

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 king of Siam is to visit the United States.

An explosion of gasoline started a \$100,000 fire in Chicago.

China is to resuscitate its navy. Ten million dollars is to be provided yearly for the work.

Fruit men of Southern California are telling their troubles to the Interstate Commerce commission.

A snowslide at Monarch mountain, Colo., buried three houses. At least a dozen lives were lost in the slide.

In Northern Montana the temperature is reported 50 below zero, the coldest in 27 years. All railroad traffic is at a standstill.

Seven miners met death in a wreck of a coal train on the Chicago & North-western near the corporation limits of Des Moines, Iowa.

Seven persons were injured, some of them perhaps fatally, by a fire in a New York rag store. The people were all asleep when the fire broke out.

The Willamette and Columbia river valleys are experiencing the highest water in several years. The O. R. & N. railway is having much trouble with its tracks.

The third explosion in West Virginia mines in two weeks has just occurred. In the last disaster between 25 and 35 men were entombed and rescue is doubtful on account of gas.

Senator Cullom says "war talk is a bore."

The president has given \$100 to the Chinese famine fund.

Olliver has formed a strong syndicate to dig the Panama canal.

Heavy losses will be sustained by Montana stockmen, as feed is scarce.

California Japanese oppose exclusion and have sent a lawyer to Washington.

The United States mint at New Orleans is coinng \$1,000,000 for the Mexican government.

Hundreds of cattle are dying from exhaustion and cold in the Salmon river, Idaho, country.

Chicago is experiencing a little of the winter weather that has been sweeping the states farther west.

Governor Hughes, of New York, is keeping his campaign pledge and is having nothing to do with the bosses.

A trainload of Omaha manufacturers and jobbers will visit the Pacific Northwest early in the spring in an effort to secure trade.

The Navy department has figures showing that a first-class battleship can be built cheaper by a private company than in the government yards. The difference is about \$350,000.

The Thaw jury is now complete.

Light earthquake shocks continue to be felt at Kingston.

Russia will borrow \$25,000,000 to feed her famine sufferers.

Another terrible blizzard is sweeping Montana and British Columbia.

The governor of Caracas has been murdered by adherents of President Gomez.

A 2-cent passenger fare bill has been favorably reported in the Missouri legislature.

The entire appearance of the Solomon islands in the South sea has been changed by an earthquake.

The president and Admiral Evans have approved the action of Davis in the Kingston affair.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature providing the death penalty for burglars and highway robbers.

The Periodical Publishers' association of America has determined to fight the proposed change in second class mail regulations.

Another blizzard has swept North Dakota.

The Chinese government is arresting many reformers.

A slight earthquake shock is reported from Greenville, Ill.

The French cabinet is in danger of a split on the church question.

Roosevelt says that if the several states will not abolish child labor the nation must.

Many Chinese are believed to have been smuggled across the Canadian boundary into eastern states.

More than half the flow of the Colorado river has been turned back into the old channel and it is believed it will soon be entirely under control.

Rinaldo M. Hall, of Portland, was chosen president of the Pacific Coast Admen's league at its Spokane meeting.

Policy holders of San Francisco in the Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance company will get but 25 per cent on settlement.

The National Red Cross has sent a total of \$25,000 to famine sufferers of China since the call for assistance was issued.

The entire San Francisco school board may go to Washington to participate in the conference on the Japanese question.

Roosevelt has handed Senator Foraker a lesson by appointing a negro as surveyor of customs at Cincinnati, a position with a salary of \$5,000 a year. The Ohio senators will not dare to refuse their endorsement after they stand in favor of the negro.

TO PROTECT SALMON.

Oregon and Washington Legislative Committees Reach Agreement.

Portland, Feb. 5.—By agreement between the lawmakers of Oregon and Washington, reached at a concurrent committee conference held in this city, bills will be introduced within a few days in the Oregon and Washington legislatures recommending that no Columbia fishing be allowed on the Columbia river between 6 o'clock p. m. Saturday to 6 p. m. Sunday, during the summer open season, which it is planned will extend from April 20 to August 10. The bills will shorten the present open season five days in April and five days in August.

