

SPAIN'S CONTROL MUST END

Entire Group of Philippines to Be Ours.

SENATOR HANNA'S STATEMENT

Undoubtedly Expresses the Views of the President—Question of a Government for the Islands Remains.

Cleveland, Oct. 3.—The Leader has from its Washington correspondent the following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question, which is believed to represent the views of President McKinley:

"I do not know what the instructions given to our peace commissioners are," said Mr. Hanna, "but so far as concerns the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris tomorrow, I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon island, but the entire Philippine archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group. She went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer the consequences which such a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which we will give the islands.

"When the Philippine question first presented itself, there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country, which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and it now appears that, for the most part, these same men who at first believed we should occupy Manila alone are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group.

"Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligation to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelago. When the war broke out, the Philippine insurrectionists became, in a certain sense, the allies of the Americans, and it is, therefore, our moral duty to see to it that they are assured safe and civilized rule; and until the United States determines in just what manner the Philippines ultimately shall be governed, we necessarily will have to consider the Filipinos our wards.

"During this transition period the United States will be called upon to exercise a primitive, or rather arbitrary, form of control over the islands, and continue it until congress finally evolves a system of government. In other words, it seems to me we will have to maintain a temporary protectorate over the archipelago, and this will be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippine waters.

"What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is, of course, a problem of the future. Whether the Philippines will become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether a long-time American protectorate will be established, will be a subject for congress to decide.

"It is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our peace commissioners, whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no fit condition to renew the conflict which has resulted so disastrously to her. She has no reason to expect that our commissioners will agree to any proposition which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group. I feel confident that we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain. The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans."

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Pana Looks for Another Bloody Battle Between Strikers and Deputies.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 3.—Last night was a terrorizing one for the people of Pana. Two-thirds of the residences were unoccupied. Each house occupied contained groups of families. In some cases, all the residents of an entire block spent the dark hours in one home, armed, terrorized and awaiting attacks expected to be made on their homes by the negroes imported from Alabama.

All night the striking union miners, reinforced by brother miners from other towns, armed with shotguns and rifles, paraded the streets or lay in ambush on house-tops and in alleys awaiting the coming of blacks from the Springside and Penwell stockades, who had announced their intention to march into the city and drive out the whites. But the deputy sheriffs were successful in keeping the negroes within the stockades.

Many shots were fired in the vicinity of the mines throughout the night, but with what result could not be ascertained.

Many visiting miners, heavily armed, arrived today, and later, with 200 local miners, left the city for Shelby county, three miles east, to intercept a train said to be conveying 60 negro miners to Pana to take union men's places.

Sheriff Coburn, in wiring for the troops last evening, reported one black killed in Wednesday's riot, and several wounded.

Mayor Penwell, son of Operator Penwell, spent last night in the stockade. He said he was afraid of being mobbed by the miners, and his father and mother have left the city.

WILL COLLECT DUTIES.

Uncle Sam Will Take Possession of Havana Custom-House.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The cabinet meeting today was devoted largely to matters of detail in connection with the formation of the army which will be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by October 15 danger from yellow fever will have passed, and it is understood the movement of troops will be begun about that time.

The conduct of the Spanish customs officers at Havana is very unsatisfactory to the president, and it is said to be decided to take possession of the customs-house there at an early date, and administer affairs under the regulations prescribed by this government.

There was also some consideration of the subject of mustering out a comparatively large number of general officers of the volunteer army, to meet mustering out of regiments already ordered.

Instructions were given to the two commissions now sitting in the West Indies to provide, it is stated, for the actual occupation of Porto Rico in advance of Cuba.

A Military Telegraph Line.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 3.—Captain Brady, of the United States signal corps, has been ordered to begin the construction of an overland telegraph line from Guantanamo, via Santiago de Cuba, to Manzanillo. The line is to be used principally for the transmission of government dispatches, although commercial messages will be accepted. The present cost of transmission of messages by telegraph from Guantanamo to Santiago is 20 cents a word up to 30 words, and 12 cents for each additional word.

