

PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

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

- H. B. 36, Burns—For pure foods and regulating branding of same.
- H. B. 53, Revolon of laws committee—For recording conditional sales of machinery.
- H. B. 57, Beals—Fees for corporations capitalized for more than \$1,000, 600.
- H. B. 61, Jones of Lincoln and Polk—For convention of district school boards.
- H. B. 75, McCue—Providing clerk of master fish warden.
- H. B. 84, Freeman—Authorizing disposition of estate as directed by will without order of Probate court.
- H. B. 85, Freeman—Assessing bank stock.
- H. B. 86, Freeman—Defining powers of county boards of equalization.
- H. B. 88, Freeman—Levy and collection of taxes.
- H. B. 89, Freeman—More efficient system for assessment and taxation.
- H. B. 97, Steen—For display of United States flag on school buildings.
- H. B. 101, McCue—Appropriating \$5,000 for patrol boats for master fish warden.
- H. B. 102, McCue—Requiring school districts to report to state superintendent within 15 days after annual school meeting and to hold at least four months of school to be entitled to share of apportionment.
- H. B. 123, Jones of Clackamas—Extending provisions of initiative and referendum to cities, counties and districts.
- H. B. 142, Gray—Creating commission for A. R. Burbank trust fund for an orphan's home.
- H. B. 143, Gray—Extending closed season for Chinese pheasants.
- H. B. 156, McCue—To license salmon cannerymen.
- H. B. 161, Newell—Increasing appropriation state library commission to \$6,000 per annum.
- H. B. 167, Beveridge—Allowing county clerks to register electors other than in his office and substituting card system for register.
- H. B. 176, Barrett of Washington—Allowing attorneys ten days in which to file bills of exceptions.
- H. B. 181, Barrett of Umatilla—Permitting sale of firearms and ammunition to Indians.
- H. B. 186, Brown—Invalidating wills of unmarried persons subsequent to their marriage.
- H. B. 199, Barrett of Washington—Providing for construction of county roads on county division lines.
- H. B. 208, Campbell—Providing an eight-hour day for employes at state penitentiary and laborers and mechanics employed by state and county.
- H. B. 217, Farrell—Regulating stretching of wires over railroad right of way.
- H. B. —, Barrett of Washington—To prevent employers requiring employes to board and trade at specified places.
- H. B. 221, Freeman—Requiring judgment debtors to make oath as to possession of property they claim.
- H. B. 231, Washburne—Authorizing the transfer by a sane spouse of property acquired during disability of insane spouse.
- H. B. 241, Freeman—Compulsory pass law.
- H. B. 345, Vawter—Deputy fish warden for Southern Oregon at \$1,000 per annum.
- H. B. 363, Bayer—To prevent solicitation by attorneys of damage suits for personal injuries.
- H. B. 337, ways and means committee—Appropriating \$20,000 for payment of interest on certificates issued by state.
- H. B. 380, Dobbin—For assessment of transient livestock and division of tax between interested counties.
- H. B. 382, Reynolds—Prohibiting sale of liquor within two miles of an Indian school.
- H. B. 384, Knowles—Permitting county courts to levy tax for scalp bonnets.
- H. B. 385, Burns—Regulating manufacture and sale of foods and drinks.
- H. B. 389, Burns—Requiring state food and dairy commissioner to publish monthly bulletin.
- H. B. 394, Northrup—Regulating life insurance companies.
- H. B. 403, Campbell—Increasing salary of labor commissioner to \$2,000 per annum.
- H. B. 412, Jackson and Pike—Making a year's residence in state necessary to admission to Soldiers' home at Roseburg.
- H. B. 414, committee on Soldiers' home—Increasing appropriation to \$15,000.
- H. B. 415, Soldiers' home committee—Increasing salary of commandant at home to \$1,000 per annum.
- H. B. 420, ways and means committee—Appropriating \$20,000 for new buildings at State Fair grounds.
- H. B. 245, Chapin—Requiring partnerships to reveal parties in interest.
- H. B. 249, Dye—Authorizing establishment of high school districts by contiguous school districts.
- H. B. 250, Davey—Providing for permanent record of election returns in each county.

