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B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, be and the same hereby are repealed: Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall affect the assessment of property upon the basis of ownership and valuation thereof upon the first day of March, 1907, at the hour of 1 o'clock a. m.; but the sections, acts and parts of acts hereby repealed shall remain in full force and effect for the purpose of effecting the assessment according to law upon the basis of ownership and valuation thereof March 1,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 5, 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 3088, 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 137, 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 hahin yo' wife throw hot watah on yo' suit. Dat's what mine does ebhy 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.

Pluteocratic 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.

'Biggins 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."

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, January 15.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The feature of the day's session of the senate was a constitutional argument by Spooner, of Wisconsin, upholding the president's right to disclarge the negro troops at Brownsville. The remarks were questioned by Tillman, and the two engaged in a heated controversy. Spooner made a bitter attack on the South Carolina senator. The bitter feeling provoked makes it impossible to say when a vote can be had on the Brownsville resolution. It is expected the debate will be extended.

Wishington, Jan. 15.—The house of representatives spent almost the entire day in considering the fortifications appropriation bill, and completed only six pages of it. Amendments looking to the defense of the mouth of Chesapeake bay and for the purchase of additional ground at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., were voted down. The house also refused to incorporate an amendment increasing to the extent of $1,000,000 the appropriation for the construction of seacoast batteries in the Hawaiian and Philippine islands.

Monday, January 14.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Taking only a brief time to pass the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying nearly $81,000,000, the senate devoted the rest of the day to the Brownsville affray. President Roosevelt's message, accompanied by many additional affidavits and a cigar box of bullets and empty cartridge shells, was received, read and ordered printed. The speech-making on the subject continued until 11:30 o'clock.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house spent most of today considering legislation pertaining to the District of Columbia and proposed a number of bills, after which consideration of the fortifications appropriation bill was resumed. The message of the president regarding the Colorado river was also read.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The senate listened to a debate on the race question today in which Tillman was the principal participant and Patterson, of Colorado, his opponent. They brought into striking contrast the ideas of the South and North. President Roosevelt's action in the Brownsville matter was the subject of discussion.

Tillman held that nothing was involved in it except the race question, and that the administration was responsible for the growing acute condition of the race question in the South. The president, he maintained, had encouraged the negro to assert his equality, and then had wrought vengeance on a whole battalion for following that encouragement. He condemned the president's action in some respects.

Patterson defended the president's right to dismiss the troops, but said there might be some ground to question its policy. He condemned in strong terms what he regarded as the radical position of Tillman, and predicted the extinction of the Democratic party in the North would follow a continuance of such tactics.

Friday, Jan. 11.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The senate today without division passed the McCumber service pension bill. The bill was so amended as to make it applicable to the survivors of the Mexican as well as the Civil war and to prohibit the payment of fees to pension attorneys.

Considerable time was also given to the Smoot case, several senators speaking in favor of the Utah man retaining his seat.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The house today adjourned till Monday after breaking all records so far as pension legislation is concerned. Six hundred and twenty-eight private pension bills were passed in 1 hour and 35 minutes.

Thursday, January 10.

Washington, Jan. 10.—By a vote of 70 to 1 the senate today passed a bill providing that railway employes engaged in handling trains shall not work more than 16 consecutive hours which period is to be followed by ten hours off duty. The one negative vote was cast by Senator Pettus.

This result was reached after an entire day spent in considering the subject. The parliamentary situation was confused during the entire time, caused by the 40 pending amendments and the three substitutes for the original bill, all of which had to be disposed of.

The bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government, was reported to the senate today. It carries $30,855,834, a net increase of $225,450 over the amount as passed by the house.

All propositions for raising the salaries of members of congress and members of the cabinet, including the provisions inserted by the house increasing the pay of cabinet members, the vice president and speaker of the house to $12,000 a year, were rejected. It is expected an amendment will be offered on the floor of the senate to restore these items.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Late this afternoon, Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, and Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, were only prevented from meeting in a personal encounter by the intervention of members on the floor of the house. Mr. Gaines was making a speech on his bill to "dock" members' pay for absence from the house and was being twitted by both sides of the chamber to his evident embarrassment. During his speech he charged Mr. Mahon with being absent from the house 95 per cent of the time. Mahon immediately jumped to his feet, declaring the statement a lie. The two senators started for each other, but were pulled apart before any damage was done.

