

## THIRD HOUSE HOLDS FLOOR

### WEIGHTY MEASURES CONSIDERED AND BAD BLOOD DEVELOPED.

#### HON. FRANK DAVEY, "GEAR."

Astonished Spectators, Shocked at Spectacle, Crowd Gallery and Floor Space.

### Last Night's Travesty on Legislation Rich, Rare and Racy—More Fun Than a Barrel of Monkeys—Whole Show Best of Its Kind.

"Mr. Speaker." These were the first words that greeted Hon. Frank Davey when he stepped upon the platform to occupy the Speaker's chair, which had been willingly relinquished for the occasion. "The House will come to order," thundered the Speaker, and Mr. Smith, of Josephine (Pat McArthur), will have to wait until I have finished before he can take up the great battle against the railroads and for the rights of the people." The Hon. Frank Davey in this way asserted his rights and thoroughly squelched the impetuous Representative from Josephine. If the real Mr. Smith had been present the Hon. Frank Davey would undoubtedly have been literally dragged from his chair by the fiery little leader of the Democratic minority has yet to witness the time when he could not have his own way in spite of the rulings of the House. But Pat McArthur was the substitute.

"I desire to congratulate the members of the Third House upon their courage," said the Honorable, glancing anxiously toward the Speaker's desk for fear the right Mr. Smith might appear. "People are wondering how I was elected to this exalted position," continued the Hon. Frank Davey. "Brains, brains did it and nothing else as I take my seat unframed and without pledges," said the Speaker as he leaned back to give his constituents a full view of the contour of his wonderful head. "The people of this state are not satisfied with the way things have been going and I am the remedy," went on the Honorable, "and an effective remedy I will be. I have absolute control and intend to show my strength. The Speaker Mills and President Ryckendall will please step to my side to act as my pages." From one side of the House Speaker Mills elbowed his way through the throng, closely followed by President Ryckendall. "I just wanted to show how I absolutely control the situation," loudly the Honorable as he graciously offered the ornate chair to Speaker and President seats by his side.

Such was the convening of the Third House of the Oregon Legislative Assembly in the House of Representatives last evening. The seats of many of the regular members were occupied by pages, clerks or anyone who desired them. The Representatives who were late had to stand up with the spectators and watched themselves imitated in their different peculiarities. They took it good naturedly, however, and applauded the fiery and vigorous speeches delivered by themselves. They saw their resolutions, and his carried with elation, but when their measures were indefinitely postponed they shared the disappointment with their substitutes. And they had their disappointments. Many and many a bill was passed by a unanimous vote, only to be indefinitely postponed by the Hon. Frank Davey, who would stand for no interference.

Lithiumum, of Multnomah, was there, but he had grown smaller and, with the removal of his mustache, looked more like Chief Clerk Thompson. Bailey, of Multnomah, was also there, but his red hair and mustache was dyed a deep black until he closely resembled J. A. Finner's calculator clerk. It was the same way with nearly every member of the House, as they were duplicated. When the members became accustomed to the new condition of affairs, Speaker Davey announced the pages who had appointed Secretary of State Dunbar, the honored ones. He next announced that he would appoint the standing committee. He requested all who desired to secure the "mileage" to stand. The whole House arose as one body. The Honorable looked them over and smiled to himself. "The committee are now appointed," he announced, "and all the members of said committees must remain standing according to the constitution." On motion of Lithiumum, the easy going Representative from Multnomah, the constitution was suspended and the members settled back in their easy chairs with a sigh of gratification.

Representative Bailey, who was present, and also absent—started the ball rolling by introducing a resolution to memorialize the Third House of Congress to investigate the Salem married men who were running around pretending to be single. The resolution was carried by unanimous vote, but the Honorable indefinitely postponed it. So many resolutions were introduced that Senator Malarkey was appointed assistant reading clerk, which capacity he filled to the satisfaction of all present. Resolution after resolution was read and everything went well until one was introduced to hire 600 clerks at \$20 per day. Smith, of Josephine, who had turned Irish for the evening, was on his feet in a second. "We must protect the common people and eliminate this graft," he declared, his top-knot bristling with righteous indignation. "It is all right for you members to sit here and throw away money, but think of the bushels of sweat that will have to be worked out of the brow of the poor people to pay for this needless extravagance," he roared.

