

Must Divvy With State

SYNOPSIS OF NEW

EDDY CORPORATION BILL

Must Pay Annual License Fee Before Doing Business In This State

As practically everybody is interested in corporations, of one kind or another, The MAIL publishes the salient features of the law known as the "Eddy Bill," which was passed at the last session of the legislature.

Every corporation organized in this state on and after May 21, 1903, the date this law goes into effect, will have to pay an organization fee based on its capital stock as follows:

Over	To	Fee
\$ 5,000		\$ 10
5,000	10,000	15
10,000	25,000	20
25,000	50,000	25
50,000	100,000	35
100,000	250,000	45
250,000	500,000	60
500,000	1,000,000	75
1,000,000	2,000,000	90
2,000,000		100

Any corporation formed for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes pays a fee of \$5.

Under section 2 the secretary of state is given power to require the name of a corporation to be changed before filing its articles, if the name adopted resembles the name of some other corporation previously organized under the laws of this state so closely as to be likely to cause confusion.

Under section 3, if a corporation increases or diminishes its capital stock or resolves to discontinue doing business, a duly verified copy of the resolution authorizing it must be filed with the secretary of state. On any increase of capital stock the fee must be paid according to the list above printed and on a certificate of decrease the fee is \$5. For filing supplementary articles the fee is \$5.

MUST FILE STATEMENTS

In the month of June each year, and before the first day of July, every corporation, foreign or domestic, except all kinds of insurance companies which are otherwise provided for shall, upon blanks to be supplied by him, file with the secretary of state a verified statement showing the following facts:

1. The name of the corporation.
2. The location of its principal office.
3. The names of the president, secretary and treasurer, with their post-office addresses.
4. Date of annual election of directors and officers.
5. The authorized capital stock, number of shares and par value of each share.
6. The amount of stock subscribed the amount issued and the amount paid up.

Every corporation, foreign and domestic, except those formed for education, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, will have to pay the following annual license fee, based on its authorized capital stock:

Over	To	Fee
\$ 5,000		\$ 10
5,000	10,000	15
10,000	25,000	20
25,000	50,000	25
50,000	100,000	30
100,000	250,000	40
250,000	500,000	50
500,000	1,000,000	75
1,000,000	2,000,000	100

The regular annual license fee is payable by the 15th day of August of each year but at the time a corporation is organized it must pay its license fee for the fractional part of the fiscal year, which begins July 1 of each year.

If a corporation fails to pay such license fee or does business contrary to

the provisions of the act, it is liable to a fine of \$100, which, together with the license fee due, may be recovered in action at law instituted in the name of the state.

Every foreign corporation before transacting business within the state is required to appoint a resident attorney in fact who is a resident of this state, on whom process can be served, which power of attorney has to be filed with the secretary of state. The power is irrevocable, except to substitute another qualified person. Unless this appointment is made and maintained, a foreign corporation can not transact business in this state or maintain any suit in its courts. If, for any cause, the attorney in fact be not maintained, service may be had on the corporation by serving the secretary of state, who then notifies the company by sending the papers to the corporation at its principal office, as disclosed by its last statement filed with the secretary of state. Such corporation has 40 days after service on the secretary of state to appear.

Every foreign corporation not now doing business in this state shall, before transacting business, file with the secretary of state a written declaration of its desire to engage in business within this state, and must set forth the following facts:

1. Its full name.
2. The name of the state or county under whose law it was organized.
3. The location of home office.
4. Date of incorporation.
5. Amount of capital stock.
6. Nature of business.
7. Location of principal office with 8. Name of attorney in fact.
9. Name and addresses of the principal officers, its directors and general agent in the state of Oregon.

A duly certified copy of its articles of incorporation must also be filed with the declaration. A fee of \$50 must be paid, together with the annual license fee, for the fraction of the year at the time the papers are presented to the secretary of the state for filing.

All insurance companies complying with other laws which cover them do not have to pay the \$50 above mentioned.

MUST PAY TO MAINTAIN SUITS

Every foreign corporation now transacting business in this state, except the insurance companies, which, as above stated, are otherwise provided for, must comply with the above provisions within six months from the passage of the act.