The army canteen was again today under discussion in the house. While the army appropriation bill was up Representative Morrell, of Pennsylvania, intimated that he would like to attach a paragraph doing away with the anti-canteen law, in line with a bill he had introduced in the first session of the 59th congress.

While the army appropriation bill was under consideration in the house today an amendment was dopted appropriating $250,000 for the construction and maintenance of military and post roads and trails in Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the board of road commissioners.

The army appropriation bill, with sundry amendments, was passed by the house, and the fortifications appropriation bill was taken up, four hours being given to general debate.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The senate today debated La Follette's bill limiting working time of railroad employes.

A tentative understanding was reached that a vote on the general service pension bill will be taken next Friday.

The Brownsville matter was postponed because Tillman, who is indisposed, desired to address the senate on the subject.

Washington, Jan. 9.—By a vote of 27 to 50 the house in committee of the whole today, having the army appropriation bill under consideration, refused to strike out an item of $1,000,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of regiments, battalions, squadrons and batteries of the organized militia to participate in such brigade or division encampment as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the regular army.

During the discussion of the army appropriation bill today, Representative Kahn, of California, declared the absenec of the canteen was responsible for the unusual number of desertions durinfg the past year.

Prosecute Illegal Fencers.

Washington, Jan. 15. — Secretary Hitchcock has been informed by Attorney General Bonaparte that, in accordance with his request, Harry J. Bone, United States district attorney at Topeka, Kan., has been directed to prosecute vigorously the cases against the cattlemen who have raised illegal fences on public lands.

More Time for Settlers.

Washington, Jan. 15. — Secretary Hitchcock ordered that homestead entries on land in the former Crow reservation in Montana should have an extension of time within which to establish a residence on the land filed upon until May 15 next. Climatic conditions and the scarcity of coal in the Northwest are given as the reasons.

Wants Report on Black Sands.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Warren, of Wyoming, has called on the Interior department for a report of the Portland experiments in the electric smelting of iron ores and asks an opinion if it should be continued.

Trainmen Are Overworked.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The investigation today by the Interstate Commerce commission into the block signal system in use on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad showed that men engaged in the operation of trains work an excessive number of hours without sufficient period of rest intervening. It was developed that no restrictions were placed on the hours train men shall work, and that they take advantage of the opportunity to labor for many hours in order that they may increase their compensation.

Fence Order Bears Fruit.

Washington, Jan. 9. — President Roosevelt's order compelling removal of all fences from public land has already borne fruit. Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill authorizing the leasing of all public grazing land under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, holders of leases to have the privilege of fencing land so obtained. The bill places no restriction on the amount of land that may be leased by any individual or company, but gives the preference right to homesteaders and settlers.

All Hit at La Follette.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Criticism was made in the senate yesterday of the La Follette bill limiting the hours of continuous employment of railway train crews, and seteral letters from railway employes in opposition to the measure were put in the record. The discussion was participated in by Gallinger, who first presented a published criticism that he was endeavoring to weaken the measure by amendment. This he denied.

Drop Salary Increase Bill.

Washington, Jan. 15.—When the legislative bill was taken up in the senate yesterday, Gallinger, who had given notice of an amendment increasing the salaries of senators and members of the house, remarked that, because of the intention of some senators to make a point of order against the amendment, he should not present it, but would rely on separate legislation to accomplish this purpose. Dubois regretted that nothing was to be done. He was one of the senators who lived on his salary and knew the difficulty of doing so.

Let Them Go Away to Get Warm.

Washington, Jan. 9.—In view of the fact that many homestead settlers are said to be freezing in North Dakota and the rules of the department of the Interior provide in many cases that residence of the settlers shall be continuous, Senator Hansbrough has prepared a resolution permitting the settlers leave of absence for three months to extend over the winter period, which absence shall not interfere with their entry rights. All homesteaders affected by these conditions are to make application by affidavit.

Hears Arguments for Exclusion

Washinxgton, Jan. 15.—The house committee on foreign affairs granted a hearing today to Representatives Kahn, McKinlay and Hayes, all of California, the committee named by Pacific coast representatives to oppose efforts to modiyf the Chinese exclusion act and to work for a Japanese exclusion act. It was stated by the Californians that they will fight vigorously the bill under consideration by the committee to amend the Chinese exclusion act.

BUILDS QUEER STRUCTURE.

Freak "Cathedral" Attracts the Curious at Winnipeg.

"Archbishop Seraphim" has been in trouble over his "cathedral." He has paid about $90 on a total amount of $5,000, says the Winnipeg correspondents of the New York Herald.