The reading clerk, Smith, worked on the sympathies of the members to such an extent that the resolution was unanimously rejected, only to be carried by the Hon. Frank Davey. Next came the introduction and first reading of

bill. One Representative introduced a bill for the protection and propagation of bed bugs. The bill brought a state of opposition. Member after member took the floor and stated that the farmers must have their rights. They objected most to the clause that provided the farmers must have a license before they could shoot the insects in their own beds, and then at only certain seasons of the year. One Representative was particularly insuperstitious. He appealed to the justice of his colleagues. He said he was a farmer and that he raised these insects on his own farm, in his own bed. Was it right that he should have to procure a license before he could shoot them?

Representative Bailey next took the floor. He declared that this most despicable species of insect was gradually growing extinct. He said that there were thousands of Oregon people who took great pleasure in hunting them down and shooting them and that for this reason they must be protected. The money derived from the licensing of hunters would be used in the employment of bug warriors. He said that the laws were enforced. He said the open season on these game insects should be cut from six to three months. He dug down into the constitution and produced statistics to show that ten years ago these bugs were to be found in every bed in the state, but that now only a half of the beds contained them. He recommended that the committee be amended so as to prevent the "bulldozing" of beds as is done by the Multnomah delegation. Several other bogues expressed their views and the bill carried. Ridiculous and absurd bills of every description were passed. True to life the consideration of these bills, which were not of a serious nature, and a fierce and wordy war between Linticum and Smith, of Josephine. They were always in it. Several times they thought they would forget themselves and "mix." A motion was made by Bailey to clear the floor for the purpose of letting these two aggressive Representatives settle their differences. Although they both made long speeches in its favor the motion was lost.

When all the bills had been passed or indefinitely postponed the Hon. Frank Davey called for nominations for United States Senator. Although at least a dozen nominations were made the fight quickly settled down to a hotly contested race between Mr. Woodcock and Miss McCarthy, superintendent of stenographers. Mrs. Woodcock gradually forged ahead and it looked for a time as though her election was certain. The supporters of Miss McCarthy were not to be outdone, however, and strategy was resorted to. They declared that if Mrs. Woodcock was elected Senator she would immediately come to Salem. This was too much for the Representatives and the final ballot showed a unanimous vote for Miss McCarthy. She was escorted to the platform and introduced to the House, which evoked a great burst of applause. George Snyder, a printer, was then appointed to read the House in song. At that time he was working in the state printer's, but he was dragged up to the House in his working clothes. He soon became accustomed to his surroundings and to get the Hon. Frank Davey and his associates to return to find his seat taken. Mr. Snyder, after the laughter had abated, arose and led in the singing of "America." The Hon. Frank Davey, from the side of the platform, then adjourned the House indefinitely. Everyone present was of the opinion that the evening was the most brilliant of any of the sessions ever held by the Third House.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

## STATES ADDED KILL STRIKERS

### JOINT-STATEHOOD BILL PASSES AT LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF THE SENATE.

New States Are Oklahoma, Comprising Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and New Mexico—Arizona Declined to Be Included With New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—After a continuous session of nine hours, the Senate, at 8:45 tonight, passed the joint statehood bill. As passed, the bill provides for the admission of two states, of Oklahoma, comprising Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and New Mexico, according to present boundaries, with Arizona eliminated. The long session was characterized by many surprises. Beginning promptly upon convening at noon, the Senate proceeded to consider the various amendments suggested by the committee on territories. The first surprise of the day came when the committee accepted Senator Foraker's amendment, providing for a separate vote by each of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico on the constitution to be adopted by the proposed state of Arizona. That provision was scarcely made a part of the bill when Bard presented his amendment, which had been originally offered by Patterson and provided for the admission of New Mexico as a state without the addition of Arizona.

This amendment proved the point around which subsequent proceedings of importance revolved. It was first adopted while the Senate was in committee of whole and then reversed in the Senate proper. Subsequently the Senate decided entirely to eliminate New Mexico and Arizona from the bill. This result was hardly announced when Bard, in a slightly changed form, renewed the proposition for the admission of New Mexico as a state, and this time the amendment prevailed. The effect was to eliminate Arizona from the bill and establish the state of New Mexico and another from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. In this form the bill passed.