The proposed bills will make the closed season from March 15 to April 20 and from August 20 to September 10. The present law makes the closed season from March 15 to April 15 and from August 25 to September 10.

The lengthening of the closed season and abolishing Sunday fishing are the principal features of the measure agreed upon by the members of the concurrent committee from the Oregon and Washington legislatures, appointed to frame bills to be passed by the lawmakers of the two states for the protection of Columbia river salmon.

One of the principal objects of a later committee which this committee recommended will be the attempt to devise a plan to make a fishway around Celilo falls, so that the salmon can easily get into the upper Columbia.

SHOWS PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Internal Commerce for 1908 Breaks All Previous Records.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The movement of internal commerce during the past year exceeded that of any previous one in the history of the country, according to a statement just issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of Commerce and Labor.

Livestock receipts at the seven primary markets aggregated 40,727,358 head, exceeding those of the previous year by more than 150,000. Shipments of packing house products from Chicago, except canned meats and dressed hogs, show gains as compared with those of either of the two immediate preceding years. Of these products during the year, the aggregate shipments were 67,775,800 pounds; canned meats, 117,688,650 pounds; cured meats, 304,843,949 pounds; dressed beef, 1,308,072,285; dressed hogs, 13,170,300 pounds; hides, 75,175,520 pounds; lard, 421,914,529 pounds; and pork, 36,581,200 pounds, making a total of 2,768,016,443 pounds, being over 100,000,000 pounds in excess of the previous year.

The total grain receipts at 15 interior primary markets were 798,521,585 bushels, an increase of 250,000 over 1907. The total movement embraced: Wheat, 243,735,058 bushels; corn, 247,722,716 bushels; oats, 233,300,339 bushels; barley, 69,469,290 bushels; and rye, 9,294,282 bushels.

The receipts of grain at six Atlantic and Gulf ports aggregated 214,846,998 bushels, an increase of 14,000,000 bushels.

Shipments of anthracite coal from Eastern producing districts aggregated 55,647,296 tons, a perceptible decrease.

ON WAR FOOTING.

Hurry Orders Sent Out from Washington to Militia.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 5.—Recruits are wanted in a hurry for the Illinois National guard and within a week or ten days the rosters of nearly every company in the state infantry, artillery, cavalry and signal corps alike, will be thrown open for emergency enlistments, officers and privates meanwhile carrying on a still hunt for embryonic soldiers.

This stir in the state soldiery is the result of a general order from the War department at Washington. Whether the order bears greater significance than its face shows has not been disclosed by the Washington authorities, but the militia and assemblages are quick to connect the order at this time with the agitation over the Japanese question and its possibilities.

The readjustment applies to every state that has a National Guard.

Smuggling in Chinese.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 5.—Returning from a trip of investigation at Mexican ports and along the border between the United States and Mexico, Marcus Braun stated today that he had found extensive, thoroughly organized and wholesale schemes for smuggling Chinese into the United States. The investigation was taken for the personal information of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Braun declined to give details as to his conclusions and discoveries. He did state, however, that one remedy would be to have mounted line riders.

Track is Washed Away.

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 5.—One hundred feet of track and a bridge on the main line of the Union Pacific railroad were washed away by a rush of water through Weber canyon, 20 miles east of here, this afternoon. The flood was caused by the recent heavy rains in this section. All traffic will be delayed for 24 hours. The overland and Los Angeles limited trains eastbound, are being diverted over the Oregon Short Line. Westbound trains, except the Atlantic express, are being held east of the break. The track is being repaired.

May Excavate Herculaneum.

Rome, Feb. 5.—E. H. Gerton, the British ambassador, has interested the Italian government in favor of the plan of Charles Waldstein, professor of fine arts, King's college, Cambridge, for the excavation of the ancient city of Herculaneum, and has received assurances that the application and plan of Professor Waldstein are being studied. King Victor Emanuel has accepted the honorary presidency of the committee on excavations.

