

PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

Thursday, January 24.

Salem, Jan. 24.—Both houses this afternoon adjourned until Monday. This is largely due to the state printer being unable to secure enough compositors to turn out the work on time and will allow him time to catch up.

The two houses this morning met in joint assembly and listened to an address by Mr. Bryan.

A bill was introduced in the senate permitting capital punishment for robbers who are captured armed with dangerous weapons.

Bills were also introduced in the senate creating the county of North Grant and create a railroad commission to be appointed by the governor.

In the house new measures included the appointment of a commission to investigate the fire insurance business and one providing that each county shall be a judicial district and providing for a prosecuting attorney for each county.

The bill providing for publication of notice of all estrays was passed by the house. The senate bill fixing the Linn-Lane boundary was also passed by the house.

Four bills were passed by the senate. They provide: For holding meetings of state textbook commission in May instead of July; raising fees of jurors from \$2 to \$3 per day; fixing salaries in Douglas county; to turn unexpended school funds back into the county school fund instead of the general fund.

Wednesday, January 23

Salem, Or., Jan. 23.—There are pending in both houses an unusually large number of bills and in a majority of cases the advantages that will follow their enactment are conferred upon the laboring man who performs work and who, under the present statute, in many instances experiences no end of trouble in getting what is his due, when he does not lose out altogether.

It has been discovered that all line officers of the O. N. G. have been chosen in violation to the state constitution. Representative Jackson has prepared a bill to remedy the defect.

The bill providing that jurors may be kept together in civil actions has the honor of being the first to pass the house.

The senate passed the bill agreed upon by Lane and Linn fixing the boundary between those counties.

Governor Chamberlain sent a message to both houses today asking more money for the Jamestown exposition.

A total of 10 bills have been introduced relating to roads and highways. Johnson's measure providing for joint improvement by county and state is the most important.

Twenty-four new measures were read for the first time in the house today. This makes a total of 237.

Among the 19 bills in the senate were two by Bailey amending the direct primary law. One provides for party conventions before the primary election and the other makes statement No. 1 pledge apply to party candidates only.

The election of Mulkey and Bourne as United States senators was confirmed today in joint session of the two houses as the law requires. The journal of yesterday's election in the two houses was read and President Haines thereupon declared them elected. Mulkey serves until March 4, 1907, and Bourne six years from that date.

Tuesday, January 22.

Salem, Jan. 22.—Both houses of the legislature in separate session today elected Jonathan Bourne, Jr., United States senator for the long term, and Fred W. Mulkey for the short term.

The vote on Mulkey was unanimous in the house and all members of the senate present voted for him. Three representatives, Reynolds, Rodgers and Settlemier, of Marion, refused to support Bourne. These men explained that they did not pledge themselves and also that their constituents gave a plurality against him. Four senators, Booth of Lane, Laycock of Benton, Miller of Linn-Marion and Wheelon of Wasco, voted against Bourne. The senators gave much the same reason as the representatives for not favoring Bourne.

The vote stood: Mulkey—House, 60; senate, 27. Bourne—House, 57; senate, 23.

No progress has so far been made in either house on the railroad bills that provide for a commission, reciprocal demurrage, maximum rates, taxation of gross receipts, etc. These subjects have hardly been heard of yet in the senate, and only one bill has appeared there relating to them. This is the bill of Senator Johnson, of Benton, providing for reciprocal demurrage and prohibiting rebates and discrimination, but omitting the commission. In the house, however, a number of bills have been introduced.

A joint memorial was introduced in the senate this morning by Senator Mallit asking congress to compel the owners of the Oregon & California Railroad company to sell its grant lands at the price stipulated in the grant. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

By unanimous vote the senate adopted

Will Plan Reapportionment.

Salem.—As a solution to the problem of rearranging the legislative representation of the counties of the state, Representative Jewell today introduced in the house a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to report to the house a reapportionment bill. Representative Washburne, of Lane county, has already introduced a bill covering this subject, leaving the reapportionment on the last state census.

ed a memorial asking congress to remove all tariffs on raw jute or jute bags. This move will quite likely tend to defeat any effort to establish a jute mill at the state penitentiary.