Schools were opened today. The attendance will be compulsory. English will be taught. Thirty teachers at a salary of \$60 a month each, and the superintendent, at \$125 a month, have been engaged.

ACCIDENT IN A MINE.

Thirty Men Miraculously Escape Death in Idaho.

Wallace, Idaho, Oct. 3.—Thirty men working the night shift in No. 4 tunnel of the Morning mine had an almost miraculous escape from death early this morning, when 350 pounds of dynamite in a magazine exploded. The first report to reach here was that eight dead and wounded had been recovered, and that smoke was still too thick to permit the rescuers to get farther back, where it was feared the imprisoned men were all dead, either from the direct results of the explosion or from the gasses generated by it. Later it was learned that not a man had been killed or seriously injured, the only casualty being the killing of a horse used to haul out the ore. Most of the men walked out, although some of them were so stunned by the explosion or overcome by smoke and gas that they had to be helped. A number of them were stunned by the concussion, and one, Captain Woods, fell onto his candle, burning his face severely before he recovered consciousness sufficiently to get from over the flame. It is not known what caused the explosion, no one being near the magazine at the time. That no one was injured was purely a piece of luck.

BRUTAL CRIME IN TEXAS.

Woman, Aided by Her Paramour, Murders Her Old Husband.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 3.—Word has been received here of an atrocious murder recently committed on Porter's creek, near El Campo, Tex. The murdered man was Otto Harnes, an old German farmer, who, it is claimed, was murdered by his wife and Julius Harnes, his nephew.

The information comes that Julius became infatuated with Mrs. Harnes and they decided to put the old farmer out of the way. It is said Julius hit him on the head with an ax one night when he was sleeping, and assisted by Mrs. Harnes, dragged the body to a cornfield, piled brush over it, and started a fire.

The story further says that Julius and Mrs. Harnes returned the next morning to find the fire had gone out and Harnes was alive, but unconscious, and that they then piled cornstalks over him and burned him to a crisp, after which they buried his remains. Both have since been arrested.

Terrific Storm in Japan.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—The steamer Gaelic, from China and Japan, brings news of a terrific storm, which swept over Japan September 6, doing much damage to shipping. Heavy rains fell, and the rivers became raging torrents. A summary of the loss of life and property follows: Deaths, 250; houses swept away, 164; houses overturned, 1,195; partially wrecked, 1,460; houses inundated, 15,577; river banks broken, 78.

The heaviest loss of life occurred in the prefecture of Kofu. This section also showed other losses greater in comparison with any other, but Aichi prefecture suffered greater loss of property.

Coming of the Obdian.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The following was received at the war department: "Ponce, Oct. 3.—Obdian sailed today with 191 convalescents, 104 discharged soldiers and teamsters."

"BROOKE."

Shot and Killed by a Friend.

Baker City, Or., Oct. 3.—Wednesday night Jack Weaver shot and killed William McKinnon, aged 21, at Burns. McKinnon and his companion had attempted to play a joke on Weaver by leading him out of a saloon as though he needed to be escorted home. Just as they reached the door, Weaver, without a moment's warning, drew a revolver and shot McKinnon, who was a brother of Sheriff McKinnon, of Harney county. Sheriff McKinnon, with a posse, is in close pursuit of Weaver.

CHAMPIONS THEIR CAUSE

Miles Takes the Part of the Volunteers.

DISEASE THEIR WORST ENEMY

State Troops Did Not Suffer Through Their Own Fault—A Gross Insult to 250,000 Brave Men.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The Daily News' Washington special says that General Miles, at the reception given at his house last night to his comrades of the Medal of Honor Legion, denounced as false the claim that volunteer officers and soldiers were themselves responsible for the sickness in the camps.