The archbishop feels that Winnipeg would be disgraced if he and his congregation should be left without a home.

"This "junk-shop cathedral" of the good bishop is one of Winnipeg's curiosities. From a far window in Stella street there dawns upon the astonished sight a structure which is an embodied interrogation point. It is an octagonal one story building of wood, the side put together as a board fence and painted orange; the sloping roof is of tin and close inspection shows that it is gilded or painted in the similitude of the heavens, with a sprinkling of stars.

The whole is surmounted by a cupola of brass and old iron, shakily constructed while a still more crazy "tower" leans like that of Pisa over a "chime" of four bells of different shapes and sizes. The pointed windows with their wooden shutters marked by rude crosses make it evident that it is a church of some kind.

This is the "cathedral" constructed by "Archbishop Seraphim," a Russian who is said to have been excommunicated from the Greek orthodox church, but who has a small following in Winnipeg.

One enters a little chamber which might hold twenty-five persons, though it seems crowded with two. It is carpeted after a fashion, but it is a scene of most woeful litter. Gaudy chromos and faded banners decorate the wall. Two immense candles are twined with artificial red poppies. In the center is a gilt pipe skeleton canopy, if one may call it such, with a brass dome over it. On a table beneath is a toy bank, a subscription book and a stone jug. These really constituted the raison d'etre of the building, for one was insinuatingly shown the book, a stubby pencil was handed one and a dirty forefinger pointed out Premier Roblin's name.

As I stood outside gazing once more at the queer little edifice, I said to a woman on the doorstep, "What is all that framework?" and I pointed to more bent iron in haphazard process of erection.

"Seraphim says he's going to build a hotel or boarding house or something," she said, contemptuously. "I suppose folks will stream down to see it as they do to see the church. I watched him build it, but I never thought it would amount to what it has. He earns his living by showing it off. He ain't got much of a congregation."

POOR RAILROADS IN ITALY.

Execrable Service Due to Adherence to Obsolete Methods.

In commenting upon a recent accident on an Italian railway the statement was made to the effect that the transportation was the worst in the world. A patriotic Italian has sent a communication making a general denial. The communication, therefore, may be replied to in a general way. The overcrowding of cars, their defiance of schedule time and the insecurity of baggage are facts known to every foreigner traveling in Italy, although the Italians themselves may have become hardened to them.

Why things are so may be explained by two causes: Lack of operative capital and a slavish adherence to archaic methods of management. The railways were built when Italy was in such financial difficulties that she was obliged to undertake that important work in the cheapest possible way, the result being that there is practically no track in the peninsula adapted to the present needs of the service, to the speed of fast trains and the weight of modern engines.

For instance, the railway station at Rome is now exactly what it was under the papacy, when scarcely forty trains a day arrived and when the eternal city had only 220,000 inhabitants and when tourists went there in very limited numbers. Now there are about 300 trains daily, the population is over 500,000 and the city is not only visited for its antiquities but has become a winter resort, there being an annual influx of about 300,000 foreigners. The immediate cause of the present deadlock is the systematic neglect of the companies which for twenty years mismanaged the railways in their own interests.

The government is now putting about $100,000,000 at the disposal of the director general of the railways, but the complete reorganization of the railway service is necessarily a matter of time. Italy is confronted with the arduous task of laying all her main lines, of renewing all her rolling stock and rearranging all her stations and she is, perhaps, therefore entitled to ask for some suspension of judgment on the part of those who find fault with the present regime.—New York Times.

His Ambition.

Yellow-covered literature was not allowed in the Benson family, but Harold had friends who narrated to him some of the stirring tales they had read.

"What is your ambition, Harold?" asked an aunt who was visiting the Benson household, and was blessed with a long purse. "Perhaps you've not decided yet what you'd like to be or do by and by," she added.

"Oh, yes, Aunt Ellen," said Harold, shaking his head at such a suggestion, "I'm all decided. I should like to be such a man that people would tremble like leaves at the mention of my name."

An Exception.

"Well, there's this much about it," said the talkative man, "when a fellow starts to do anything he can always succeed if he only sticks to it."

"Yes?" replied the quiet man. "How about when you start to remove a sheet of sticky fly paper that you've sat down upon?"—Philadelphia Press.

It Is Shorter.

Is the modern slang "skidoo" any improvement on the old slang "skedaddle?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Made Happy for Life.

