

GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION

ACTION OF MINISTERS PLEASES PEOPLE OF ST. PETERSBURG.

REPORT THEIR DELIBERATIONS.

Special Commissioners Busy Studying Question of Equality to the Peasants.

Forty Thousand Men on Strike in Sosnovice—Some Are Forcibly Dragged to Place of Meeting—Strikers Wreck Station Buildings.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The official reports of the deliberations of the committee of ministers on the guarantees for the observance of the law and for the prevention of arbitrary conduct by the officials evoke general satisfaction. The proposal to restore the Senate's original character as chief guardian of laws is described in some quarters as the corner stone of the new edifice which is building on the ruins of bureaucracy. The special commissioners of the justice of the interior, finance and justice are busy studying the questions of equality to peasants in legislation strikes and state insurance for workmen, as outlined by the imperial ukase of December 25.

Strikers Use Force.
SOSNOVICH, Feb. 3.—About 40,000 men are now on a strike. The strikers today had men forcibly dragged by officers belonging to the management of various concerns to the place of meeting. The men's demands included a minimum wage of 75 cents per day, eight hours constitute a day's work, various reforms in factory management, and old age pensions. The strikers went to the railway station of Streshemshch, seized and bound the officers, wrecked the station buildings and stopped trains running in both directions.

Await Word from Emperor.
Moscow, Feb. 3.—At a private meeting of the provincial nobility today, after the discussion of reform proposals, it was decided to vote for a modified form of address to the government to the effect that the members of the nobility are eagerly awaiting word from the emperor to show that the bonds uniting the throne and the people are still unbroken, and that the emperor would, when he deemed it advisable, summon the elected representatives of the people to participate in the government.

Military Fires on Strikers.
BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Warsaw correspondent reports a bloody encounter at Lodz, the military firing on the strikers and causing great havoc. In the fight, several days ago, the correspondent says, sixteen strikers were killed, seventy-eight wounded, of whom thirty-eight were severely injured.

Will Try Publishers.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—It is the intention of the government to bring Maxim Gorky and seven other authors and publishers to trial on political charges.

Two Are Killed.
WARSAW, Feb. 3.—A student of the university was killed this morning by the strikers. The strikers also killed a workman who had been in communication with the military authorities.

Questioned on Labor Conditions.
LONDON, Feb. 3.—The News Agency says the czar today received the deputations of five workmen from the Star Printing works. He questioned them regarding the labor conditions. The emperor expressed satisfaction at what they told him, and expressed himself as desirous of visiting the works in person.

IT IS FAVORABLE

INDICATIONS ARE THAT KAY FLAT SALARY BILL WILL BECOME A LAW.

Will Not Go Into Effect Until January 1, 1907, As to Secretary of State and State Treasurer—May Continue to Collect Legal Fees.

If Representative Kay's flat salary bill becomes a law, as it seems destined to do, it will place the Governor upon a fixed salary of \$5000, the Secretary of State, \$4500, the State Treasurer, \$4500, and the Attorney General, \$3600 per annum. On account of strong opposition having developed and in order to insure its passage by the Senate, it was necessary for the bill to be modified so that it would not affect the present incumbents and the time for its going into effect was changed to January 1, 1907, as to the Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

Under the present laws the Governor receives a stated salary of \$1500, with fees and emoluments amounting to \$4500, the Secretary of State, \$1500 per year, with fees, emoluments and perquisites, which bring his income up to several thousand dollars, and the State Treasurer a fixed salary of \$800, with fees and emoluments sufficient to make his annual income up to about \$5500. The original bill also contained a provision fixing the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court at \$4500 each, but this was eliminated by the amendments.

Under the existing laws all of the fees received by the Secretary of State and State Treasurer are legalized, but the Kay bill provides that all of these fees, emoluments and perquisites be turned into the State Treasury every month. Among the fees allowed the Secretary of State are: \$1 each for the recording of trade-marks, etc., of unions; \$2 each for certifying to and fixing the state seal to any document or paper; 25 cents for each folio in making copies of any record or file; \$2.50 each for filing articles of incorporation.

poration, and for recording any paper or document by law required, 25 cents per folio. Besides these there are numerous other sources of revenue to the office including 40 per cent of all license fees, etc., received from insurance companies, which alone amounts to about \$3500 per annum. Beside having to turn all of this revenue over to the treasury each month these officials will be required to make a full itemized statement of the moneys so collected and turned over in their biennial reports.

