

LIVELY CAPITOL SCENES

HARMON REGISTRATION BILL DISCUSSED AND REFERRED.

Ben Selling Creates a Sensation by Introducing a Pointed Resolution.

(From Daily January 27th.)

Considerable time was consumed yesterday in a discussion of Senator Harmon's registration law (senate bill No. 6). There are two bills providing for a new registration law and there is a disposition evidenced on the part of the senators to compare the two bills and select from the two measures the best features and amend the bill accordingly.

The consideration of Senator Harmon's bill had been made the special order of business for 2 o'clock in the senate yesterday afternoon and immediately after roll-call that bill was called up.

Senator Harmon, its author, considered that the bill, though the amendments had been inadvertently omitted in printing the bill, thought the merits of the measure were sufficiently understood by the senators to justify the senate in disposing of the bill at the present time.

Senator Reed stated that a similar bill was pending before the house and moved that the bill be re-committed to the judiciary committee in order that the two bills could be compared and the better features of both be used in drafting a registration bill.

Senator Fulton urged immediate action, fearing that any further re-commitment would jeopardize the passage of any registration law at this session.

Senator Haines desired to have the bill re-committed in order that the very best bill might be drafted after comparing the two proposed bills.

Senator Selling detected faults in each of the bills but thought with the proper amendments, the Harmon bill was the more preferable.

Senator Mickell favored the simplifying of the manner of balloting for candidates. The bill provides that a single mark on a ballot as contemplated in the measure, indicates the political preference of the voters and for that reason he would support the bill.

Senator Fulton discovered the policy of procrastination in the consideration of the bill from the fact that it endangered the passage of the measure. He was opposed to a registration bill including any provision as to the manner in which the ballot should be arranged.

Senator Mulkey was of the opinion that the bill had good features and as such should stand investigation, and desired the bill be re-committed. He accounted for the defeat of one of the candidates for circuit judge in the third judicial district at the recent general election from the complicated way in which the names of the candidates were arranged on the ballots and favored a bill that would provide the simplest system of balloting for candidates.

In a vote being taken, the motion of Senator Reed to have the bill re-committed to the judiciary committee, prevailed by a vote of 16 to 11. 3 absent. The vote in detail was as follows: Ayes—Adams, Bates, Brownell, Cameron, Clem, Daly, of Benton, Dyer, Haines, Kelly, Mackay, Mickell, Mulkey, Patterson, Porter, Reed, President Taylor, 15. Nays—Daly, of Lake, Dufur, Fulton, Harmon, Haseltine, Howe, Joseph, Kuykendall, Looney, Selling, Wade, 11. Absent—Morrow, Proebstel, Smith, 3.

The senate yesterday afternoon annulled its action of the preceding day by reconsidering the vote by which senate bill No. 10 (by Haines) providing for the funding of county indebtedness, passed that body. The motion of Senator Reed to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed resulted in a prolonged debate involving practically the same points that were argued when the bill was passed on its final passage. Senator Haines had anticipated such a move on the part of the opponents of the bill, who had made the charge that the bill was in the interest of a Portland corporation. He most emphatically denied the truthfulness of the report and made an earnest fight against a reconsideration of the vote. Senators Mickell, Dyer and Reed maintained that the provisions of the bill were not desirable. The motion to reconsider was carried by the following vote: Ayes—Adams, Bates, Brownell, Cameron, Daly, of Benton, Dyer, Dufur, Harmon, Haseltine, Joseph, Kuykendall, Mickell, Mackay, Patterson, Porter, Reed, President Taylor, 17. Nays—Clem, Fulton, Haines, Howe, Kelly, Looney, Mulkey, Selling, Wade, 9. Absent: Daly, of Lake, Morrow, Proebstel, Smith, 4. The bill was then ordered re-committed to the judiciary committee.

Considerable opposition was shown Senator Fulton's bill (No. 88), an act for the sale of tide lands in the tide waters of the state of Oregon, and to confirm titles in grantees of the state. The vote as it originally resulted was 13 to 13, there being thirteen for the measure and thirteen against the passage of the bill, four being absent, but before President Taylor could announce the decision several of the senators changed their votes from the negative to the affirmative with the result that the bill passed by a vote of 18 to 9, 3 absent.