"The volunteer troops of the United States in the war with Spain," said he, "were as brave and as patriotic a body of soldiers as ever took the field in any campaign the world has ever seen. The battles they fought were won as gallantly as any recorded in history. And yet the peril which our soldiers had most cause to dread was not bullets but disease, which swept over our camps and destroyed hundreds where bullets killed one. Our soldiers entered into the fever-stricken camps as they went up the hill in the face of the enemy—with a courage and devotion that must open to them the glorious pages of history.

"Those who said that these men sickened and died because they wished to; those who blame the soldiers and officers of our army for disease and death that devastated the camps and thinned the ranks; those who assert that our soldiers suffered through their own fault, insult 250,000 of the bravest men that ever carried arms beneath the sun.

"These men did not suffer and die because they liked it, and whoever says they did insults our army and the men who offered it. It is an affront to reason. I have nothing to say of the blame for the death of those brave men."

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

First Division to Garrison Cuba Has Been Formed.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The public order forming the First division for the occupation of Cuba does not designate the major-general who will command it, but states that the division will be temporarily commanded by the senior officer on duty until a permanent division commander is chosen by the president. The division is of three brigades, as follows:

Cavalry brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States cavalry, to be commanded by Brigadier-General L. H. Carpenter, United States volunteer.

The First infantry brigade, composed of the Fifteenth United States infantry and the Fourth United States volunteer infantry, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Simon Snyder, United States volunteer.

Second infantry brigade, composed of the First United States infantry and the Sixth United States volunteer infantry, to be commanded by Brigadier-General B. E. Williston, United States volunteer.

These troops, with the exception of the Fifteenth infantry, are under orders to go to Huntsville, Ala., and the Fifteenth will probably be expected there soon. It has been generally supposed that the division would be commanded by General Wade, who is now in Cuba as chairman of the military commission.

The following is the order as issued today:

"Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Oct. 1.—By direction of the secretary of war, the Fourth United States volunteer infantry detachment from the Seventh army corps will be placed in readiness for immediate service in Cuba, pursuant to general orders 149, current series, from his office, and proceed, fully armed and equipped, to take station at Manzanillo, the commanding officer reporting his arrival by telegraph to Major-General Wade, United States volunteer, Havana, who will give instructions as to its duty and disposition.

"By command Major-General Miles. "H. C. CORBIN, "Adjutant-General."

Newfoundland's Troubles.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 1.—The British commissioners, Sir John Branston, Sir James Ereking and Lord Westmeath, to investigate the French treaty rights in Newfoundland, have completed their inquiry into the operation of the French treaties on the northwest coast of the island. At Bonne bay they will begin an investigation of the trouble arising in connection with the lobster and herring fisheries. They report that extreme distress exists among the fishermen on the northeast coast, owing to the failure of the fisheries.

Rear-End Collision.

Seattle, Oct. 1.—A rear-end collision between an extra freight and a work-train occurred this morning on the Northern Pacific at Maywood siding. Engineer Beaumont, of the freight train, was killed.

American's Friendly Offer.

New York, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says: It is officially stated here that the United States minister offered to Uruguay the protection of his government for the maintenance of neutrality in case of a war between Chile and Argentina. An American syndicate established here for the exportation of cattle has announced that an American commission will soon arrive to study various questions, principally the Montevideo harbor.

ON AMERICAN RIVER.

Good Reports Brought Down by Yukoners.

Port Townsend, Oct. 1.—The bark Hayden Brown, 15 days from St. Michaels, arrived tonight, bringing 70 passengers from the various mining sections of the Yukon basin. About 20 are direct from Kotzebue sound, having left that section as late as September 6. All confirm previous reports of no gold being found on the sound.

E. H. Sullivan, ex-judge of Whitman county, is among those returning from the Yukon country. He spent 14 months in searching for gold and has visited nearly every mining camp on the Yukon. He speaks in the highest praises of the prospects of American river and its tributaries, Bluff, Marion, Canyon, Gravel, Discovery, Caribou and Dome creeks. On American river, 85 claims have been located and are being worked, and on its tributaries, 200 more claims have been worked during the summer, some of them being quite rich, No. 4 yielding \$100 per day to the man, but it was not worked long owing to high water. Discovery gulch has made the best showing in the production of gold, having been more extensively worked and being more favorably situated.