By combining two resolutions the senate sought to eliminate one junketing trip. Resolutions had been introduced for the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee from Washington on the subject of fisheries and another committee to confer on pilotage. The senate committee on resolutions provided that one committee should be provided for the two purposes.

Monday, January 21.

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

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

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

The house unanimously passed over the veto of the governor the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers. This was one of the seven house bills of the 1905 session vetoed by the governor.

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

Reorganization of the judicial system of Oregon is proposed in a senate bill. Among the house bills were: To collect inheritance tax on estates of \$5,000 and up, instead of \$10,000 as at present; bounties ranging from \$5 to \$20 for scalps of wild animals, two-thirds to be paid by the county and one-third by the state; creating the office of inspector of mines, and several covering the several sections of the report of the state tax commission, in each case advocating the adoption of the report.

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

Rush for Timber Land.

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

The timber is not old fir. It is second growth that has sprung up since the great fire that swept the coast range west and southwest of Corvallis 65 or 60 years ago.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

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

Vegetables—Turnips, 90¢@\$1 per sack, carrots, 90¢@\$1 per sack, beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horse radish, 90¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 3¢ per pound; cabbage, 2½¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2.50 per dozen; celery, \$3.50 per crate; pumpkins, 2¢ per pound; squash, 2¢ per pound; sprouts, 5¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.15 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1@1.30; common, 75¢@95¢.

Wheat—Club, 67¢; bluestem, 69¢; valley, 67¢; red, 65¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$27; gray, \$26.

Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$23.50@24.50.

Rye—\$1.40@1.45 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, 42¢; cracked, \$27 per ton.

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢@35¢ per pound.

Butter Fat—First grade cream, 33½¢ per pound; second grade cream, 2¢ less per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 32¼@33¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13¢@14¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 12¢@13¢; spring, 14¢@14½¢; old roosters, 10¢@11¢; dressed chickens, 16¢@17¢; turkeys, live, 17¢@17½¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20¢@22¢; geese, live, 10¢@12¢; ducks, 17¢@18¢.

Val.—Dressed, 5¼@9½¢ per pound.

PAY FOR CARS.

Washington Lumbermen Give Money to Have Them Spotted.

Seattle, Jan. 23.—Evidence indicating that lumbermen have been paying money to railroad employes to have cars "spotted" on their tracks was introduced before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, at the hearing yesterday afternoon into the car shortage question.

Charles E. Patton, president of the Reliance Lumber Company and vice-president and secretary of the Atlas Lumber and Shingle Company, made the statement during the course of his examination. To say that the evidence of Mr. Patton was a sensation would be putting it mildly. Mr. Patton had been giving some facts and figures showing that there was an apparent discrimination in the distribution of cars at Tacoma among the mills.

A multitude of witnesses testified before Commissioner Lane yesterday about the car shortage and the crippling effect it has had upon the industries of the state. Not only were lumbermen put on the stand but Senator Paulhaus told of the sufferings of the Puyallup berry growers, and the troubles of the wheat farmers of Eastern Washington were gone into.

The lumber men contended that while the car shortage was particularly acute at the present, there had never been a time for years when they got all the cars that they wanted. The rate at which cars moved was gone into and it was shown that this has steadily decreased from an average movement per car of 94½ miles in 1903 to 36 miles in 1906.

No attempt was made to dispute the car shortage by the railroad attorneys. They sought to show, however, that the present paralysis of traffic was the result of the floods in November.

MUST APOLOGISE OR RETIRE

Fate of Swettenham Unless He Can Give Good Excuse.

London, Jan. 23.—The incident arising from the exchange of letters at Kingston between Governor Swettenham and Rear Admiral Davis now appears to be entering the waiting stage, as the government, after doing all possible in the absence of advice from the Governor of Jamaica, is obliged to defer further action until he reports.