Severe Storm in Kansas.

Kansas City, Feb. 5.—The severest storm of the winter is raging through Kansas and Western Missouri, with the temperature at or near zero, six inches of snow on the ground and snow still falling, driven by a bitter wind. All trains are marked late. From 45 minutes to six hours.

PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

Monday, February 4

Salem, Feb. 4.—By a vote of 24 to 1 the senate adopted the house joint memorial asking congress to submit to a vote of the people a proposition to elect senators by direct vote.

Two constitutional amendments were adopted by the house today. Originally they were those of the state tax commission providing for taxation of property by classes of subject.

The senate passed the house fertilizer inspection bill over the veto of the governor. This is one of the bills vetoed at the close of the 1905 session and has already passed the house.

A bill to repeal the anti-scalping law was defeated in the house by a vote of 28 to 26, six members being absent.

Two bills were killed in the senate by indefinite postponement. They were: Giving effect to unrecorded deeds, and creating Clark county.

The senate passed a joint memorial demanding that granted lands be sold for not more than \$2.50 per acre. The senate sustained the governor in his veto of the board of control bill of the 1905 session. All the other vetoed senate bills were indefinitely postponed.

Friday, February 1

Salem, Feb. 1.—War on normal schools has broken out again in the legislature, and the forces demanding abolition of two of the four institutions are considerably stronger than ever before.

Representatives of the Oregon State Grange are fighting the bills enlarging the powers of eminent domain for certain corporations.

Both houses have passed the bill requiring fruit box labels to show the name and address of the grower and the packer.

Eight bills were introduced in the house, among them one to appropriate \$75,000 for the purchase of additional grounds for the Agricultural college. Seven new measures were presented to the senate.

Thursday, January 31

Salem, Jan. 31.—Speaker Davy has a proposed constitutional amendment. His plan is for the people to elect the presiding officers of the legislature the same as any other officer.

Representative Jackson's bill taxing mortgages was indefinitely postponed. Double taxation was feared by the opposition.

There is some danger of the bill giving osteopaths an independent examining board being shelved in the senate.

Among the 23 new measures in the house today was one to annex a part of Grant county to Baker county; creating the Twelfth judicial district; to prohibit "treating" in saloons and to repeal the poll tax law.

One of the most sweeping bills of its character to make its appearance in the senate legislature is that of Representative Brix, introduced yesterday and providing for appropriation and use of the streams of the state by corporations or persons. The bill declares that all streams, sloughs and waters of the state which have not sufficient water capacity of serving the uses of commerce or of profitably floating, during any part of the year, upon natural water or freshets, logs, ties, shingle bolts or other products of the forest, shall be declared public highways.

There is a proposition on foot to raise the salaries of members of the legislature from \$120 to \$500 for the session.

Wednesday, January 30

Salem, Jan. 30.—Plans for free locks at Willamette Falls have turned from a state appropriation of \$400,000 for building new locks, or buying locks now existing, to an appropriation of \$300,000, contingent on an additional appropriation from congress sufficient for building new locks, or the purchase of the old ones by the national government. Such was the outcome today of a tussle in the house over the bill appropriating \$400,000 for building new locks.

But for a defect a bill would probably have been passed by the house requiring passengers on cars who are unable to obtain seats to pay but half fare. It will be corrected.

The compulsory education bill prepared by Superintendent Ackerman passed the senate. It requires teachers to compare their registers every two months with the census of the district and report to the county or city superintendent those children not attending.

The senate indefinitely postponed the bill appropriating \$65,000 for the Jamestown exposition. The reason was the large appropriations needed for other purposes.

The house passed the bill increasing the appropriation of the Oregon Library commission from \$2,000 to \$6,000 per annum.

Twenty-five new measures were added in the house today, bringing the total up to 316. The senate added the untucky number of 13 to their 153.