Eagle City is the outfitting point for American river and tributaries and it is rapidly becoming a formidable rival to Dawson. Already this summer 300 cabins have been erected. The United States government has established there a military post of 70 men and a custom-house. There are about 600 men in that immediate vicinity, and during the summer there has not been a single case of sickness.

P. J. Tuohy, of Chicago, has spent the season at Circle City. He reports about 700 men working in that district and that claims are yielding well. Wages are \$10 per day.

The Koyukuk river country is another dismal failure, according to reports brought down. It is claimed there are about 40 small steamers on that stream and 400 men were lured there by reported strikes, but thus far nothing has been found. Many are starting out, while others are going into winter quarters.

Just before leaving that district a report came down the river that a rich strike had been made 900 miles up the stream, but no credit was given to it.

UNFORTUNATE PROSPECTORS.

Eight Miners Lost Their Lives on Kotzebue Sound.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Charles E. Watson, a mining man of Carson City, who has arrived here on the bark Northern Light from Kotzebue sound, tells how eight gold-seekers lost their lives. He says:

"On the night of August 17, Fred Howard, Irving Howard, Joseph Graham, Samuel Wilmet, of Providence, R. I., and J. G. Starke, of Grub Gulch, Madera, Fresno county, Cal., who went north on the bark Mermaid, were drowned while trying to get across Hotham inlet with their provisions. A storm arose and capsized their small boat. When morning came the other prospectors missed the Rhode Island party, as they were called, and the searching party that was sent out found the boat floating keel up, but no trace of the men. The provisions and other effects belonging to the hapless party were cast upon the beach by the waves.

"George Mueller, of Iowa, was drowned August 13, while ascending the Kubuck river. Mueller and his partner had moored their boat under a sand bank that caved in on them, capsizing their craft. I was nearby and rescued Mueller's partner just in the nick of time.

"Two men named Clark and Crawford were drowned in the Kubuck rapids. I could not ascertain their baptismal names or where they hailed from."

Watson says he is satisfied there is very little gold in the Kotzebue country.

Thomas F. Bayard Dead.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 30.—Thomas F. Bayard died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at Karlestein, the summer residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, after an illness of six weeks. His death was without pain. His wife, his two daughters—Mrs. Warren and Miss Florence Bayard— and his son, Thomas F., Jr., saw him draw his last breath, and his third daughter, the Countess Lauenhaupt, was on her way to Dedham.

English Eulogies of Bayard.

London, Sept. 30.—The morning papers publish long obituary notices, memorial articles and editorials eulogistic of ex-Ambassador Bayard's career, and especially of his work in promoting an Anglo-American entente, and expressing profound regret at the news of his death.

Only One Got Through.

Vanouver, Oct. 1.—W. Sundstrom, one of the passengers on the steamer Horsa, from the north, left Edmonton for Dawson on January 13, and reached Dawson August 24. He claims to have traveled 3,000 miles through trackless forests, and to be the only one of 2,000 people who started via Edmonton to reach the Klondike. The scenes along the trail, he says, were terrible. The thermometer often went 50 below zero, and the suffering was awful. Hundreds threw themselves on the snow and wept, many threatening to blow their brains out. Seventy-five per cent of all the horses taken were frozen to death.

Aguinaldo has formally inaugurated the republic of the Philippines by a great celebration. Invitations were extended to the principal army officers and newspaper correspondents in Manila. A thousand natives attended. "The dictator" reviewed his army and issued a proclamation to the nations of the world setting forth the intentions of his government.

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Sixty Bills and 25 Resolutions Introduced in Senate, and 36 Bills and 35 Resolutions in House.