The fees are not abrogated by the Kay bill, instead section 4 provides that it shall be the duty of all the officers to collect the same fees for services performed that they now collect and turn them into the treasury. Under section 3 any officer who fails to pay over any and all moneys collected shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and punished accordingly.

Section 5 repeals all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of the Kay bill.

It has been stated that the Kay bill instead of cutting off the fees and emoluments of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, legalizes these fees, but an examination of the statutes demonstrates that this is not the case. To insure the passage of the bill, as stated before, Mr. Kay found it necessary to accept the amendments exempting the Secretary of State and State Treasurer until the end of their term but there is nothing in the bill which either specifically or impliedly legalizes any fees which are not now collected by virtue of the statutes. Since the act, if passed, will go into effect on January 1, 1907, it will apply to the salaries of the officials who take their seats upon that date to succeed the present incumbents.

THE TIME IS RIPE

THE Y. M. C. A. IN LINE FOR A GREAT REVIVAL MOVEMENT RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.

The Evangelistic Movement in Wales Spreading To This Country—Association Never Found Men So Ready To Hear the Gospel.

That the great religious awakening which is sweeping Wales is to affect this country is the conviction of the eminent religious leaders who speak in the official publication of the Young Men's Christian Association which was published January 30. Dr. C. C. Jefferson says: "No one sensitive to spiritual atmospheres can fail to note the increasing signs of the approach of a great spiritual awakening. Among them are the wonderful revivals during the last year in England, in Wales, and the indications of a great awakening in Scotland. Many Christian workers in close contact with the people in scattered fields have had for months the impression that a great change is at hand. The various denominations are pushing their evangelistic work and praying and working for a fresh baptism to the Spirit. The flood of intellectual flood is abating. There have been oceans of negation. Now our work is to be constructive. The great faith of redemption will be proclaimed with an old-time passion and power. Thoughtful men are coming to see that it is high time we were realizing the magnitude of the perils which we, as a nation, are confronted, and that the Republic cannot survive without religion. Having revealed long in the glory of socialistic theories, we are seeing that the individual should never be lost sight of, and that by the consistent testimony of the individual disciple the church is to conquer and humanity to be redeemed."

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, who leads the Presbyterian evangelistic work, says: "The revival spirit is deepening in our country with every day. I have not in all my ministry seen such an awakening. The distinguishing feature has been the unparalleled interest of men in spiritual things. Men everywhere seem to be hungry for the gospel. The Young Men's Christian Association stands in a unique position to lead in this great work. I prophesy that we are on the eve of the greatest religious awakening the world has yet known."

Hon. John C. Converse, Dr. James I. Vance, Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, Dr. Alexander Patterson, Dr. Frank Crane, Don. O. Shelton, and others, follow in like vein.

The Association's travelling secretaries in the field, who are speaking constantly to large audiences of men in the great manufacturing shops, and to railroad men, notably in the West and Southwest, find that very few men are opposed to Christianity, although 90 per cent of them, however, are not Christians. Great audiences of men from 800 to 3,000 are brought together in the theatres Sunday afternoons to listen to a direct evangelistic address, where it is the rule rather than the exception to see from a score to 100 men announce their decision to live the Christian life. The Association's secretaries are performing evangelistic work, and cannot meet the calls coming upon them to speak in the colleges. Often the majority of the students are ready to thoughtfully consider the claims of the gospel. At meetings held by Mr. Mott, in Toronto University, nearly 1,000 students were present on successive nights. Equal interest has been shown at the University of Virginia, University of California, etc. The attendance and number of conversions at religious in the Associations have more than doubled, and the enrollment in the Bible classes trebled. The same reports are coming from the country Association groups in the East and in the Central West, which have to do with the country and the small town working men. In the great revivals at Chattanooga, and in Denver, and that recently held at Atlanta, Ga., the Associations have been leading factors. The leaders of the Associations are urged at this time to enter the movement with confidence and with assurance of possible success.