Everybody's liable to itching ples, rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

## THE MAJORITY A LARGE ONE

### RAILWAY RATE BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE.

### DEMOCRATS GIVE IT SUPPORT.

### Measure Gives Interstate Commerce Commission Power to Fix Rates.

### Four Days' Discussion of Each-Town- send Bill Ends in Love Feast Be- tween Democrats and Republicans, Only Six of Latter Opposing It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—After nearly four days of discussion the House today, by a vote of 26 to 17, passed the Each-Townsend bill, providing for the regulation of freight rates. The negative vote was made up of eleven Republicans and six Democrats. The closing hours of debate were occupied by Williams, the minority leader, and Hepburn, the chairman of the committee which reported the bill. Williams, while supporting the minority measure, complimented the Republicans on bringing in a bill much better than was expected to come from them. The speech of Hepburn was rather in defense of himself. He said deeds and words were a sufficient answer to "lies and slander heaped upon him." The Hepburn bill, he said, was prepared by the attorney-general and he only yielded to his colleagues on the Each-Townsend bill because he did not want any sensational headlines.

Less than 25 members were in their seats when the debate was opened by Pierce (Dem. Tenn.), who, after announcing that the President, on the subject of rate legislation, was the greatest leader that has lived in the Republican ranks since the Civil War, said he would support the Each-Townsend bill. He, however, based his support upon the fact that William J. Bryan and the Democratic party had declared for just such legislation.

De Armond (Dem. Mo.), while admitting the necessity for legislation, attacked the Each-Townsend bill as being an inadequate treatment of the question. The bill, he said, did not reach private car lines, and it was not to be supposed that the courts would be eager and searching in the endeavor to find in it something on that subject which its authors themselves could not find.

Crumpacker (Dem. Ind.), said he would ungrudgingly support the majority measure, because the power to regulate railroad companies always had been recognized, the question now being simply one of policy.

While Crumpacker was speaking, the staid old bill came over from the Senate and was laid on the speaker's table for reference to committee. The closing remarks for the minority were made by Williams (Dem. Miss.), who at the outset congratulated the House upon the fact that not only in the matter of rate legislation, but in several other particulars, President Roosevelt, "nominated by the Republican party and elected by the people," was beginning to assume a distinctly Democratic attitude. He said he had begun to hope that the President would recommend revision of the tariff, and that the President would see that it was altogether absurd to keep 20,000 more soldiers than were needed.

## STATES ADDED KILL STRIKERS

### TROOPS FIRE ON THE STRIKERS KILLING SEVERAL AND WOUNDING MANY.

City Is Heavily Policed—People Awed  
by Military—Bumors of Big Slaughter  
at Niska Mine—Berlin Socialists  
Hold Meetings of Protest.

SOSNOVICE, Feb. 9.—The strikers today attacked the workers in the electric station. The troops fired from the windows of the plant, wounding many people. The situation is much disturbed, but the military is sufficient to awe the rioters. Eight battalions of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry and one regiment of Cossacks are now in town.

The press dispatches from Sosnovice received at Berlin describe the bloody character of the conflict between the military and the strikers at Kathereen Iron Works. One of the correspondents telegraphs that fifteen persons were killed and thirty-five wounded, while another gives the number killed at fifty. The military fired eight volleys. Another collision occurred at Niska Mine, where it is rumored 150 persons were killed. A third collision occurred at the Sosnovice colliery, but this affair was bloodless.

The Socialists held twenty-one monster meetings in Berlin and suburbs tonight, and express "faming indignation at the butcheries and massacres which the Russian government has performed on defenseless men, women and children of St. Petersburg." Sharply worded resolutions were passed. A literary event of last Thursday evening. Rev. H. C. Shattuck, pastor of the United Brethren church, of Portland, delivered in the college chapel an interesting lecture on "The Optimist."

### NEW MINISTRY SINCERE.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Bouvier ministry today presented, in the chamber of deputies, a draft of a new bill of separation of church and state. The measure was anxiously awaited, owing to a doubt raised by the friends of former Premier Combes, concerning the sincerity of the new ministry party forwarding the policy of separation. The text of the new measure makes separation definite and conclusive, but omits a number of details of the Combes bill, which had aroused antagonism.

## ROBBERS FOUR. Witness to Bank Break in Lebanon Found—Identity Still a Mystery.

LEBANON, Or., Feb. 9.—There were four men engaged in the Scroggins & Co.'s Bank of Lebanon robbery case. This has been established by a woman who saw the robbers, four in number, carrying sacks from Dr. Lamberson's barn to the bank building. She was alone in her home, her husband being employed nights. G. B. Hansard, proprietor of the St. Charles hotel, says he thinks he heard the noise of the explosion, although it was not distinct enough to create alarm. An additional railroad velocipede has been found. It had been taken from near the home of Section Foreman Skelley, at Goltra Station, two miles from Tillman, where the other was stolen. Both were thrown into the Santiam canal.