Senator Joseph's bill (No. 62) for the regulation of the practice of medicine, passed the senate yesterday and is quite a sweeping measure that will be able to very close scrutiny in the house. The law as it now stands obviates the practice of medicine around with a good many obstacles that a

considered somewhat radical and unnecessary, but the present bill goes a great deal farther yet. It seems to be a byman a ridiculous proceeding that a physician who may come from another state, armed with diplomas from the best colleges in the world, supplemented by years of practice, (twenty or forty) of respectable practice, is compelled to go before a board of examiners, who can subject him to a catechetical examination, such as they may see fit to prescribe, in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, practice of medicine, surgery, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as the board shall deem advisable. He must pay \$10 for this examination and then, "if the same is satisfactory," the board may grant him a license to practice, or it can be refused.

But the feature of the bill liable to make the greatest trouble, is that which provides a fine of \$50 to \$300 for practicing medicine without such license, when taken in connection with what the bill declares shall be construed as practicing, which is as follows:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing within the meaning of this act who shall directly or indirectly, personally or as a representative, claim to possess a knowledge of the cure of diseases, or a knowledge of physiological processes, and offer gratuitously or for a fee to apply such knowledge for the cure or treatment of disease or for the regulation or management of physiological processes, or gratuitously or for a fee to prescribe, direct, or recommend, or offer to prescribe, direct or recommend, for the use of any person any drug or medicine or agency for the treatment, cure or relief of any wound, fracture, bodily injury, infirmity, or disease, or for the regulation or management of physiological processes."

Under that provision, a man would be subject to prosecution for suggesting to his neighbor a possible cure for a cough or cold, or aching tooth, or a burning corn, a druggist could not with safety fix up a little Dover's powder and spiritus vini gallici under a hurried call from a legislator and a grandmother wouldn't be safe from fine to suggest a mustard plaster for the removal of pains from the stomach of her budding grandchild. Verily, when the professionals have full sway, the days of camp tar, rhubarb, roots, herbs and simples will be numbered.

The question of organizing the new county of Wheeler out of portions of Crook, Gilliam and Grant counties, caused an animated discussion yesterday.

Mr. Williamson, of Crook, explained the bill as a fair geographical location of the county and the great distances to be traveled at the present time by the people of that section to reach their respective county seats. Mr. Dawson, of Gilliam, opposed the bill with great vigor and eloquence, saying it was a great injustice to Gilliam county, as it would take away one-third of its territory and go a long way toward crippling that county financially. He claimed that the measure was opposed by two thirds of the voters of the county. Mr. Curtis thought the new county of Wheeler should be made to assume a share of the debt of Gilliam county, to which Mr. Williamson replied that the bill so provided. Mr. Roberts, of Wasco, called attention to the bill, which provides that a fair division of the debts of the counties interested. He thought the bill was dictated by the elements of justice and the existing conditions. Mr. Roberts made a strong and telling appeal. Mr. Sullivan, of Multnomah, wanted information as to whether Gilliam county would be left with sufficient territory and wealth to maintain a proper county organization. Mr. Dawson answered that Gilliam would be badly crippled by the passage of this bill. Mr. Reedley, of Multnomah, spoke strongly against the measure. The vote on the passage of the bill, stood: Ayes—Bayer, Blackaby, Briggs, Cummings, Donnelly, Farrell, Grace, Gregg, Hall, Hobkirk, Kruse, Lamson, Lewis, Robinson, Maxwell, McAllister, McCoull, McCulloch, Moore, Myers, Nichols, Morton, Ross, Sherwin, Stewart, Stillman, Topping, Whalley, Williamson, Wilson, 30. Nays—Brattain, Butt, Curtis, Flagg, Fordney, Freeman, Gray, Hawson, Hill, Jones, Knight, Nichols, Palmer, Platts, Reeder, Smith, Stump, Thompson, of Clackamas, Thompson, of Washington, Whitney, Wonnacott, Mr. Speaker, 22. Absent—Bench, Conn, Davis, Marsh, Morton, Stanley, Virtue, Young, 8. So the bill lacked one vote of the necessary number to pass.