Poisons in Food.
Perhaps you don't realize that many pain poisons originate in your food, but some day you may feel a twinge of dyspepsia that will convince you. Dr. King's New Life Pills are guaranteed to cure all sickness due to poisons of undigested food—or money back 25 cents at Dan. J. Fry's drug store. Try them.

HOSTILITIES HAVE CEASED

RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE SANDEPAS A FAILURE.

RIGHT FLANK AT STANDSTILL.

No Confirmation Is Received of the Reported Retirement of General Kuropatkin.

Two Hundred Japanese Prisoners Captured by Russians Are Poorly Clad and Suffering of Cold—Assembly of Noblemen Send Addresses to Czar.

Quiet reigns in the zone of hostilities in Manchuria with the extreme right of the Russian holding Chientshanhan six miles northwest of Sandepas. Neither side is apparently able to move on account of the weather. The Russian troops yesterday, however, brought in 200 Japanese prisoners, poorly clad, and suffering from cold. The reported intention of Kuropatkin to hand over the command to Linovich is not confirmed. No disorders arising from the strike are reported from Russia yesterday. At Moscow, the Assembly of Nobles voted to send two addresses to the Emperor on the subject of the political freedom of the people.

A dispatch from Moscow last Wednesday stated that drafts for two resolutions were in circulation. One by the conservatives insisting only in the maintenance of the autonomy and the other by the liberals asking for the political freedom of Russia, and urging the government to establish a representative assembly, and urging the throne to issue a manifesto assuring the country that he will take steps to this end without which it would be impossible to restore the tranquility of the country.

Armies at Standstill.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—Interest in the ill-starred attempt to capture Sandepas is eclipsed by a withdrawal of Gripenberg and the unconfirmed reports regarding the retirement of Kuropatkin. According to the latest information the operations on the right flank of the Russian army are at a standstill.

Torpedo Factory Closed.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—Losenner's torpedo factory, employing 600 expert fitters and brass-workers, has closed down. The whole staff was ordered dismissed for tearing down the Emperor's recent speech to the workmen and the manager is unable to replace these men. The admiralty has requested Treponec to allow the discharged men to be re-employed and it is hoped they may resume work Monday. A certain amount of agitation continues here.

Refugees Flee to Germany.
Berlin, Feb. 4.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Kattowitz correspondent states that the influx of Russian refugees is immense in dimensions, and mostly women and children. All the German towns near the border are filled with refugees. The correspondent says the strikes in Poland are spreading and are affecting the entire industrial region from Sosnovice to Grancio. The Polish newspaper estimates that the number of refugees at 400,000. The Anzeiger's Warsaw correspondent states that during the funeral today of fifteen victims of the recent troubles a fight occurred between the strikers and military. Two were killed and fifteen wounded. There are serious disturbances at Silece and Lublin.

Find Infernal Machines.
PARIS, Feb. 4.—Two supposed bombs have been found, one in the Rue Linnes, and the other in the Church of Belleville.

Railway Traffic Suspended.
BRESLAU, Feb. 4.—Railway traffic in Silesia and the Russian town of Sosnovice is entirely suspended.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Demonstrations in sympathy with the Russian reconstructive movement and the release of Gorky continue.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Petitions for the release of Gorky are being circulated in the French literary circles.

Was Only Accidental.
WARSAW, Feb. 4.—Colonel Napier, sent here to investigate the attack on Consul Murray and Pro-consul Macnekin, reports that Murray frankly states the attacks were only such as might happen to any person in the streets at such times. The incident is closed.

Defense Opens the Case.
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—The committee investigating the charges of Emmons, French, Wright and Bunkers held a session tonight. A number of witnesses were placed on the stand by the defense for the purpose of attacking the credibility of detectives employed by the prosecution.

