

PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

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

- H. B. 36, Burns—For pure foods and regulating branding of same.
- H. B. 53, Revision of laws committee—For recording conditional sales of machinery.
- H. B. 57, Beals—Fees for corporations capitalized for more than \$1,000,000.
- 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 appropriation.
- H. B. 123, Jones of Clackamas—Extending provisions of initiative and referendum to cities, counties and districts.
- H. B. 142, R. Burbank—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 counties.
- 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, Northup—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. 344, 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 Kays' 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 defunct 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@1.25 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; horseradish, 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.
Veal—Dressed, 5½@9c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 2½@3½c per pound; cows, 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 shrinkage; 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 railroading, 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 Krager, 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 is struck on a rock off Shiraahama, a village between Mojima and Sunosaki, 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 Ominaru 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 Vanderland, Captain Ehoff, which sailed from Antwerp on Saturday for New York, is ashore on Goodwin sands.

SAVES TIMBER LAND

President Creates Reserves by Wholesale Before Too Late.

NEW RESERVES IN NORTHWEST

Adds Nearly 9,000,000 Acres to National Forests of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Washington, March 5.—Prior to signing the agricultural bill, which contains Senator Fulton's amendment prohibiting the creation of forest reserves in the Northwestern states except by the authority of congress, the president yesterday issued a proclamation creating 32 forest reserves in the six states affected by the Fulton amendment. His proclamations add 4,051,000 acres to the reserve area of Oregon, 4,246,000 acres in Washington and 580,000 acres in Idaho.

The creation of these reserves probably marks the end of reserve extension in the Northwest for many years to come, for the additions now include most of the desirable timber land of all six states, so far as known to the Forest service. Being hastily made in order to circumvent the restrictions of the Fulton amendment, the reserves are loosely created and no doubt contain much land that will be found unsuited to forestry purposes and which will ultimately be restored to entry.

The largest reservation in Oregon was an addition of 977,000 acres to the Blue mountain reserves in Eastern Oregon. Other additions in existing reserves are: 446,000 to the Siskiyou in Southern Oregon, 71,000 acres to the Wenaha reserve, 514,000 acres to the Cascade reserve, mostly on its western border, and 154,000 to the Ashland reserve in Southwestern Oregon.

To include the timber land of the Coast range the president created the Tillamook reserve, containing 165,000 acres; the Coquille reserve, embodying 140,000 acres, and the Umpqua reserve, with an area of 802,000 acres.

The Wallowa and Chesniminus reserves are combined under the name of Imnaha, and 783,000 acres are added.

In Washington the Washington reserve is enlarged by the addition of 2,275,000 acres, which includes practically all government land between the present Washington and Rainier reserves. This makes one continuous reserve along the Cascade mountains from the Columbia river to the international boundary. This addition embraces the Northern Pacific grant, but railroad lands are not made part of the reserve and no right of lieu selection accrues. A new reserve is created to include 857,000 acres of the Colville Indian lands; the Priest river reserve is created in Stevens county to contain 310,000 acres; the Olympic reserve is enlarged by 119,000 acres, and 730,000 acres are added to the Rainier reserve.

Most of the forest land in Idaho has already been reserved. A Purple reserve is created with an area of 192,000 acres; the Port Neuf is created with an area of 100,000 acres; the Big Horn is enlarged by the addition of 280,000 acres, and about 100,000 acres is added to the Weiser reserve.

MANY "DEAD DUCKS."

Number of Noted Men Will Not Appear in Next Congress.

Washington, March 5.—It is probable that the designation is resented, but "dead duck" is the name the surviving congressmen apply to those who have failed of re-election. The Washington game bag is full of "dead ducks" today.

Nine members of the senate have yielded their seats to their successors. The surrendering ones are J. Frank Alee of Delaware, James H. Berry of Arkansas, Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee, William A. Clark, of Montana, John F. Dryden of New Jersey, Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska, Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado.

In the house there were 72 members whose names will not be called at the next session.

Invading Honduran Army.

San Salvador March 5.—A strong column of Honduran troops has invaded Nicaragua through the department of Ocotul. The headquarters of the Honduran army is established at Peppire. President Bonilla is in Chilateca directing affairs there generally. He is well satisfied with the discipline and the spirit of the troops. Chilateca, as at present fortified, is deemed impregnable. The general opinion here is that the Honduran forces will eventually triumph over those of the Nicaraguan government.

Accepts Two-cent Rat.

Lincoln, Ne., March 5.—Governor Sheldon tonight received official notice from the Burlington Railroad company that it will accept the 2-cent fare law without resistance and revise its rates.

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 constructor who has figured cost down to a minimum. Our company was willing to perform ever 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 and in large or small quantities. As the original bill was drafted, 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 wagon 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 of 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 Hecketh in financing the project are the Crockers, Raphael Weill 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.

Avalanche Threatens 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.