No clew has been developed as yet as to the direction taken by the robbers, although it is believed they left on the northbound overland.

### PERSONAL PROPERTY. Thing of the Past in Washington if Bill Becomes Law.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 9.—If the bill that passed the House today becomes a law, offsetting the debts against the moneys and credits in the taxation, personal property will be abolished in this state. The House passed the house bill providing for keeping the state's funds in selected depositories, which shall pay interests on deposits. The Senate passed seven Senate bills, among them a bill providing penalties for adulteration of food. Senator Earles today introduced a bill which imposes a penalty of one dollar per day on railroad companies for each freight car applied for by bona fide shippers and which is not supplied after the sixth day elapsed. The bill is for interest of the millmen who sustained losses through failure to secure cars.

## MUST NOW FIGHT

### THUS THE DECLARATION OF THE OZAR, WHO DECLARES AGAINST PEACE.

### This in Face of Press and Public Opinion in Russia—Papers Score Conduct of Operation at Front and Clamor for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The recent peace talk resulting from the visit of Ambassador Cassini and Minister Takahira at the State Department in Washington today and conferences between Ambassador Durand and M. Spring-Rice, first secretary of the British Embassy in St. Petersburg, with President Ryckendall on Sunday, finds not the slightest echo in official circles in St. Petersburg, where the Emperor's declaration that war will be carried on to a satisfactory conclusion sounds the keynote of the situation. At present, the current press and public opinion in Russia appear to be setting toward peace. The newspapers no longer proclaim the necessity of continuing the war at all costs. Articles appearing in the Buss and Novoe Vremya, from well known war correspondents just returned from Manchuria, criticize the conduct of the operations there in unmeasured terms, while these papers editorially declare the hopes of victory to be remote. The Novoe Vremya bluntly remarks: "We go out buying evening editions hoping to hear news of Russian success, but little or nothing is done to assure it."

### "WELL AND CHEERFUL"

Associated Press Report on Gorky's Condition When Seen Yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—The Associated Press correspondent was able this afternoon to see Maxim Gorky and assure the author's friends that he is well and cheerful. The procurator's court of appeals refused the Associated Press correspondent permission to converse with the prisoner, as it was contrary to law to allow any one except the relatives and counsel to visit political prisoners. Absolute secrecy is maintained regarding the exact nature of the charges against Gorky, but it is believed that the procurator's attempt to induce troops to puting and to stir up the revolt of workmen. It is not yet decided whether he will be tried by a military or civil court, but it is practically certain that the charges do not involve a death penalty.

## PHILOMATH ITEMS.

PHILOMATH, Or., Feb. 9.—After several weeks' detention at her home in Polk county, on account of the serious illness of her brother and of her father, Miss Letitia Abrams has resumed her work in the department of oratory of Philomath College. Miss Abrams will soon begin training the competitors that are to appear in the forthcoming local contest of the Interscholastic Prohibition Association of the college here.

The first of a series of lectures to be given during the scholastic year under the auspices of Philomath College was a literary event of last Thursday evening. Rev. H. C. Shattuck, pastor of the United Brethren church, of Portland, delivered in the college chapel an interesting lecture on "The Optimist." The speaker entertained and instructed his audience with amusing anecdotes, apt illustrations, and striking incidents all tending to show the prevailing disposition of optimism.

## THE OLIVE BRANCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—President Roosevelt may tender his good offices looking to the declaration of peace between Russia and Japan. He is now considering the matter, which was presented to him by Representative Bartholdi, of Missouri, in his capacity of president of the inter-parliamentary union.

## HAPPY, HOCH HURRIES HOME

### MUCH MARRIED MAN MAKES MANY MERRY MOMENTS.

### COMING, CREATES CAT CALLS

### Johann Arrives in Chicago From New York City Last Night.

### Disappointed Because His Many Wives Fail to Meet Him at Station—Is Confronted With Some at Police Station and Jokes Inspector.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Johann Hoch, indicted for bigamy and suspected of murdering the French Ambassador, arrived in Chicago tonight and for several hours after reaching here was interrogated by the police with little result. When the train bearing Hoch and Officer Loftus, who had him in custody, arrived a large crowd had gathered, but none of the wives were expected to meet him at the station and was plainly disappointed when they did not come.