READ THIS

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 25, 1902. Nearly three years ago, with a serious attack of illness, I was surprised to learn that I had diabetes. Providentially, I was led to procure a bottle of Dr. E. W. Hall's specific for kidney and bladder troubles, known as a Texas Wonder. Less than half the \$1.00 bottle effected a complete and permanent cure. Consequently, I believe it to be a medicine of very great value.

—L. B. Kent, Evangelist

TEXAS WONDER

One small bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists and Stone's drug store.

METCALFE JOINS BRYAN

Will Become Associate Editor of the Omaha World-Herald.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.—Charles W. Bryan, business manager of the Omaha World-Herald, is editor, issued a statement today to the effect that on May 1, Richard L. Metcalfe, for several years editor in chief of the Omaha World-Herald, would become associate editor of the Omaha World-Herald.

He and Mr. Bryan worked together on the World-Herald before the Omaha World-Herald was published.

COMPLETE INVESTIGATION.

Inspectors Make Report on Sinking of Steamship Hides and Exonerate the Pilot.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—United States Inspectors Edwards and Fuller today completed the investigation into cause of the sinking of the steamship Elder near Reuben on the Columbia river January 21. The inspectors find that the tiler quadrant became jammed, which prevented the vessel from making the extremely short turn necessary at that point. The inspectors exonerate Pilot Snow, who was in charge of the vessel. The estimated damage to the cargo will be reported later.

WORKMAN FALLS TO DEATH.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 3.—Eugene Briggs, aged 24, fell 35 feet from the new high school building, where he was placing iron beams.

Briggs' body struck the railway track with fearful force, though death was not instantaneous. He was taken to Fannie Paddock hospital, where he died an hour later.

THE WASHINGTON FABLE.

In session thirty days and six new laws passed. That's the record of the Washington Legislature up to last night (Monday). Truly the taxpayer of that state ought to be proud of their solons. These half dozen bills adopted were out of a total of 376 introduced, and as follows:

Senate bill No. 5, by Baker. Appropriating \$80,000 for expenses of the Legislature.

Senate bill No. 14, by Bands. Appropriating \$75,000 for a state exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair and creating a commission to spend the money.

Senate bill No. 5, by Tucker. Repealing the newspaper libel law.

Senate bill No. 12, by Tucker. Giving King county a sixth superior judge.

Senate bill No. 49, by the joint judiciary committee. Providing for two additional judges of the state Supreme Court.

House bill No. 67, by Scott. Requiring non-resident plaintiffs to give security for costs in justice court actions.

In addition to the both houses have passed, over Governor McBride's veto, appropriation bills of the last session aggregating \$180,000.

Four big questions remain undisposed of before the Legislature. They are: First, the railroad commission bill; (2), the tax commission legislation; (3), irrigation legislation; (4), Capital removal.

In addition to these a number of bills introduced bear the color of an effort to make a raid on the state's lands particularly timber and tide lands. Labor union men are up in arms, too, and the outlook is for a big labor fight against the following measures:

To repeal the factory inspection law of 1903 and substitute an act that is said to throw the burden of proof in damage cases upon the employers. The act would limit liability, act by which the maximum verdict in damage cases for death will be \$5000. This is covered in two bills, one of which has passed the Senate.

Substitute for the fellow servant bill introduced by the state federation.

It is said the appropriations asked for this session of the Washington Legislature exceed anything in the history of that state. And the committee clerk says editorially concerning the farce:

"The folly of employing a large army of incompetent committee clerks at the Legislature has been shown this year as at previous sessions. The committee clerks are probably worse than ever before and the inefficiency has been so gross and inexcusable that the general disgust may possibly be sufficient to prevent a repetition of the mistake."

In the Senate two important bills have been lost by what Lieutenant Governor Con has styled "an incompetent or careless committee clerk." But there is much more to complain of than carelessness. Many of the clerks who are drawing good pay know absolutely nothing about their duties; others who are equal to the tasks do not attend to them, or fail to report, and are never on hand when wanted. The idea seems to prevail among many of these employees that the position is "snaps," and that no work is to be required of them. Perhaps because of past experience, they are justified in taking this view, but the Legislature should make it clear that the farce is about to come to an end.