- H. B. 251, Davey—Allowing vacation of street or alley in unincorporated towns on petition of owners of abutting property only.
- H. B. 254, Davey—Placing state printer on flat salary of \$4,000 per annum beginning in 1911.
- H. B. 270, Vawter—Increasing fees for admission to the bar.
- H. B. 271, Freeman—Making dogs personal property.
- H. B. 279, Barrett of Umatilla—Appropriating \$10,000 for operation of portage road at The Dalles.
- H. B. 297, Farrell—Extending limit on female labor to mercantile houses.
- H. B. 302, Freeman—Abolishing fees paid district attorneys in divorce cases.
- H. B. 304, Dobbin—Creating Tenth judicial district.
- H. B. 317, Pike—Creating Twelfth judicial district.
- H. B. 324, Connell—Revising and compiling state land laws.
- H. B. 325, Newell—Abolishing \$1 road poll tax.
- H. B. 334, Reynolds—Increasing salaries of superintendent and assistant physicians at state insane asylum.
- H. B. 338, Freeman—Authorizing sheriffs to replace lost tax deeds.
- H. B. 3444, Perkins—Allowing county fruit inspectors actual traveling expenses.

Among the more important bills which were vetoed by the governor are: The appropriation bill for Drain and Monmouth schools. This action was taken on the ground that each school should have been provided for by an independent bill, and the governor also contends that the people do not want four normals.

Senator Kay's bill providing for garnishment of wages of public employes. Johnson's road bill.

Representative Perkins' bill permitting orchardists to kill birds which destroy crops.

The measure by Beach providing for voting machines.

By Hodson, changing irrigation law. Creating the office of cheese, dairy and creamery inspector.

Jackson's bill changing fishing laws. Johnson's bill regarding inspection of stock food.

Chapin's bill prohibiting partnerships under assumed names.

All bills creating new district agricultural societies or increasing appropriations for fairs.

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

PORTLAND MARKETS.
Wheat—Club, 70c; bluestem, 72c; valley, 70c, red, 68c.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$29; gray, \$28.50.
Barley—Feed, \$22.50 per ton; brewing, \$23; rolled, \$23.50@24.50.
Rye—\$1.45@1.50 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, \$24.50; cracked, \$22.50 per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$14@15 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17 @18; clover, \$9; cheat, \$9; grain hay, \$9@10; alfalfa, \$14.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 32½@35c per pound.
Butter Fat—First grade cream, 33½c per pound; second grade cream, 2c less per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 17@17½c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13½@14c; spring, fryers and broilers, 20@22½c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 15@16c; turkeys, live, 13@15c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18½@20c; geese, live, 8c; ducks, 16@18c.
Apples—Common, 75c@81.25 per box; choice, \$1.50@2.50.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horse radish, 7@8c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3½c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per dozen; celery, \$3.75 per crate; sprouts, 9c per pound; rhubarb, 11c per pound; asparagus, 12½@15c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 90c@1 per hundred.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1.35; No. 1 choice, \$1@1.25; common, 75c@1.1.
Veal—Dressed, 5½@9c per pound.
Beef—Dressed, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5½@6½c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8½@9c per pound; ordinary, 6@7c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@9c per pound.
Hops—8½@11c per pound, according to quality.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c, according to fineness; valley, 20@23c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 27@30c per pound.