No corporation, foreign or domestic, can maintain any suit while its license fee is unpaid and until paid it draws interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. While the delinquency continues its right to do business is abated, except that other persons may enforce any right or obligation against it.

The plea that the license fee is unpaid may be interposed at any time before trial upon the merits, and if issue be joined upon such plea it shall be first tried. This plea, however, cannot be interposed by the delinquent corporation.

All fees paid go into the general fund of the state, and it has been estimated that it will amount to about \$100,000 a year, but this, of course, is largely guess work. That a large amount will be realized is certain. The burden is not a heavy one, the law is almost self-operative, so that the result will practically be all profit for the state.

The Early Maine Schools.

The first schools in some Maine towns have been attended with romantic circumstances. The first school in Gullford, for want of a better place in which to fertilize the young idea, was held "in the lot" over Captain Bennett's open shed." In Dexter the first gathering ofurchins for instruction was in "Lieutenant Stafford's barn." In Corinth the first school was held in the open air under a large tree.

The first schoolroom in Exeter was perhaps as unique as any. Crocheted poles were set in the ground back of Mr. Barker's barn and on these other poles were laid, while around the sides loose boards were set up on end to inclose the space where the school was held. Scholars of the present day would look askance at such conven-

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Presbyterian Church Rounds up a Prosperous Year

The annual business meeting of the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield was held in the Church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock p. m. The attendance was larger than usual on such occasions. The reports were encouraging, showing that ten members had been added to the Church during the year, that the Sunday School and C. E. Society have had a very encouraging growth; that the ladies of the Aid Society have done a splendid work, and that the finances of the Church are in a very satisfactory condition. The Church received and paid out during the year on current expenses and improvements \$975.64. A small deficit was reported which was provided for. The plans suggested by the Trustees for next year call for a considerable advance toward self-support. This is a move in the right direction.

Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Rev. F. G. Strange; clerk, Mrs. R. J. Coke; treasurer, F. S. Dow; trustee for the ensuing three years, T. W. Nicols and elder for another term of three years, J. D. Johnson. Besides the regular services in Marshfield the pastor preaches once a month in the afternoon at North Bend in the near future. The pastor has closed ten months of service on this field and has reason to take courage and press on. At the close of the business meeting all were invited to the residence of F. S. Dow, where a social time was enjoyed and most delicious refreshments were served by the ladies. The occasion all through was one of great interest and enjoyment to all who were present.

OLD FASHIONED

STEAMBOAT RACE

On Mississippi River During World's Fair.—Suggested by Sir Thomas Lipton

An old-fashioned steamboat race, a common occurrence in the prosperous days of the Mississippi River, with the fire belching out of the smokestacks and the boats going forward at a terrific rate of speed, is a suggestion which comes from across the Atlantic as an attraction for the World's Fair, St. Louis. George F. Parker, the World's Fair resident representative in London, writes that Sir Thomas Lipton has made the above suggestion as a drawing card for the Fair. The plan no doubt grew out of the yacht-racing connections of Sir Thomas. The suggestion is of course very favorably regarded as one that would attract large crowds to the river's banks to witness such a stirring contest.

Why Carlyle Was Not a Bore.

Carlyle took a friend, a much younger man, out walking with him and in his usual way indulged in a monologue in which, nevertheless, his companion was much interested. Once or twice, however, the friend ventured to put in a word or two of objection in regard to something said by Carlyle. This annoyed Carlyle intensely, and when they reached home he turned upon his companion and addressed to him the following warning: "Young man, I'd have ye to know that ye've the capacity for being the greatest bore in Europe." The poor man had hardly spoken a dozen words; but, since these had been critical, they had made him seem to Carlyle a potential bore of colossal proportions.

Many men in this way get unjustly called bores. They venture to doubt some statement made in conversation and are at once branded with the most terrifying of names. These unfortunate persons are in truth not bores at all, but merely the innocent detectors of the latent capacity of boring in others. Carlyle showed by his speech what was indeed the fact, that he, not his friend, possessed the potentiality of boring. It is true that his great imagination generally saved him, but he often went perilously near the line. Had he not been the man of genius he would assuredly have been the greatest bore in Europe.—London Spectator.