Representative Williams' bill (No. 369) appropriating the same into several and representative districts throughout the house yesterday by the exact number of votes necessary and not one to spare. Following is the vote. Ayes—Bayer, Beach, Briggs, Butt, Cummings, Curtis, Donnelly, Farrell, Flagg, Hawson, Hill, Hobkirk, Lamson, Maxwell, McAllister, McCoull, McCulloch, Moore, Myers, Nichols, Morton, Ross, Sherwin, Stanley, Stewart, Top Insr, Whalley, Williamson. Mr. Speaker, 30. Nays—Blackaby, Brattain, Davis, Fordney, Freeman, Gray, Greig, Hall, Jones, Knight, Kruse, Lewis, McAllister, Moore, Queen, Palmer, Reeder, Smith, Stillman, Stump, Thompson, of Clackamas, Whitney, Wilson, Wonnacott, 22. Absent—Conn, Marsh, Virtue, Young, 4. The bill was then ordered re-committed to the judiciary committee.

Senatorial— 1—Marion ..... 2 2—Linn ..... 1 3—Marion and Linn (joint) ..... 1 4—Lane ..... 1 5—Douglas ..... 1 6—Douglas, Lane, Josephine (joint) ..... 1 7—Coos and Curry ..... 1 8—Jackson ..... 1 9—Klamath, Lake, Crook, Wasco

Senator Porter's Measure Simplifies the Matter of the Making of Deeds by Sheriffs. Senator Porter's bill (No. 53) which pertains to the making of deeds by sheriffs, has passed the senate. The

(Joint) 10—Benton ..... 1 11—Lincoln, Tillamook, Yamhill ..... 1 12—Polk ..... 1 13—Yamhill ..... 1 14—Clackamas ..... 1 15—Washington ..... 1 16—Columbia, Multnomah, Washington (joint) ..... 1 17—Clackamas, Multnomah (joint) ..... 1 18—Multnomah ..... 1 19—Clatsop ..... 1 20—Wasco, Sherman, (joint) ..... 1 21—Grant, Gilliam, Sherman, Wasco (joint) ..... 1 22—Morrow, Umatilla, Union (joint) ..... 1 23—Umatilla ..... 1 24—Union, Wallowa (joint) ..... 1 25—Baker, Harney, Malheur ..... 1 Representatives—

Members. 1—Marion ..... 5 2—Linn ..... 3 3—Lane ..... 3 4—Douglas ..... 2 5—Coos ..... 2 6—Coos and Curry ..... 1 7—Josephine ..... 1 8—Jackson, Douglas (joint) ..... 2 9—Benton ..... 1 10—Polk ..... 1 11—Polk, Lincoln (joint) ..... 1 12—Yamhill ..... 2 13—Lincoln, Tillamook (joint) ..... 2 14—Washington ..... 3 15—Clackamas ..... 3 16—Clackamas, Multnomah (joint) ..... 12 17—Multnomah ..... 11 18—Clatsop ..... 2 19—Columbia ..... 2 20—Wasco, Crook, Klamath, Lake (joint) ..... 3 21—Umatilla, Morrow (joint) ..... 1 22—Umatilla ..... 1 23—Union, Wallowa (joint) ..... 1 24—Baker ..... 1 25—Malheur, Harney (joint) ..... 1 26—Grant, Gilliam, Sherman, Wasco (joint) ..... 3

The following amendment was recommended by the judiciary committee, in reporting upon senate bill No. 130 (by Fulton), submitting to the voters at the general election in 1900 pending proposed constitutional amendment.

"Sec. 1. If upon the canvass of the votes by the secretary of state, it shall appear that the amendment proposed to the constitution by said senate joint resolution No. 13, has been ratified by a majority of the electors, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint two additional justices of the supreme court, to hold and continue in office until the next general election thereafter, at which election they shall be elected to succeed such appointees, one justice of the supreme court for the term of four years and one justice of the supreme court for the term of six years, and thereafter their successors shall be elected for the full term of six years."