RAILWAYS GIVE AID

Colonist Rates Promote the Upbuilding of Northwestern States.
Low one-way colonist rates to the Northwest are helping largely in settling up the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. These reduced fares are perhaps the greatest factor in inducing immigration outside of the publicity work of the various chambers of commerce of these states. The railroads are working hand in hand with the commercial bodies everywhere in the Pacific Northwest to swell the number of settlers in this territory.
Colonist rates are not new in Western railroad, but at no time previously have they been so effective in diverting travel this way as at present and the biggest colonist movement in the history of the Pacific Northwest is predicted for the four spring and fall months of 1907 when the reduced one-way fares are in effect.
The growth of the westward movement is due to the better advertising and exploitation methods of commercial bodies and railroads and to the growing density of population in the East, where many are able to find more congenial surroundings by moving away to a part of the country where there is more elbow room, where climate is more equable the year around and where land is cheaper and less worn by repeated cropping for years.
These conditions contribute to the constant "trek" westward which is a significant movement in the history of the American continent and which dates from the days of the California argonauts of '49. By prairie schooner and by ship the pioneers came to settle a vast wilderness. Since the transcontinental railroads have been built, the second generation has found an easier mode of seeking out the great West but the movement has by no means ended and is on in greater volume than ever before.

HITS ROCK OFF EUREKA.

Steamer Oakland Another Victim to Humboldt Bar.
Eureka, Cal., March 5.—Humboldt bar claimed another victim today when the steamer Oakland, in an attempt to reach the inside entrance, ran on the rocks of the south jetty. For almost an hour the Oakland remained on the rocks, and the bar tug Ranger was called to her assistance by the lifesaving crew.
When the tug reached the Oakland, Captain Kruger, of the Oakland, refused aid. A big wave washed the Oakland from her perilous position, but also tore off her rudder. For several hours she drifted helplessly and perilously near the rocks. The lifeboat, commanded by Captain Hennig, put out.
At this time the Oakland displayed distress signals and once more the tug Ranger went to her assistance, towing her this time into the bay, where she was beached in a badly leaking condition. There are several large holes in her stern.
The Oakland went on the rocks about 1,000 feet from the wrecked Corona. Several attempts have been made to reach the Corona by the Humboldt bay lifesaving station, but all were futile. One trip the lifeboat barely escaped destruction on the rocks on the north jetty.

DAKOTA ON ROCKS.

Big Hill Liner Strikes in Bay of Tokio and May be Lost.
Yokohama, March 5.—The Great Northern steamship Dakota went ashore in the bay of Tokio last night. All passengers are safe and the agents of the vessel are hopeful of saving her. The Dakota struck on a rock off Shirohama, a village between Mojima and Sunoraki, shortly after 6 o'clock. It is thought that the Sunosaki light was mistaken for the Jogashima light. The vessel sustained much damage and sprung a heavy leak.
Agents of the steamship, who were sent to Omlamaru to arrange for the salvage, are returning this afternoon with passengers and mails and details of the accident.
The steamer Dakota is making water freely and it is feared that the floating will be difficult.

Seattle Striving for It.

Washington, March 5.—Seattle is making a hard fight to secure the government pure food laboratory soon to be established in the Northwest by the Agricultural department. Senator Piles has been appealed to by the chamber of commerce and is exerting his efforts in behalf of his home city. Meanwhile Senator Bourne, supported by the Portland chamber of commerce, is insisting that the laboratory be located in Portland. It is probable the contest will not be closed for some little time.

On Sands in Dover Strait.

London, March 5.—The Red Star line steamer Vaderland, Captain Ehoff, which sailed from Antwerp on Saturday for New York, is ashore on Goodwin sands.

LAND MOSTLY TAKEN

Timbermen Declare Forest Withdrawals Come Too Late.

DOOR LOCKED ON EMPTY STABLE

Others Defend President's Policy and Say Action Will Stop Further Timber Speculation.

