the statement to be filed by the 10th instead of the 15th of January, and to except costs of court houses, pestilences, or epidemics from the expenses stated, and the environment must (after 1910) be made on the basis of these statements, as well as those previously made, and remains to be certified to by the county clerk, and the several county courts then, at the January term, make a levy sufficient to cover the amount, the necessity for promptness is apparent.)

Section 7. The secretary of state shall immediately record such statement in books provided and kept in his office for that purpose, and shall supply the several county clerks with the necessary forms for making such statements, as provided for in this act.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3089, without change.)

(Apportionment of revenues of state among counties.)

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, acting jointly, in January of each year, to ascertain by computation, as hereinafter provided, the total amount of revenue necessary for state purposes, and to apportion the aforesaid total revenue among the several counties in the manner hereinafter provided.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3090, as reenacted by Laws of Special Session, 1903, page 6, without change.)

(Method of proceeding in making state apportionment.)

Section 9. The aforesaid state officers shall proceed as follows:

1. Prepare a tabular statement, consisting of all the items of expenses, given separately, to which the state will be subject under existing laws for the fiscal year next after that year for which the last preceding state levy of taxes was computed and declared; also all items of deficiency, including interest on unpaid warrants left over from the previous year, the payment of which has been authorized by law; and also the sum provided by law for the current expenses of the Oregon National Guard, and the sum of \$47,500 for the support of the University of Oregon, and the sum of \$25,000 for the support of the State Agricultural college; and also, when such levy is made on the assessment of an even year, the estimated expense of one biennial session of the legislative assembly; and also, when such levy is made on the assessment of an even year, the estimated total cost, not exceeding \$200,000, of such additional public buildings and improvements of public buildings of the state as the said state officers shall believe it necessary to make during the fiscal year for which such levy of taxes is computed.

2. From the sum total of the aforesaid items shall be deducted any surplus in excess of \$5,000 remaining in the treasury from all funds, however derived, if not applied by law to some special purpose.

3. The remainder so obtained shall be the total amount of revenue to be raised the next ensuing year for state purposes, which amount shall be provided for by special tax duly authorized by law; and said remainder shall be apportioned among the several counties in the manner hereinafter provided, and be levied and collected in each of said counties in the manner other taxes are levied and collected, and be paid over to the state treasurer.

4. In order to ascertain the proportion of such taxes to be paid by the several counties, said officers shall ascertain from the report of expenditures of the several counties on file in the office of the secretary of state the average amount of expenditure in each county during the period of five years; and each county shall pay such proportion of said state taxes as its average amount of expenditures for said period bears to the total amount of expenditures in all of the counties of the state; Provided, that all of the indebtedness and expenses incurred by Baker county in the acquisition of that portion of what was formerly a part of Union county, and known as the "Panhandle," by reason of the assumption by Baker county of a portion of the then existing indebtedness of Union county, and the expenses incurred by Baker county in obtaining from Union county the records relating to that part of Union county added to Baker county, known as the "Panhandle," shall not be considered in the apportionment.

(The last nine lines of section 3094, B. & C. Comp., without change, except change of title of officer.)

(Extension of taxes by county clerk.)

Section 14. The county clerk of each county in the state shall, immediately after receiving from the state board of tax commissioners a copy of the assessments of persons and property within his county, made and certified by said state board of tax commissioners, enter and apportion the same in the assessment roll which has been made by the county assessor, and corrected and equalized by the county board of equalization, and returned to said clerk. Said clerk shall forthwith after receiving all the notices provided for in section 4 of this act, and after the apportionment of taxes, make a certificate of the several amounts apportioned to be assessed upon the taxable property in his county for state, county, general, and special school and road, military, university, town, city, port, or other purposes for which a tax may have been legally levied, and deliver the said certificate to the tax collector of the county, together with the said assessment roll containing the assessments made by the county assessor as corrected and equalized.

(Words "tax collector"—Meaning.)

Section 11. The words "tax collector" wherever used in this act shall be taken to mean the person or officer who by law is charged with the duty of collecting taxes assessed upon real property, and shall be held to include his deputy.

(New.)

(Treasurer is tax collector.)

Section 12. The treasurer of each county shall be the tax collector thereof.

(Substitutes treasurer for sheriff in B. & C. Comp., section 3092. The changes in the section are necessitated by this change will not be specifically noted.)

(Bond as tax collector—Cumulative to general official bond.)

Section 13. Before entering upon his duty as tax collector the treasurer shall give a bond, signed by some responsible surety company, or some responsible surety or sureties as approved by the county court, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such tax collector, in such amount as the county court shall