Both houses of the Oregon legislature adjourned early Friday afternoon until Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock; and most of the members left town over Sunday. Everything about the state printer's office is running at high pressure to get the bills already introduced in shape.

In the senate 60 bills have been introduced, and have gone to the printer. Some 25 resolutions have also been handled there. In the house the number of bills introduced is 36, and resolutions, including joint and concurrent, 35.

Proceedings in Detail.

The senate opened at 10 A. M. Friday with prayer by Rev. Hornschock.

A communication from the secretary of state was received, forwarding the correspondence on the matter of constitutional amendments between his office and that of the attorney-general, with the adverse opinion of the latter officer. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

The committee on agriculture was permitted to leave the senate until Monday in order to visit Corvallis.

Resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Michell, that the sergeant-at-arms furnish the senators with three daily papers, he making the selection.

By Reed, for a joint committee to inspect the building and business of the Oregon Soldiers' Home at Roseburg; adopted and ordered printed.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Michell, to establish a rule of pleading in case of arson; read first and second time by title and referred to the committee on judiciary. By Morrow, amending the statute creating the sixth judicial district. By Wade, giving the preference in employment to old soldiers and veterans. By Reed, amending the statute to protect salmon and other food fishes of the state; read a second time by title and referred to the committee on fisheries.

The senate then took a recess until 2 P. M.

In the House.

In the house the committee on agriculture was excused until Monday, so that the members might visit the agricultural college at Corvallis and investigate the recent fire in accordance with the governor's message.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Topping, changing the location of the county seat of Coos county from Empire City to Coquille City. By Freeland, to regulate the scale of salaries for county officers who are now on fees, and also establishing trial fees. By Gray, giving preference to honorably discharged Union soldiers in work on public works. By Palmer, making the legal rate of interest 6 per cent, except on contracts, where it can be made 8 per cent by stipulation between the persons interested, but regulating the right of private parties to examine the public records and make such notes as are wished. By Thompson, regulating the salaries of Washington county officers as follows: County clerk, \$1,800; recorder, \$1,000; sheriff, \$1,800.

The house then adjourned until 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session bills were introduced as follows:

By Ross, to abolish estates in entirety. By Hill, prohibiting the sale of railroad tickets by other than regular agents of roads. By Freeland, fixing the terms of court in the sixth judicial district. By Marsh, to establish the boundary lines of Washington county.

A number of bills introduced at the commencement of the session came up for a second reading and went to the proper committees.

The veto messages of the governor came up in the house today on a special order. One in regard to sheriff's fees, etc., in the case of embezzlement by an official of Douglas county, was referred to the Douglas county delegation for a report.

Ex-Representative U'Ren had introduced in the house an amendment to the constitution of the state, section 1, article 4, to agree with the populist platform providing for the initiative and referendum; indefinitely postponed.

A report of the committee on resolutions recommended that the resolution providing for an investigation of the state military board be not adopted, owing to the chaotic state in which the military board is now in owing to the war.

The house adjourned until Monday.

Freeland of Morrow, introduced a bill to make a change in the salaries of sheriff and county clerk in Morrow county, reducing each from \$2,400 to \$2,000 a year.

Representative Ross of Multnomah, introduced the briefest bill of this or any other session, it is believed. It is a bill for an act abolishing tenancy by entireties, and reads as follows:

"That tenancy by entireties is hereby abolished."

This is to do away with the common law rule that personal estates shall go in entirety to the husband or wife in case of the death of the other, instead of descending to heirs. The disposal of real estate is already arranged for by statute.

A resolution by Curtis of Clatsop, provided that the speaker, chief clerk, assistant clerk and two members, to be appointed by the speaker, constitute a committee to examine, correct and approve the journal of the house; that said approval be made within 12 days after the adjournment of the session, and that they shall receive for the service the same pay as the chief clerk. It also provided that the journal be not read during the session. The resolution was referred.

FAST WORK DONE.

Considerable Routine Business Transacted—Astoria Charter Amended.