Senator Harmon's bill (senate bill No. 46), amending an act authorizing county schools to bid in property sold for taxes, was the special order of business in the senate at 10 a. m. yesterday but upon motion the consideration of that bill was deferred until 11:30 o'clock. Senator Smith, the eloquent populist member from Baker county, opposed the passage of the bill and made a strong speech against its favorable consideration by the senate. He admitted that the bill as it was originally introduced and after the bill had reached the committee room influences from outside parties were brought to bear and an amendment was embodied in the bill which provided that the owners of such lands sold for taxes should have the exclusive right to redeem such property within ninety days immediately following the passage of the bill. This provision, the speaker claimed, inasmuch as the statute of limitation in which such lands could be redeemed by the original owners, had expired, that the rightful owners would be ejected from off such lands and they would be deprived of the homes they had purchased in good faith. Senator Fulton, chairman of the judiciary committee, which reported the bill with the amendment, explained that he thought the original owner of the land at the time it was sold for taxes should be entitled to a chance to redeem the property unless the county had sold the same to other parties. Mr. Fulton succeeded in having the bill referred to the committee on Judiciary after he had proposed the following amendment thereto: "Provided, further, that in any county or district shall have sold or contracted to sell any such land or lands prior to the passage of this act, then the preference right herein reserved to the owner at the time of the sale of the land for taxes shall not apply to any such land or lands so sold or contracted to be sold by the county."

Representative Flagg made one of the best forensic efforts of the session yesterday when the bill came up for the consideration of the house. He showed that the board of agriculture was a state body, created by the law for specific purposes, and that this bill proposes to cut off the very implements by which the board can perform its duties. He gave a history of the state fair and its management and demonstrated that the fair is a state institution and not a local one; that it is of vast benefit to the agricultural interests of the state, that the state has a valuable property which should not be abandoned in this way, and that it would be a disgrace to the state to have the advertisement go out to the world that Oregon could not afford to have a state fair, at a cost of \$5,000. Mr. Flagg was listened to attentively and respectfully. He is one of the few men whose voice can be heard by the whole house and he doesn't speak unless he has something to say.

A GOOD BILL. Senator Porter's Measure Simplifies the Matter of the Making of Deeds by Sheriffs. Senator Porter's bill (No. 53) which pertains to the making of deeds by sheriffs, has passed the senate. The

proposed bill very much simplifies the present mode of procedure in such matters by providing that a sheriff's successor in office may make or complete the execution of a deed that was ordered during the term of office of his predecessor. Under the present system the parties interested in the making of a deed are obliged to make a formal application to the circuit court for an order authorizing such official to execute a deed to property sold on execution. The bill is as follows: "Sec. 1. 1897 (568). The former sheriff shall return all process, whether before or after judgment or decree, which he has fully executed, and shall complete the execution of all final process which he has begun to execute; provided, that in all cases where real property has been or may be sold under execution by any sheriff, and he shall fail or neglect, during his term of office, by virtue of the expiration thereof, or otherwise, to make or execute a proper sheriff's deed conveying said property to the purchaser, or if, through mistake in its execution, or otherwise, any sheriff's deed be operative, the sheriff in office at any time after such purchaser shall be entitled to a deed shall execute such conveyance, and such conveyance, so executed, shall have the same force and effect as if made by the sheriff who made the sale."

accommodate 100 patients of the asylum, and will answer for all purposes and relieve the present crowded condition of the asylum. "We would recommend to the ways and means committee, the inclusion of an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purposes herein mentioned, and that the contract be awarded as soon as possible, to be awarded to the lowest bidder, and to be under the supervision of the state board. "We would recommend that there be no charge made in the present management of the deaf mute school, believing that it is well and economically managed and to the best interests of the state and the students. "Owing to the short time allowed to investigate the deaf mute school and the blind school, we have been unable to visit the latter, and as there is a large amount of documentary evidence in the hands of the committee requiring additional time to investigate, we would recommend that your committee have additional time to investigate the blind school."