OLYMPIC GAMES AT

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR

Chicago Agrees to the Transfer and European Authorities Make the Change

World's Fair, St. Louis, April 1.—The greatest event in the athletic world on his side of the Atlantic during the present decade will be the Olympic games at the World's Fair in this city in 1904. The holding of these games for the first time had been conceded to Chicago by the management but the necessary postponement of the World's Fair led to a reconsideration of the matter. Chicago taking the initiative and courteously agreeing to their transfer to St. Louis. These games are held once in four years and are a revival of the famous Olympic games of Greece. The Olympic games of Grecian history were contests for men and boys and consisted of leaping, wrestling, boxing, throwing the spear and disc, racing in armor, chariot racing, horse racing, etc. The games were the principal feature of the quadrennial festival of the Olympic Zeus, held on the plain of Olympia, in the province of Elis near the coast southwest of Athens. The festival was celebrated in a sacred enclosure called the Altis 570 by 750 feet full of temples and alters; the games in a stadium or hippodrome on the east side of the Altis and connected with it by numerous passages. On the west side of the Altis was an extensive gymnasium for the use of athletes in training.

The games were held every four years in mid-summer and covered a period of four days. The exact time of holding was regulated by the phases of the moon. The date was announced in advance of each festival by heralds sent through all the provinces of Greece proclaiming a cessation of hostilities and declaring the territory of Elis inviolable during the festival season. Pilgrims with sacred offerings and great processions of people crowded the Olympic plain by the time of the opening.

On the first day after a religious ceremony of presenting offerings, the athletic competitors were properly classed and arranged by the judges who then led them in procession around the stadium and opened the games with elaborate ceremony. The contest of the trumpeters was held on the first day.

On the second day there was contests of boys, foot-races, wrestling, boxing, the pentathlon of five-game contests of leaping, running, throwing the spear, the discus and wrestling; the pankration or combination of boxing and wrestling; and horse racing with boy jockeys.

The third day was devoted to contests of men, foot races, wrestling, boxing, racing in heavy armor; pankration (boxing and wrestling) contests.

On the fourth day there were more pentathlon contests, chariot races and horse races.

On the fifth day the awards of olive crowns were bestowed with processions, sacrifices and banquets to the victors. The ceremonies ended with the victors appearing at the altar wearing their crowns and with a final grand banquet at the public house reserved for the Nation's guests.

In 1896 (April 6 to 11th.) largely through the instrumentality of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, of Paris, and at his suggestion the Olympic games were revived at Athens, Greece, with great

success; athletes from all the world participating and visitors from all the world swelling the attendance. A stadium was built after the outlines of the ancient arena and the program and the proceedings of the games, generally made to adhere as nearly possible to what was interpreted to be the ancient regulations and customs.

At these contests, American athletes were phenomenally successful, Americans leading in almost all of the events and an American being the first victor of the games. The Marathon race, however, cross country from Marathon to Athens—the popular event of the series, was won by a Greek, to the poetic satisfaction and loud acclaim of the world.

In 1900 the games were again held, at Paris, also with great success where they constituted one of the important adjuncts of the Paris Exposition.

The International Committee—(Comite International Olympique) was organized, in 1894, in Paris, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin for the purpose of "reestablishing the Olympic Games upon the basis, conformable to the spirit of the present age." Its membership consists of twenty four representatives of different nations and remains as originally selected.

The World's Fair will have an ideal place for the games consisting of a superb athletic field, already graded, and seats for 25,000 people. Near at hand are the training quarters for athletes, soon to be completed.

Advertisials

Just a line that keeps telling a message about something will get customers who will want just the something.

It is easier to tell people about a good thing than to defend them in a stock which is bad.

If a merchant has no aspirations for higher success he need not advertise. The advertising may bring results but the advertising must be right to get those results.

Persistence is necessary to get all the good there may be in advertising. The man who plunges when he has something special to sell is creating the impression that when he doesn't advertise he hasn't much that is worth calling to the attention of the individual.

It is surprising that any merchant should fail to see the commercial advantage of advertising. It is strange that any merchant should fail to use in the best way the space of the newspapers which he could fill with good points about stock and business methods and make valuable.