In the meantime the trend of official sentiment is toward having Governor Swettenham apologize or retire, but this is based on the press accounts of the incident and on letters, and it may be modified by Governor Swettenham's version, giving extenuating circumstances.

In the absence of a report from the Governor to his government, his dispatch to Secretary Root, which has been reproduced here, tends further to mystify the mind of the public, which finds it difficult to reconcile the Governor's present recognition of the assistance rendered by the American squadron with the terms of the previous letter.

SEIZE FOOD SUPPLIES

Mayor of Cincinnati Orders Police to Stop Extortion.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—Mayor Dempsey yesterday afternoon issued orders to the police to confiscate food and fuel where needed for relief of flood sufferers and where dealers attempted to extort unreasonable prices. The action was taken because of numerous reports of extortion in charges for transportation and for relief supplies. Those attempting extortion will be arrested.

The high water in the Ohio river is slowly but steadily receding tonight. The railroads have begun preparations to resume regular traffic, although it will be several days before the tracks are safe.

Relief work continues actively. Six school buildings have been turned over as temporary homes for the sufferers. The city council tonight appropriated a sum for a relief fund which is being augmented by private subscriptions.

Appeals for aid have been received from many Kentucky towns.

Chinese Sold Like Slaves.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Chinese boys and girls are sold in their San Francisco market every day like horses and mules," was one of the statements of Representative McKinlay, of California, before the House committee on foreign affairs, which is considering the Perkins bill to modify the charge in the exclusion act. Mr. McKinlay urged that only a few great companies which brought such young Chinese to this country in practical slavery would profit by any modifications of the exclusion act.

Disgusted With Swettenham.

London, Jan. 23.—In a dispatch from Kingston the correspondent of the Chronicle records the extreme indignation of all classes at Governor Swettenham's conduct and says so much disgust is felt that people will demand big recall. "In every direction the government has blundered," the correspondent says, "and is still blundering badly, while it is palpably unable to cope with the situation." The Tribune and other papers publish telegrams couched in similar terms.

Epidemic Grows Worse.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Local health department records for the number of contagious disease cases reported in single day were broken today, when 214 cases were recorded at the city hall. Of these 145 were of scarlet fever and 40 of diphtheria. The prevalence of these diseases, railroad officials report, has caused a marked increase in passenger traffic to winter resorts.

Fever Among the Refugees.

Aurora, Ill., Jan. 23.—Though the river has fallen four inches since Monday, the conditions are desperate. Citizens are huddled in camps on the higher grounds or crowded into school houses, opera houses and city hall. Scarlet fever has broken out among the refugees from the lower part of the city.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, January 20.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate was in session today only for a little more than an hour, the early adjournment being taken to permit attendance at the funeral of the late Senator Alger. A few bills of minor importance were passed, but most of the time the sitting was devoted to the further discussion of Hale's resolution providing for an inquiry into the personal interest manifested by naval officers in the navy personnel bill. The resolution was ultimately referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The house spent the greater part of the day debating the agricultural appropriation bill, and it was still under consideration when adjournment was taken. The question of the free distribution of garden seeds continued to hold the most prominent place with the speakers. Hale's resolution cites the provision of the bill, by a vote of 71 to 69, was postponed until Monday. The senate bill incorporating the International Sunday School association of America was passed.

Friday, January 25.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Resolutions to check naval officers from "lighting a fire under senators and representatives to compel the enactment of the naval personnel bill at this session" were presented in the senate today by Hale, and, after causing a snappy debate of short duration, went over for future consideration. Hale's resolution cites the president's order forbidding government employes to "lobby," and directs an inquiry to ascertain whether the order is being violated.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$279,000 as it came from the house and authorizing by a senate amendment a loan of \$1,000,000 to the Jamestown Exposition company, was passed. The latter part of the day was devoted to the disposition of pension bills.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The house today passed a number of bills of a local nature, including 830 private pension bills. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up, and while it was under consideration, Kahn, of California, addressed the house on fire insurance companies and their relation to the city of San Francisco, before and after the earthquake and fire. The question of the free distribution of garden seeds occupied the rest of the day.