ROAD LEGISLATION.

A Douglas County Representative's View of the Situation.

Mr. Wonnacott of Douglas county, thinks that in the matter of road legislation, the thickly settled portions of the state will receive full attention this session, but the danger is that the sparsely settled rural districts, with the poorest roads and the most thinly settled population, may be left unprotected. To avoid this, he has presented a bill (No. 293), providing as follows:

"That section 4075, of chapter 76, title 1, of the miscellaneous laws of the state of Oregon, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. Whenever it shall appear to the county court of any county of this state, by the sworn petition of any person, that the residence of such person is not reached by any convenient public road heretofore provided for by law, and that it is necessary for the public, and such person shall have ingress and egress from the residence of such person, the county court shall thereupon appoint three disinterested freeholders of the county as viewers, and cause an order to be issued directing them to meet at a time therein specified, and not less than ten days, from the making of such order, and view out and locate a county road, thirty feet in width, or a gateway not less than ten nor more than thirty feet in width, from the residence of such person, to some other public road, steamboat landing or railroad station according to the application, and to assess damages to be sustained thereby, a copy of which order shall be served upon the person through whose land said road or gateway shall pass, within four days after the making of such order.

"That section 4075, of chapter 76, title 1, of the miscellaneous laws of the state of Oregon, be amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 2. Said viewers shall meet upon the day mentioned in said order, and shall proceed to locate and mark out a public road or gateway from some certain point on the premises of the applicant, to some certain point upon another public road or gateway, or navigable stream, or place of business so as to do the least damage to the land through which such road or gateway is located, and shall assess the damages sustained by the person or persons owning such lands.

"That section 4075, of chapter 76, title 1, of the miscellaneous laws of the state of Oregon, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The viewers, or a majority of them, shall make, a report to the county court, at its next regular session, of the public road or gateway so located, and the amount of damages assessed by them, if any, and the person or persons entitled to such damages, and if the county court is satisfied that the report is just, and after the payment by the petitioner of the costs of locating such road or gateway, and the damages, assessed by the viewers the county court shall order such report to be confirmed, and declare such road or gateway to be a public road or a perpetual right of way, and the same to be recorded as such; and any person aggrieved by the assessment, may appeal within twenty days, after the confirmation of such report, to the circuit court.

"That section 4075, of chapter 76, title 1, of the miscellaneous laws of the state of Oregon, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Any person obstructing a public road or gateway, so located, or refusing to allow the same to be opened, shall forfeit to the county court, the sum of \$50 for each foot of such road or gateway so obstructed, and the same to be recovered by an action brought by the county treasurer, for the use of the county.

"That section 4075, of chapter 76, title 1, of the miscellaneous laws of the state of Oregon, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. Such public roads or rights of ways, shall be opened and kept passable, by the person applying for the same."

AFTER PROMISSORY NOTES. Provisions of a Bill Introduced by Senator N. H. Looney. Senator Looney has introduced (S. B. 94) the following very effective "searcher" after promissory notes for the purpose of assessment, with an emergency clause: "Sec. 1. Every assessor shall provide a stamp, bearing the words 'State of Oregon—assessed' together with the name of his county and changeable dates, and which shall be known as the assessor's stamp. "Sec. 2. Every promissory note, bond or other obligation for the payment of money shall be presented to the assessor for assessment, who shall thereupon stamp the same plainly with the assessor's stamp, each year or part of a year after the same is executed, showing the date on which such stamp shall have been affixed. "Sec. 3. It shall be a complete defense in any suit or action on a promissory note, bond or other obligation for the payment of money that the same did not bear the assessor's stamp

at the commencement of the suit or action, or during the year in which it should have been assessed, and no evidence of such note shall be admissible in any suit or action.