Portland, March 7.—Opinions vary as to the probable effect on the timber and lumber industry of the state that will result from the wholesale withdrawal from public entry of the additional 4,051,000 acres that have been added to existing forest reserves by the direction of President Roosevelt. Loggers, timbermen and lumber mill operators, however, are very generally agreed on one important fact, and that is that any proceedings that may now be taken towards protecting the timber lands of the state from further depletions of speculators and land thieves will be just about as effective as to place the lock on the stable door after the mare has been stolen, insofar as furnishing protection to the present timber growth of the state is concerned.
"Practically every acre of merchantable timber land not already included within the forest reserves previous to the president's wholesale order was acquired by timber land speculators or private individuals as long as two years ago," said a local timber land dealer.
There is no prospect that the logging and lumbering industries will suffer any serious setback on account of the enlarged forest reserves. Mr. Mann, of the firm of Mann & Montgomery, however, fears that one evil will result to the logging industry. He says it is true individuals are placed on an equal footing with corporations and larger interests in purchasing from the government timber that is located on lands within the reserves, but he says the difficulty will be experienced by the smaller dealer in getting the timber so purchased off of the government land and to market.
"I believe President Roosevelt did exactly right in withdrawing these lands and in doing anything else that will tend to protect the timber interests of the state," said Mr. Poulson, of the Inman-Poulson company. "Too much of these lands has already been gobbled up by timber land speculators, and it is time that further speculation along this line was stopped."
"The withdrawal of these timber lands," said John Pearson, of the Western Timber company, "will only hurt the timber speculator, who will be practically put out of business."

WHAT NATION DOES.

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

Mayor Schmitz is Home.

San Francisco, March 7.—Mayor Schmitz arrived in the city at 2:15 this afternoon on the belated Coast Limited train at Los Angeles. With him were the members of the board of education, who accompanied him to Washington. Schmitz declined to talk to any of the newspaper reporters, saying he would issue a statement on the whole Japanese situation. In response to a question as to whether he would be a candidate to succeed himself, he declared that he "would stand by his guns" and that he would not be driven out.

Light-hour Day for Employes.

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

RAILROADS ARE BLAMED.

Secure All Practical Men That Work on Panama Canal.

Augusta, Ga., March 4.—"We are down and out," said J. B. McDonald, president of the Panama Construction company, in discussing the rejection of the bid of W. J. Olliver for the construction of the Panama canal. "They have taken the matter out of our hands, and it now rests with the president. The responsibility should be placed where it belongs."
"I cannot see why our bid should have been rejected, except that it is due to the far reaching machinations of the political influences that have worked against all bids that threaten actual construction of the big canal. It is hardly necessary to say that these interests are those of the trans-continental railroads."
"You will notice that, one by one, the practical men who have been identified with the canal have been picked off by big financial interests. It is not difficult to trace the relations. This is very poor business, however, for the canal is bound to come, if not during this administration, then during another. It is inevitable."
"I cannot see where the president and his associates are right, and do not see how they will be able to dig the canal. Sooner or later the ditch will have to be dug under the businesslike management of a contractor who has figured cost down to a minimum. Our company was willing to perform every item of the agreement required by the government. It was our understanding that, when the conditions imposed by the government were met, the contract went to our company. We have made every preparation at considerable expense and were prepared to begin shoveling dirt on or before the time limit of 60 days."
GREAT MONOPOLY BROKEN.
Farmers Are Now Free to Make Alcohol Under New Law.
Washington, March 4.—The denatured alcohol bill, which went to the president for signature, will have the effect of breaking the Standard Oil company's monopoly of this new fuel product. Under the provisions of this bill individual farmers will be permitted to manufacture denatured alcohol for their own needs or for sale in large or small quantities. As the original bill was drawn, denatured alcohol could only be produced by large distilleries, and the Standard had completely monopolized the entire product.
It was to preserve this monopoly that Senator Aldrich endeavored to amend the pending bill, but, to his surprise, a large majority of the senators turned against him, and his amendment was lost. Senator Fulton, who had received many appeals from Oregon farmers on behalf of the new bill, vigorously attacked the Aldrich amendment, as did other senators from the Northwest, except Ankeny and Heyburn, who stood with Aldrich and against the farmers, Heyburn making a speech in favor of the amendment, which would have prohibited individuals from manufacturing denatured alcohol.

STEAL MAIL WAGON.

Daring Theft is Committed on Busy Street in Chicago.