Great happiness come into the home of S. C. Blair, school superintendent, of St. Albans, W. Va., when his little daughter was restored from the dreadful complaint he names. He says: "My little daughter had St. Vitus' Dance, which yielded to no treatment but grew steadily worse until as a last resort we tried Electric Bitters; and I rejoice to say, three bottles effected a complete cure." Quick, sure cure for nervous complaints, general debility, female weaknesses, impoverished blood and malaria. Guaranteed by all drug stores. Price 50c.

Say People

Do you want something in writing paper that is up-to-date and the latest style? If so, call at McCormick's music store and see his new line of paper and envelopes in fancy linen with Hillsboro, Oregon embossed on every sheet.

Notice.

Persons owing Dr. S. T. Linklater for professional services are requested to call and settle the same. J. P. Magrudder, who has an office adjoining the doctor's office is authorized to make collections and receipt for the same.

DR. S. T. LINKLATER.

See McCormick's display of Tablets.

NOTICE

Sealed bids will be received by the County Court of Washington County Oregon, on Thursday, December 6th, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the extension of the tax roll of said County for the year 1906.

The person extending said tax roll will not be required to take off the valuation of Road and School Districts, but will be required to have same fully completed by February 1st, 1907.

Further information as to manner of making extensions and amount of labor required may be had by applying at the office of the County Clerk of said County.

The County Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Commissioners Court.

J. W. GOODIN, County Judge.

Had a Close Call.

"A dangerous surgical operation, involving the removal of a malignant ulcer, as large as my hand, from my daughter's hip, was prevented by the application of Bucklen's Arnica Salve," says A. C. Stickel, of Miletus, W. Va. "Persistent use of the Salve completely cured it." Cures Cuts, Burns and Injuries. 25c a tall druggists.

WANTED—GOOD MAN in each county to represent and advertise co-operative department, put out samples, etc. Old established business house. Cash salary $21 00 weekly, expense money advanced; permanent position. Our reference, Bankers National Bank of Chicago, capital $2,000,000. Address Manager, The Columbia House, Chicago, Ill., Desk No. 1. 2613

Wanted

Man and wife to work on or rent a ranch, beginning November 15th. For further particulars inquire of Attorney M. B. Bump, Hillsboro, Ore.

Farm For Rent.

A 20 acre farm for rent for a reasonable price; inside of the city limits. For further information call at W. O. Donelson's Furniture Store, Hillsboro, Ore.

Famous Strike Breakers.

The most famous strike breakers in the land are Dr. King's New Life Pills. When liver and bowels go on strike, they quickly settle the trouble, and the purifying work goes right on. Best cure for constipation, headache and dizziness. 25c at all druggists.

After hop-picking if you are going to purchase a watch you will find a good assortment at living prices.

E. L. McCormick's Jewelry Store.

Strawberry Plants for Sale.

Magoons and Clark Seedlings. Inquire of C. Rhoades, Oak and Seventh streets, Hillsboro.

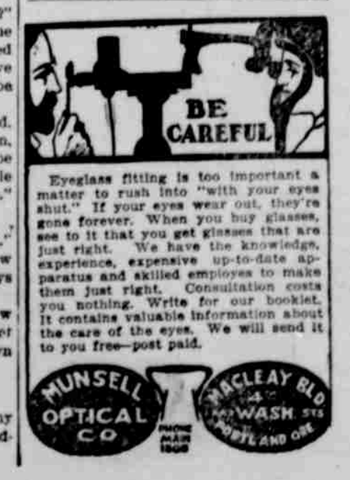
E. L. McCormick has just received his first consignment of the South Bend Watch Co's., new movements. These movements are fully guaranteed and give perfect satisfaction. Quality equal to any movement on the market. Call and see them.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

Hanford, California, December 4th to 10th, 1906

For the above occasion a rate and one-third on the certificate plan is authorized to Hanford, Calif., and return from all points in above territory, provided, however, that fifty or more passengers of not less than 50c each have been in attendance. Under these conditions delegates and members of their families who have paid full fare (regular first-class limited rate) to Hanford will be refunded at one-third fare, but in no case less than 25c, on presentation of proper S. P. certificates to agent at Hanford on or before Dec. 10, 1906. Certificates will be signed by the secretary of the convention and may be issued on any of the five days prior to the opening day.

Note—If the total attendance does not equal the requirements, holders of certificates will be sold return tickets at regular one way rate and not at one-third fare.

WM. McMURRAY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Do not forget that you can get school supplies at McCormick's music store. Everything in school supplies except school books.