The wise advertiser studies how to get values into his space from costing to much. He also seeks to get good out of his investment rather than keeping his investment down to the lowest point. It isn't the lowest cost that shows the greatest wisdom in advertising any more than it is in buying goods.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking in the dark; you know what you are trying to do, but no one else does.

People differ as to jokes, but here is a rule that may be depended upon: A joke you tell yourself is always a good one.—Atholton Globe.

A Debt of Honor.

The inconsiderate creditor pressed for immediate payment of his promissory note.

"But, I have no money," said the debtor wearily.

"I saw you pay that man who just went out," retorted the creditor indignantly.

"That was a debt of honor," replied the other, with hauteur. The creditor immediately tore up the

promissory note which he held in his hand and threw it in the fire.

"So is mine a debt of honor," he remarked simply.

So far so good, and the matter is proceeding along the proper lines for such cases made and provided.

The debtor assured himself that the promise to pay had been really consumed.

"Pardon me," he then politely said, "but you tore up that note voluntarily, and from mercenary motives. I cannot therefore recognize it as a debt of honor."

Which proves that a nice sense of honor is a good thing to have lying about handy.

The creditor smiled indulgently. "Oh, that was only a copy I tore up," he replied. He took another note from his pocket. "This is the original, you see," he remarked, with pardonable pride.

Which proves again that a careful man before burning his bridges assures himself that the ferry is still doing business; at the same old stand.

Environment and Genes.

It appears that a child born where he could first wittingly open his eyes upon a noble square, framed in by palaces whose frescoed and sculptured fronts should face in garden spaces a lovely fountain with groups of beautiful statuary glimpsed through the leaves and waters, ought to feel the impulse to creative art far more than a child that first looks out on a barn and a hen-house, with a pump in the foreground and a wooded straggling along in the middle distance and some cattle emerging from the background, or on an empty village street, athwart a doorway with the Monday's wash hanging out in it. Yet the chances immensely are that the farm born or village born boy will feel the divine influence which will not visit the soul of the city born child, or if city birth is not wholly alien to the creative will that it shall stir in the spirit of some boy born in a mean house on a back street or over a shop and not in the heart of a boy born in a palace on a noble square. As yet no one can say why this should be, though no one can deny that it is so, and we venture with much modest misgiving a theory which will not perhaps hold halfway, if so far as that.—W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

MUST WORK IN UNISON.

A United Effort Necessary to Build Up a Town.

By a united effort the citizens of a town or village could build up a place they would feel proud of and secure to the community many of the advantages that go to make life worth living in the great cities and at the same time make the callings in life more attractive and profitable. This consummation can only be secured by the co-operative effort of the entire population of the community—farmers, mechanics, merchants, laborers and professional men as well as capitalists. Each can contribute his share by assisting his neighbor with his patronage and by giving every worthy enterprise or undertaking his hearty and unqualified support and approval.

A town very often is judged by the advertising columns of its local paper. Every business and professional man in a community should have an advertisement in the paper published in his town, if it is nothing greater than a two inch card. In addition to the benefit it does the advertiser in bringing his business to the attention of the public, it is a slight token of his appreciation of the benefit that a well conducted and enterprising newspaper is to a town. Further, it is a notice to the world at large that his particular line of business is represented in the place by an enterprising man and gives those seeking locations a good opinion of the business men represented.

CLEAN STREETS.

Good Health and Good Drainage Inseparable Conditions.

Clean streets are one of the main factors in the reduction of disease. The first duty of a town is to provide for the health of the residents—that is, so far as it is possible to do so—by preventive measures. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and pure water and a scientific sewerage system are indispensable aids to the physical and moral welfare of the community. In far too many localities is the question of drainage left to take care of itself, and it remains a perpetual menace to the public health, sooner or later to break forth with dire results.

Money judiciously spent in this work under the supervision of a competent engineer is a safe and sure investment that will be returned with compound interest. In almost every town there is room for improvement in this direction, and each business man and household-er owes it to himself and his neighbor to help along this necessary work.

A system of drainage should embrace not only the removal of storm water which falls upon the streets, but also the water from sinks, closets, factories and other sources. All such should have direct connection with sewers having an outlet in the nearest watercourse. The street gutters should be kept free from rubbish and have such a perfect grade that no water will find lodgment along the streets on either side.