"If each house had selected half a dozen competent stenographers, who are clerical duties, the committee work would have been attended to properly and there would have been no occasion to complain of the carelessness and inefficiency of the clerks who are now on the state pay roll. For the last few sessions it has been proposed to employ such a corps of competent clerks, and after the experience of this winter session the conclusion is inevitable that the clerical matter will be settled in an economical and business-like way."

INCREASES SEWER.

Senator Croisain introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday afternoon to authorize and empower the city of Salem to use the Center street sewer which is owned by the state of Oregon. If this bill is passed it will give the city the control over the sewer which will prove a matter of no small importance as the present system is inadequate. The outlook for the passage of the bill is very favorable and it will probably meet with no substantial opposition.

The city has two sewers in that district which are laid in Marion and Court streets. Nevertheless when there is a heavy rain these sewers fail to carry off all the water that accumulates. If the legislature will authorize the city to connect with the Center street sewer, the trouble will be entirely eliminated. The Center street sewer is of large dimensions.

PRACTICALLY KNOCKED OUT

KILLINGSWORTH RAILROAD BILL LAID ON TABLE IN HOUSE.

MACHINE POWER IS TOO GREAT.

Effort Will Be Made to Have It Raised From the Table on Monday.

Smith, of Josephine, in Debate of Bill Takes Occasion to Score Railroad Corporations Severely—Senate Passes Sichel Whipping-Post Bill Easily.

The famous Killingsworth bill for the regulation of railroads met with defeat in the House of Representatives yesterday morning, when it was laid on the table until Friday. Mr. Killingsworth, the author of the measure, admits that owing to this move his bill is lost. Mr. Killingsworth would enact a law to compel all railroad corporations operating in Oregon to handle the business of all connecting branch lines.

When the bill first came up a motion was made to have the bill re-referred to the committee on transportation, but it was voted down by a small majority. For a few minutes it looked as though the bill would prove successful, but the machine was too strong. Member after member took the floor and said they had no definite idea of the purpose of the bill and finally a motion was made to lay it on the table until Friday, so as to give them sufficient time to consider its merits and demerits. A motion will be made Monday to have the bill taken off the table, but failure is predicted for the attempt. It would take two-thirds of the members to carry this motion.

Those who favor the bill say that if such a law was enacted it would be of almost untold benefit to the state. As the law now stands, trunk railroads do not have to connect with branch lines unless they so desire. They say that many branch lines covering all portions of the state would be constructed by private corporations if they were assured of a satisfactory and just arrangement with the trunk roads with which they would connect.

The opposition of the measure declares emphatically that it is a scheme for the direct benefit of a branch line which is on paper to run out from Portland. They say of the several branch lines in the state owned by private corporations not one have been discriminated against in the least. They say the railroads have an agreement with all of them which is entirely satisfactory to both parties.

Smith, of Josephine, who made a particularly vicious speech in favor of the bill, attacked the railroads on general principles. He seemed to think that just because they were railroads everything should be done to hinder their operation. He gave no particular reason why the bill should be passed except that it would move the bill on the grounds that they desired to gain more information as to its contents and meaning.

Killingsworth's speech was along the same lines as the one delivered by Smith. He dwelt principally upon the claim that the railroads opposed the bill and the people wanted it. Mr. Killingsworth was the only one of the Multnomah delegation that favored the bill. While the unsuccessful fate of the bill is attributed to the machine, it must be said that Representatives who are supposed to be strong "anti-machine" men opposed the bill.

Senate Passes Sichel Bill.

The Senate passed the Sichel bill yesterday to establish a whipping post for the punishment of wife beaters. Such legislative action was urged in Governor Chamberlain's speech to the two Houses at the convening of the Legislature. It will probably pass the House without meeting with determined opposition. The Senate also passed a House bill to appropriate \$2000 annually for the maintenance of a state library commission. It will be the duty of this commission to supervise the public libraries of the state.