"Sec. 4. Any assessor who shall use or permit to be used any such assessor's stamp in such manner as to show any other date than that on which such stamp shall have actually been affixed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

"Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, corporation or association to receive any money on any promissory note bond or other obligation for the payment of money which is not stamped at least once per year or fraction of a year by such assessor's stamp for each and every year from the time the same is executed after the date this act shall become a law, or if executed before this act becomes a law at least once a year or part of a year such instrument shall remain in force, and said person, company, association or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined for each offense a sum not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 one-half of which said fine shall go to the informant."

Another Substitute Adopted. Bill Introduced in Senate Fixing the Salaries of Officers in Several Counties. The senate judicial committee, on Wednesday, reported back to that body, senate bill No. 40, introduced by Senator Morrow, fixing and defining the salaries of the county officers of Morrow county? After the bill had been read a second time and referred to the committee on Judiciary, senators from other sections of the state appeared before the committee and requested that the salaries of certain of their county officers be changed also. The committee concluded to draft a new bill incorporating therein all of the desired changes in the salaries of the county officers, and offer this same as a substitute to Senator Morrow's measure. The substitute, which is senate bill No. 184 was adopted. It is a bill for an act fixing and defining the salaries of the sheriffs and clerks in the counties of Morrow, Clackamas, Wasco, and Yamhill and the salary of the recorder of conveyances in the counties of Yamhill and Clackamas. The substitute bill is as follows:

"Sec. 1. That the annual salaries of the county clerks of the several counties hereinafter named, from and after the first Monday in July, 1900, shall be as follows: Clackamas county, \$1500; Morrow county, \$2000; Wasco county, \$1500; Yamhill county, \$1800.

"Sec. 2. The sheriffs of the several counties herein named shall, from and after the first Monday in July, 1900, receive annual salaries as follows: Clackamas county, \$1700; Morrow county, \$2500; Wasco county, \$2000; Yamhill county, \$2000. And no deputy shall be allowed any of said salaries to be paid for by the county, except in the county of Clackamas.

"Sec. 3. The recorder of conveyances of Yamhill county shall from and after the first Monday in July, 1900, receive an annual salary of \$1600, and shall be allowed no deputy to be paid for by the county; and the recorder of conveyances of Clackamas county shall be allowed an annual salary of \$1300.

"Sec. 4. The sheriff, clerk and recorder of conveyances of the county of Clackamas shall be allowed such deputies at such compensation as the county court of said Clackamas county may determine.

"Sec. 5. The several officers above mentioned shall continue to receive the salaries and compensations now provided by law until the first Monday in July, 1900."

A. O. Dahl, W. M. Flierand and Martin Poulson of South Dakota, are in the city. They expect to become permanent residents of the Willamette valley. Mr. Dahl is a veteran of the civil war, having been numbered with Sherman's men in their famous march to the sea.

The first lifeboat was launched in 1790.

BORN.

CLARK.—At Halsey, Linn county, on Sunday, January 22, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clark, a son.

The father is the well-known typewriter builder who made Halsey his headquarters for several months. He has been at Halsey for a few weeks and expects to return to his work room in Salem in the near future to remain permanently. He "dropped" down to Salem yesterday afternoon for a short stay and was kept busy handing out cigars to his many friends.

DIED.

PIPER.—At the family home in South Salem, Oregon, Thursday, January 26, 1899, at 1:30 a. m., E. H. Piper, aged 67 years.

FENDLICH.—At the family home five miles northeast of Salem, at 7 a. m., Thursday, January 26, 1899, Gottfried Fendlich, aged 62 years, 3 months and 16 months.

LANDS, PATENTS, PENSIONS AND CLAIMS.

Washington L. & C. Claims Company, Rooms 5 and 7, 412 Louisiana avenue, N. W., Washington, will on very reasonable terms prosecute land claims, including mineral lands and mines, applications for patents and pensions, and all other claims before congress, the District of Columbia courts, the several government departments, the court of claims, and the supreme court of the United States.

The company will also act as lawyers, at a distance, in preparing the cases for the supreme court of the United States, and for a small consideration will furnish correspondence information concerning matters in Washington that they may desire to know. Send for circulars.

JOHN G. SHAFER, President. (In writing please mention this paper.)