Much routine business was transacted in the two hours the legislature was in session Monday afternoon.

The senate received four new bills, one of which was finally passed under suspension of the rules—an amendment to the Astoria charter to enlarge the powers of the common council. Twenty-eight bills were advanced through the second reading, and half a dozen resolutions were concurred in.

The Astoria charter amendment also went through the house, as did a bill to give Tillamook county two terms of court each year instead of one, and a bill to authorize Coos county to sell certain property that had been purchased for a courthouse site, but had been found unsuitable. A dozen new bills were introduced in the house, eight others passed second reading, and five resolutions were concurred in.

By the agreement of the senate to the resolution authorizing an investigation of the insane asylum and the concurrence of the house in a resolution to investigate the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, the fourth investigation of the session was set on foot, the others being of the penitentiary and of the secretary of state's office, which are already in progress.

One of the resolutions introduced by Ross of Multnomah, and passed, is for arranging appropriate exercises for a joint meeting of the two houses February 14, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the admission of Oregon as a state and the 50th anniversary of extending United States laws over Oregon, the governor being requested to appoint a committee for a semi-centennial celebration in Portland, June 15.

The last member to appear at roll-call this session is Representative Donnelly, of Grant, who had been absent in Tennessee and only arrived Monday.

When the general agents of insurance companies have an opportunity to read the bill introduced by Fordney of Wallowa, in the house, they will, it is understood, take immediate steps to defeat it. The bill provides for the retention and investment of the legal reserve on all policies to be written in the future in the state. A failure to comply with the provisions of the bill will entail a forfeiture of the license of the offending company.

The Senate.

Bills were introduced in the senate Monday as follows:

By Kelly—To repeal the act regulating the sale of adulterated food and medicines.

By Adams—Providing for the taxation of dogs and kindred subjects.

By Mulkey—To incorporate the town of Monmouth.

By Fulton—To amend the statutes relating to the incorporation of the city of Astoria; passed.

The House.

In the house Monday afternoon, bills were introduced as follows:

By Flagg—To incorporate the city of Salem. It provides for bonding outstanding warrant indebtedness and aims to secure better sanitary conditions.

By Stanley—To reimburse the Omaha fair commissioners in the sum of \$18,000.

By Curtis—Amending the general laws in relation to the administrative department so that the term of the governor shall commence the second Monday in January after his election.

By Sherwin—Amending the charter of Ashland; passed.

By Maxwell—Amending the miscellaneous laws in regard to the time of holding elections in the fifth judicial district.

By Stillman—Compelling persons or corporations operating sleeping cars to keep upper berths closed when not occupied, and imposing \$500 fine for violations.

By Hobkirk—A bill which is intended to remedy certain alleged irregularities in the manner in which the records of Multnomah county are kept, and throwing the same open to the general public.

Wade of Union, introduced in the senate a bill for an act giving preference in appointment and employment to honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, in every department of the state, and in counties and cities and on public works. It is provided that age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate, shall not be deemed to disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity to discharge the duties of the position involved. It is also specified that no such soldier or sailor now holding any such position, unless for a definite term, shall be removed, except for cause shown after due hearing. The measure is not made to apply to confidential positions. Failure on the part of appointing officers to observe the letter and spirit of the law is made a misdemeanor.

The Baker City charter bill was the first measure to pass both houses. Its chief purpose is to relieve the present city officials of office. They were elected more than four years ago, and then the city charter was amended, and by inadvertence it failed to provide for any election. So the mayor and councilmen have had to continue to hold office, greatly to the envy of politicians elsewhere. The new charter remedies the difficulty.

An amendment to the code, introduced in the senate by Reed of Douglas, is to make it unlawful to fish for salmon in the waters of the Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Coos bay, Coquille, Sixes, Elk, Chetco, Rogue, Windebuck or any of their tributaries, or in any other streams or bays of the state except the Columbia river and tributaries, from November 20 to December 20, and from April 15 to June 1, the emergency clause being attached.