Jayne's local option bill was reported favorably on by the judiciary committee before the House yesterday. The bill is amended in many ways and bears small resemblance to the original form. One of the amendments provides that 30 per cent of the legalized voters be required to call an election. The bill when first presented required 40 per cent of the voters. The statute now specifies that only 10 per cent of the voters be required to call an election.

GRAVE TROUBLE FORESEEN

It needs but little foresight to tell that when your stomach and liver are badly affected grave trouble is ahead, unless you take the proper medicine for your disease, as Mrs. John A. Young, of Clay, N. Y., did. She says: "I had neuralgia of the liver and stomach, my heart was weakened, and I could not eat. I was very bad for a long time, but in Electric Bitters I found just what I needed, for they quickly relieved and cured me." Best medicine for weak women. Sold under guarantee by Dan. J. Fry, druggist, 50 cents a bottle.

GAVE LIFE FOR PATIENTS.

Miss Olive Cooper, Nurse at Glendale, Showed Herself to Be a True Heroine.

MEDFORD, Ore., Feb. 3.—A great concourse of Medford people today attended the remains of Miss Olive Cooper, who lost her life in the fire at Glendale Wednesday, to the grave. The dead woman had a large circle of friends here. Her heroic endeavor to save the lives of her patients has won the admiration of everyone. In the face of certain death she rushed fearlessly into the room, which became a roaring furnace immediately following the explosion, and vainly tried to drag Mrs. Lane and the baby from the bed. She refused to come from the room till the woman and child were rescued, and when dragged out the window her clothes and hair were a mass of flames.

STOP DRINKING! STOP CHEWING TOBACCO! STOP SMOKING!

These things are made easy if you really want to quit. If you have no desire to quit and abstain afterward, don't waste your money.

TRIB

the great liquor and tobacco remedy, will take away from you all desire for the use of intoxicants or tobacco. You need not go away from home to use it. No expensive board bills to pay. The cure is quick and permanent.

Remember TRIB will cure you if you are sincere in a desire to be cured. It is only \$12.50 for a complete treatment. For sale by

J. C. Perry's Drug Store
Salem, Oregon

STATE NEWS

Another Ex-Official at Work.
Not having been favored with a third term as chief clerk of the Oregon house of representatives, L. C. Jehlings, of Eugene, Lane county, is now a buyer and shipper of sheep.

Must Pay to Howl.
There is a move on foot to increase the dog tax in Oregon to \$5 and \$8 for common scrubs, and \$1 per month for imported bloods. The city needs the money, says the Observer.

Lebanon News.
It is rumored that there is to be an improved train service on the Lebanon branch. The many patrons of the road hope the rumor is true, as the present service is very unsatisfactory.

Last month the Lebanon postoffice cleared \$112.55, after paying all expenses of the office. The business of the office is steadily increasing, a sure indication that the community is growing.—Express-Advocate.

To Be Discontinued.
The Bellefontaine postoffice in Benton county, Oregon, will be discontinued February 15th, to be supplied by the Monroe mail route.

To Delinquents.
The delinquent tax list of Lincoln county, Oregon, for the assessment rolls for 1903 is being advertised. It covers 22½ columns of the Toledo Reporter.

To Have Telephones.
The rural telephone is invading Lincoln county, Oregon, the settlers of Lobster being the movers in the construction of such an up-to-date convenience for communicating with the outside world.

Lincoln County Cheese.
There is talk of locating one or more cheese factories in Lincoln county, Oregon. Charles Ray, of Tillamook county, having such a movement in view.

Lumber Company Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company was held in Eugene the 2d and 3d inst. The old directors and officers will be continued. T. H. Buck being the president, J. F. Kelly vice-president, G. H. Kelly, secretary, and R. A. Booth, manager and treasurer. A. C. Heckman, E. N. Briggs and A. C. Dixon constitute the board of directors.

The capital stock of the company will be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

The method of operating some of the mills will perhaps be changed, owing to some local difficulties. If this change occurs in all probability the location of some of the mills may be changed from their present places. The matter of change was left over until the next meeting, on May 1st, when all of the Eastern and California stockholders will be present, says The Guard.