There was very strong opposition to the new quarantine law proposed by the bill of Senator Smith, of Umatilla, giving the state board of health quarantine powers in towns and on trains, but it passed the senate by a good majority.

Miners of the state are interested in a bill by Representative Moore, of Baker county, creating the office of inspector of mines, providing for the appointment of deputies, defining the duties and fixing the salaries of both.

Free Passes for Public Officers of the State and of Districts and Counties must be furnished by any railroad exercising the power of eminent domain, according to a bill introduced by Representative Freeman, of Multnomah, prepared by John F. Logan, of Polk.

This free transportation is intended to compete with the public for the privilege of eminent domain, and will save the taxpayers considerable money.

Tuesday, January 29

Salem, Jan. 29.—A bill has been presented in the house providing for the branding of packed fruit with the name of the packer, the grower and the locality where grown.

According to a house bill presented last week motor-gages are to be taxed by the holder thereof. This provision was not discovered until today.

A bill has been introduced in the house exempting from the state corporation tax all farmers' ditch companies of which there are many in the semi-arid districts of the state.

Committees have been appointed in both houses to investigate the state indebtedness. This session, however, they will not be allowed any clerks or mileage.

Much opposition is being developed to the new water code as drawn by the Portland board of trade.

To place the printer on a flat salary of \$3,000 per year and appropriate \$20,000 for a building and plant is the object of a bill by Speaker Davy.

The general appropriation bill, prepared by Speaker Davy, contains a total of \$1,244,970.

Most of the new bills in the two houses today were of a minor character. Among them, however, was one creating the new county of Cascade, increasing appropriation for Agricultural college from \$25,000 to \$50,000, abolishing the death penalty and appropriating \$10,000 for the portage road and authorizing its extension to The Dalles.

The house passed eight of its bills today. All were of a local character. The senate passed three and killed two of its measures.

Work of Land Thieves.

Salem.—Because of the recent land-fraud investigation and other pressing reasons, State Land Agent Oswald West, in his regular biennial report to the governor, has recommended several changes in the land laws and in the regulations of the land commission. The report shows that about 500,000 acres had been obtained by fraudulent methods. H. H. Turner, of Salem, executed a large portion of the certificates and sold them to A. T. Kellier. Both were indicted by a Marion county grand jury, but Turner turned state's evidence and Kellier, who was convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, appealed, and his case is still pending in the Supreme court.

Jamestown Fair May Win.

Salem.—The senate committee on federal relations has decided to report favorably the bill to appropriate \$65,000 for an exhibit at the Jamestown exposition.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 50¢ to 75¢ per box; choice to fancy, \$1@2.50; pears, \$1@1.50.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 7¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 3¢ per pound; cabbage, 2¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per dozen; celery, \$3.50 @ 4¢ per crate; pumpkins, 2¢ per pound; squash, 2¢ per pound; sprouts, 8¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.35 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1.40@1.50; common, \$1@1.25.

Wheat—Club, 68¢; bluestem, 70¢; valley, 66¢@67¢; red, 66¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$29; gray, \$28.

Barley—Feed, \$22 per ton; brewing, \$23; rolled, \$24@25.50.

Rye—\$1.40@1.45 per cwt.

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

Hay—Vall'y timothy, No. 1, \$14@15 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17@18; clover, \$18; chest, \$9; grain hay, \$9@10; alfalfa, \$14.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 32¢@35¢ per pound.

Butter Fat—First grade cream, 36¢ per pound; second grade cream, 2¢ less per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 39¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Mixed old hens, 12¢@13¢ per pound; dressed chickens, 11¢@12¢ per pound; dressed turkeys, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, live, 17¢@17½¢; turkeys, dressed, 16¢@16½¢; geese, live, 10¢@12¢; ducks, 16¢@18¢.

Val—Dressed, 5¢@6¢ per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 2¢@3¢ per pound; cows, 4¢@5¢; country steers, 5¢@5½¢ per pound; ordinary, 6¢@7¢.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8¢@8½¢ per pound; ordinary, 6¢@7¢.