Chicago, March 4.—A United States mail wagon, containing three pouches, two of which were filled with miscellaneous mail matter and a third with registered mail, was stolen from in front of the Stock Exchange building, LaSalle and Washington streets, tonight while the driver was making a collection in the building. At the time of the theft the street was crowded with persons, none of whom saw the theft.
While the collector was inside the thief drove off with the wagon, which was enclosed by a screen, the door to which was locked.
Two hours after the robbery the wagon was found three miles distant from the downtown district. The screen had been broken and the pouches taken.
The postoffice authorities say they do not know just how much jewelry the registered pouches contained, but believe that the thieves secured fully \$5,000.

Millions in New Palace.

San Francisco, March 4.—Plans for the new Palace hotel call for a magnificent eight-story building along classic lines. With the lot, it will represent an outlay of \$7,000,000. Assisting the Sharons, the Newlands and Lady Heeketh in financing the project are the Crocker, Raphael Weil and John C. Kirkpatrick. The equipment of the hotel will surpass anything known to the West. The hotel will have an immense court, as of old, a palm garden, a cafe in the open court, vast ball rooms and a royal suite for noted guests.

Avanche Threats City.

Naples, March 4.—A mountain in Potenza, near the village of Montemurro, is slipping into the valley in a series of landslides and threatening to overwhelm the village. The people are fleeing in panic. Only a low spur of the mountain is preventing the destruction of the village and this resistance apparently soon will be overcome.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

Radicals have elected officers of the Russian douma.
Jerome has decided to recall Mrs. Thaw to the stand.
Hearst has won another decision in the New York mayoralty contest.
The sugar trust has been sued in a New York court by a crushed rival.
Roosevelt is preparing to close the gates against Japanese immigration.
North Dakota solons passed a law providing a 2½ cent passenger fare.
The woman suffrage bill has been talked to death in the British parliament.
An electricians' strike in Paris put the city in darkness and demoralized the newspapers.
The Spanish minister to the United States says the battle of Manila bay was a victory of iron over wool.
Leonidas Preston, a Texas millionaire, committed suicide by taking poison. Physicians found enough of the deadly hydrocyanic poison in his stomach to kill six men.
The Kansas legislature has voted \$10,000 for the Seattle fair.
There is a promise of harmony between the czar and the douma.
President Bonilla, of Honduras, claims a victory over Nicaraguan troops.
A rich copper strike has been made in Nevada not a great distance from Tonopah.
Harriman offers to co-operate with the government in settling the railroad controversy.
Thaw's lawyers announce that the defense is through. Jerome will send the case to the jury.
The news of the acceptance of Swettenham's resignation was received with rejoicing at Kingston.
The attorney general has decided that the new immigration law excludes state aided immigrants.
Four of Portland's largest sawmills are closed on account of labor difficulties. Nearly fifteen hundred men are out.
Railroads in Nebraska will comply with the 2-cent passenger fare law, but will not grant a special rate of any kind.
The Russian douma has opened with radicals in control.
Milliners predict more expensive hats for this season.
Jerome defied the judge in the Thaw trial and was sternly rebuked.
Grover Cleveland objects to state restrictions on insurance investments.
The Northern Pacific will lose rich timber land through the new forest reserves.
England says her navy is equal to that of any two other nations of the world.
Secretary Taft and a number of congressmen are going to Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico.
The upper house of the California legislature has voted down the proposed woman suffrage.
The transport Thomas has just sailed from San Francisco with a full cargo of supplies for the troops in the Philippines.
By the explosion of 1,000 pounds of dynamite in a storehouse near Mount Carmel, Pa., 40 persons were injured. The property loss will be \$150,000.
Governor Swettenham's resignation has been accepted.
John F. Stevens has been appointed temporary chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission.
The congress which has just adjourned passed appropriation bills aggregating a total of \$919,948,680.
The Standard Oil company is on trial in Chicago for accepting rebates from the Chicago & Alton railway.
A Missouri Pacific train was held up at Pittsburg, Kan., and the passengers robbed. One man who resisted was shot.
The steamer Dakota is still on the rocks in Tokio bay. Much of the mail has been removed, but the baggage has been lost.
Hill and Harriman have come to an agreement regarding Puget sound terminals, but nothing has been yielded at Portland.