More Rural Mail.
It is almost certain that a new rural mail route will be established by the department soon, shifting the present route 2 to the west and embracing a portion of that route along with the new territory to the east of town.—News-Reporter.

Sheep From California.
A special train of 15 cars containing 1800 mutton sheep from Willows, California, was unloaded here Wednesday to be fed and rested before being put on the Portland market. The sheep cost the shipper \$4 per head at Willows, and will probably market for \$4.50 or \$4.75. Eleven head were killed in shipping this distance.—Junction City Times.

More Pythians.
It is altogether probable that a lodge of Knights of Pythias will be organized in Dallas in the near future.

Gang Plows Being Used.
In a letter to the Medford Mail, C. C. Parker, of Lexington, Oregon, says: "We are looking for a bumper crop this year in Morrow county. There were 12,500 sacks of wheat hauled to Lexington warehouses in 1904, to say nothing of what was hauled to Heppner and Lone. Twenty above zero is the coldest weather we have had for the last two winters. The sun is shining brightly now and gang plows are running in all directions."

Money in Onions.
J. W. Gaunt, a farmer residing about four miles from North Yamhill, is reported to have sold 27,300 pounds of onions last week at an average price of \$2.10 per hundred. The onions were grown on less than two acres of ground and the yield is said to have been less than half the usual crop. This would appear to be another argument in favor of diversified farming in this locality. Just think of the opportunities where less than two acres of land will produce \$567 worth of onions, and only half a crop at that!—Amity Advance.

Polk's L. & C. Committee.
To assist in the preparation of the Polk county exhibit for the Lewis and Clark Fair, the county court has appointed committees as follows: Sheep, Goats, Mohair and Wool—U. S. Grant, H. L. Fenton, of Dallas; A. C. Staats, of Airline; James Riddell, of Monmouth; T. W. Brunk, of Eola; C. L. Hawley, of McCoy.

Woods—George E. Johnson, J. W. Coover, F. J. Coad, F. J. Chapman, of Dallas; E. J. Bryan, George T. Gerlinger, of Falls City; W. L. Bice, John Bohannon, of Independence.

Hops—E. C. Kirkpatrick, R. E. Williams, of Dallas; W. W. Percival, E. M. Young, of Independence.

Leather—Peter Kurre, of Independence; A. B. Muir, of Dallas.—Dallas Observer.

Somewhat Versatile.
D. P. Souffier is both a bookbinder and a carpenter. He has bound a number of books and magazines and is making a nice hall tree in the snug carpenter shop back of his office.—Dallas Itemizer.

Scarlet Fever.
As all the scarlet fever patients are doing well and no new cases have been reported within a week, Dr. Carey, the health officer, says there can be the usual church and Sunday school services and that the schools can open next week, unless future developments demand otherwise. Pupils from all infected families must have a health certificate from Dr. Carey before they will be admitted in the school.—Dallas Itemizer.

Fun Makers.
An old-fashioned minstrel show will be given in Oregon City in the near future by 18 of the local talent.

Road to Mines.
Nine miles of road from the Sontiam to the mines of the Financial Mining Company on the upper Clackamas river will be constructed this spring and the work will commence within a few days. A crew of men will be put to work on each end of the road and after the completion of the road, a smelter will be taken into the mine. The Financial Mining Company expects to do considerable work this year.—Oregon City Courier.

To Preach at Oregon City.
Rev. Landsborough, who occupied a pastorate in a Southern Oregon town, has been called to assume the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of this city. He preached here one evening several months ago and created a favorable impression. The new minister is about 25 years of age and has a family. He is expected here early in February.—Oregon City Courier.

A Government Employee.
Harry Holgate arrived home Wednesday from Salem, where he has been during the past month. He will be home only a short time. For the past four or five years Harry has been in government employ, at one time in the census department, but now in the Department of the Interior. At present he is acting under orders from his chief in behalf of the reclamation and irrigation of certain tracts of land in Eastern Central and Southern Oregon. While he will only be at home a few days during this visit, he expects to be held in Oregon for five or six months to come attending to government business.—Coryville Gazette.