Pork—Dressed, 6¢@8½¢ per pound.

Two Normals to Get Money.

Salem, Jan. 30.—The senate today orders the ways and means committee not to report appropriations for more than two normal schools. It was adopted without an aye and nay vote, but it was apparent that the senate strongly favors the idea and it is practically certain that not more than two normals will be provided for by this legislature. The resolution does not specify which of the normals shall be provided for, but leaves that in the hands of the ways and means committee.

Curbs Land Barons.

Salem, Jan. 30.—Curbing of Coos bay land barons, who hold lands granted by congress in 1869 for the Coos bay wagon road on condition that the grantees or their assigns would sell it at not more than \$2.50 an acre and in not larger than 160-acre tracts and only to actual settlers, is the purpose of a bill introduced today by Senator Malarky. It would compel the barons to deed to any bona fide purchaser who shall offer the \$2.50 an acre stipulated in the grant.

Proposed Oregon Tax Law

(Continued from last week)

(Real estate tax a lien—What to include—Priority—Effect of sale.)

Section 28. All taxes which may be hereafter lawfully imposed, charged, or levied upon real property, including taxes on personal property charged upon real property as provided in the preceding section, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a lien upon such real property from and including the day on which the warrant authorizing the collection of such taxes upon real property is issued, and from and after the time the said taxes upon personal property are so charged upon real property, until they shall be paid, or until the title shall be vested in the purchaser upon sale for such taxes. Such liens shall include all costs, penalties, charges, and expenses on, and of, and concerning such taxes which by the provisions of law shall accrue, attach, or be made. Such liens shall have priority to and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any and every judgment, mortgage, or other lien or claim whatsoever, except the lien for a tax for a subsequent year; and every certificate of delinquency, sale for taxes, or transfer of property under a tax judgment sale, whether void or ineffectual for any other purpose or not, provided only that the consideration required by law shall have been paid to and vest in the holder, purchaser, or transferee the lien herein prescribed.

(B. & C. Comp., section 3108, no change, except to add personal taxes which have been charged upon real property, and to substitute "tax judgment sale" for "tax sale" to conform the section to the tax certificate of delinquency plan.)

(Foreclosure—Summons or notice.)

Section 39. Any time after the expiration of three years from the first date of delinquency of any tax included in a certificate of delinquency the holder of such certificate may cause summons to be served on the owner of the property described in the certificate, notifying the owner that he will apply to the circuit court of the county in which such property is situated for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property mentioned in such certificate. Such summons shall contain—

1. The title of the court, the description of the property, and the name of the owner of the legal title thereof as the same appears of record, if known, the name of the holder of the certificate, the date thereof, and the amount for which it was issued, the year or years for the delinquent taxes for which it was issued, the amount of all taxes paid for prior or subsequent years, and the rate of interest on said amounts.

2. A direction to the owner of the legal title of the property as the same appears of record, if known, and of any other person or persons who may have some interest in or lien or claim upon the property, and whom the holder of said certificate may desire to make defendants, summoning him to appear within sixty days after service of summons or notice, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the action or pay the amount due; and, when service is made by publication, a direction as aforesaid summoning him to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of the summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication, and to defend the action or pay the amount due.

3. A notice that, in case of failure to do so, a decree will be rendered foreclosing the lien of such taxes and costs against the land and premises named.

4. A summons shall be subscribed by the holder of the certificate of delinquency, or by some one in his behalf, and residing within the state of Oregon, and upon whom all process and papers in the proceeding may be served with the same force and effect as if personally served on the holder of said certificate within this state.

5. A copy of said summons shall be delivered to the tax collector. Thereafter, when any owner of real property or person interested therein seeks to redeem as provided in this act, the tax collector shall ascertain the amount of costs accrued in foreclosing said certificate and include said costs as a part of the redemption to be paid.

The proceeding provided by this act for the foreclosure of all certificates of delinquency issued pursuant to this act shall be commenced within six years from the date of the original delinquency, and not afterwards.