There was a general debate on the committee provision appropriating \$238,000 for the purchase and testing of new, rare and uncommon seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs and vines, and omitting the usual appropriation for the purchase of ordinary flower and garden seed for distribution.

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ana, addressing the senate today on his bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of the products of child labor, declared that the census shows that nearly 2,000,000 child bread winners under 15 years of age are now at work.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The river and harbor appropriation bill, which was reported to the house today by the committee on rivers and harbors, carries an appropriation aggregating \$83,466,188. Of this sum \$34,601,612 is appropriated in cash, to be available between July 1, 1907, and July 1, 1908, and \$48,834,256 is authorized for continuing contracts, no time limit being fixed as to when it shall be expended. The bill will probably not be considered by the house until next Monday.

This bill is a record breaker in size, exceeding by many millions the amount allowed for river and harbor improvements in any previous congress.

Tuesday, January 22.

Washington, January 22.—The senate today passed the compromise Furaker resolution authorizing the committee on military affairs to investigate the facts of the affray at Brownsville on the nights of August 13 and 14 last, without questioning "the legality or justice of any act of the president in relation to or connected with that affray." This action came after the subject had been under consideration almost daily since the first day of the present session of congress, and every phase of the question had been discussed on all sides.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The house today passed the diplomatic consular appropriation bill, which carries a total of \$3,138,000, and the military academy appropriation bill, carrying \$1,954,483.

During the consideration of the diplomatic bill, speeches were made by Shelley of Kentucky, on the "treaty making power," by Sladen, of Texas, who urged a more liberal recognition of the South in the matter of diplomatic appointments, and by Longworth, of Ohio, who spoke in favor of the United States owning the residences of its foreign representatives. Cousins, of Iowa, made the opening speech in explanation of the measure.

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FORT M'HENRY SAFE.

Abandoned by Federal Army, Maryland Preserves It.

Ever since it was announced that Fort McHenry, in Chesapeake Bay is to be abandoned by the United States Army, much regret has been expressed that a place with which is associated one of the inspiring events of our history and which gave birth to our national anthem should fall into ruin. Happily, such a fate is spared the old Baltimore fort.

The National Guard of Maryland will take possession when Uncle Sam's soldiers step out and will use the fort as a drill ground and storehouse. The old guns and relics will remain. The Stars and Stripes will continue to float from the old ramparts as they did on that memorable September morning in 1814 when the rising sun, piercing the smoke of battle during the bombardment of the fort by the British, disclosed them to the delighted view of Key, imprisoned on one of the British warships, and inspired him to write The Star Spangled Banner.

The second war of America against the mother country was in progress. An English army had invaded and occupied Washington, and had burned the national capitol. The British were mauling their land and sea forces for other conquests, and as the fleet sailed down the Potomac, Dr. William Beanes, a prominent citizen of Maryland, who had been arrested in his home in Upper

Marlboro, charged with some petty offense, was carried off a prisoner.

It was to secure the liberation of his friend and neighbor that Francis Scott Key obtained leave of the President to go to the British admiral, under a flag of truce. He found the British fleet at the mouth of the Potomac.

After considerable parleying, it was finally determined that Dr. Beanes should be released, but as an advance on Baltimore was about to be made, it was required that the Americans should remain under guard on board their own vessel until morning. That night, Sept. 14, 1814, Key witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

For long hours the cannonading continued. Suddenly it ceased; there was no way for the impatient Americans to tell whether the fort had surrendered or whether the British had found the bombardment in vain. They strained their eyes, waiting for morning to disclose whether or not the star-spangled banner was still floating on the ramparts of Fort McHenry.

When the blessed morning light disclosed the flag still erect, Key, in an outburst of enthusiasm, dashed off his poem, writing it on the back of an envelope.

Things We Get from the Hog.

The hog is a wonderful animal when you come to sum him up and is one of the fixed institutions of this country. Someone once wittily described him as a manufacturer of h