(Service of summons.)

Section 40. Summons shall be served and returned in the same manner as summons in a civil action is served in the circuit court.

(Interested persons may pay before execution of deed.)

Section 43. Any person owning an interest in lands or lots upon which judgment and decree is prayed, as provided in this act, may, in person or by agent, pay the taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, and costs due thereon to the tax collector of the county in which the same are situated at any time before the execution of the deed, and for the amount so paid he shall

have a lien on the property liable for taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, and costs for which judgment is prayed; and the person or authority who shall collect or receive the same shall give a receipt for such payment, or issue to such person a certificate showing such payment.

(Appeal—Appeal bond—Procedure.)

Section 47. Appeals from the final order, judgment, and decree of the court may be taken to the supreme court by giving notice thereof orally in open court at the time of the rendition of the judgment, decree or final order, or by giving written notice thereof at any time within thirty days after the rendition of said order, but not thereafter. The manner of taking and perfecting appeals to the supreme court and the proceedings thereon, and the determination and disposal thereof, shall conform to and be governed by the statutes for taking appeals in equitable causes, except in so far as this act may otherwise provide. But no appeal shall be allowed the defendant from any judgment, decree, or final order for the sale of lands or lots for taxes, and no bond given on appeal shall operate as a supersedeas, unless the defendant taking such appeal shall, within the time allowed within which to file an undertaking on appeal, also deposit with the county clerk an amount of money equal to the amount of the judgment and costs rendered in such cause by the circuit court. If, in case of an appeal, such judgment, decree, and final order be affirmed, in whole or in part, the supreme court shall direct that the amount deposited with the county clerk as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be credited upon the judgment so rendered, and execution shall issue for the balance of said judgment, damages and costs. Thereupon it shall be the duty of such county clerk to apply so much of the amount deposited with him as aforesaid as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount of the judgment, decree, and final order. If, upon a final hearing, judgment shall be refused for the sale of the land or lots for the taxes, penalties, interest, and costs, or any part thereof, in said proceedings, the county clerk shall pay over to the party who shall have made such deposit, or his legally authorized agent or representative, the amount of the deposit, and in any event shall refund so much thereof as shall remain after the satisfaction of the judgment, interest, and costs against the land or lots in respect to which such deposit shall have been made.

(Holder of certificate must pay taxes—Foreclosure.)

Section 48. Every purchaser of a certificate of delinquency shall, before applying for judgment and decree of foreclosure, pay all taxes that have accrued on the property included in said certificate since the issuance of said certificate, and any prior taxes that remain due and unpaid on said property. If any purchaser of delinquent certificates shall suffer a subsequent tax to become delinquent, and a subsequent certificate of delinquency to issue on the same property included in his certificate, such first purchaser shall forfeit his rights thereunder to the subsequent purchaser, and such subsequent purchaser shall, at the time of obtaining his certificate of delinquency, redeem said first certificate of delinquency outstanding thereon to the date of said redemption, and the amount so paid in redemption shall become a part of said subsequent certificate of delinquency, and draw interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum from the date of payment. Said holder of a certificate of delinquency permitting a subsequent certificate to issue on the same property shall, on notice from the tax collector, surrender said certificate of delinquency on payment to him of the redemption money paid by the subsequent purchaser. Provided, that this section shall not apply to counties or municipalities.

(Publication as costs.)

Section 52. In case any person shall be compelled to publish a notice in a newspaper under the provisions of this act, then, before any person who may have a right to redeem the lands or lots from sale shall be permitted to redeem, he shall pay to the officer who by law is authorized to receive such redemption money the amount paid for publishing such notice, for the use of the person compelled to publish such notice, as aforesaid.

(Fees.)

Section 55. 1. The tax collector shall, upon the issuance of a certificate of delinquency, collect fifty cents.

2. For making a deed, to include not more than ten tracts or lots, including all services rendered, including sales and posting notices, three dollars.