"Where are these 14 wives you talk about so much?" he asked Loftus. "I guess you have been joking me about this part of the business; otherwise there could not be 14, for I never had that many. There are a lot of women who seem to think I am the only man in the world who could marry them and get away with some of their money." When Hoch and Loftus alighted from the train a detail of six policemen, who were sent to the station to meet them, were able to control the crowd only with great difficulty.

"A number of people jeered and hooted him. The police hurried Hoch through the station and into a patrol wagon and he was driven to the Chicago avenue police station. The interrogation of Hoch commenced a few minutes after 7:30 o'clock, and was still in operation at midnight. Hoch at the outset admitted he had married Mrs. Marie Goerk Hoch and that the marriage was illegal. He would admit nothing else. During the evening, five women, who claimed to be wives of Hoch, called at the police station. Mrs. Emile Fischer Hoch saw the prisoner for a minute and saluted him with the exclamation: "You old hog, you got my \$750 didn't you?"

Later, five women were, one at a time, admitted into the office of the inspector, and all of them identified Hoch as the man whom they had married. Mrs. Ellen Hoppe was somewhat in doubt, and Inspector Shippy asked: "Hoch, did you marry this woman?" "No," replied Hoch, "but maybe I will if you don't hustle her out of here pretty quick."

The questioning was concluded after midnight, and just before the close he confessed he had married ten women. Hoch admitted he intended to commit suicide and that the white powder in the fountain pen taken from his room in New York was arsenic. The physician who attended Mrs. Walker Hoch, last wife of Hoch, identified him as the husband of Mrs. Walker and showed him the bill for \$100 for attendance on the woman. "Oh, yes," said Hoch, "I remember something about that. Bring it around in the morning. I shall still be here," and he laughed heartily at the joke.

## IS WITHDRAWN

### SETTLEMENTER BILL TO ABOLISH STATE FAIR CALLED OFF BUT ANOTHER INTRODUCED.

### Is No Sooner Off the Calendar Than Representative Newell Flashes An- other to the Same End and the State Fair Question Is Still Unsettled.

After having received the approval of the committee to which it was referred, the bill to abolish the State Fair at Salem for the year 1905 was withdrawn yesterday morning upon the request of the author, Representative Settlementer. This does not assure Salem the State Fair, as a similar bill to the one withdrawn by Mr. Settlementer was introduced at the afternoon session by Representative Newell. This in no way means that the supporters of the abolition of the State Fair have given up their fight, as it is simply the shifting of the responsibility from one member to another.

Mr. Settlementer has made the statement that he was compelled to withdraw the bill upon the urgent request of the majority of his constituents of Marion county. He went on further to state that he was still of the opinion that the holding of the State Fair at Salem this year was impracticable. He said he did not desire to oppose the wishes of the people of Salem but nevertheless he believed that the fair, if held, would not be as successful as the ones held in former years. He is also determined to support the bill as introduced by Representative Newell.

There has been some talk of an attempt being made to secure the appropriation of \$10,000 to be used as a betterment and improvement fund besides the annual appropriation. Many contend that Salem should have the fair as usual as well as the betterment fund which is badly needed. The supporters of the abolishment of the fair for this year want to turn the annual appropriation of \$10,000 into an improvement fund. If it is found that it is impossible to secure but out of the appropriations desired, it is thought there will be no substantial opposition to the selection of either.

There is no doubt but that the State Fair grounds is in a very bad state of

repair. The fact also remains that the fair for this year is desired by the majority of the citizens. Some say that it would be a complete failure owing to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, but others assert the fair, if held this year, would eclipse all previous records for attendance. They say that the thousands of outsiders to come could obtain a better idea of the resources of Oregon by attending the State Fair than they could at the Exposition, where there will be so many other exhibits. Besides, they say, no one would refrain from attending the Portland Exposition because of the holding of the State Fair.

### ULTIMATUM ISSUED.

### French Ambassador Demands Immedi- ate Settlement of Government Claims of the Porte.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Telegraph's correspondent at Constantinople reports that owing to the Sultan's decision to borrow money from German financiers for re-arming the Turkish artillery, M. Constans, the French Ambassador, delivered an ultimatum, demanding an instant satisfaction of various outstanding French claims, failing which he will leave today (Wednesday) to consult his government. The German conditions of the loan, the correspondent says, are that all guns must be ordered in Germany. French syndicates have been competing for the loan.

### STRIKERS STILL STRUGGLING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Consul Generaux Waitt called the state department as follows today from St. Petersburg: "The laborers in several of the principal works here are striking again today. The military is taking all precautions."

### SET FOR MARCH.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—The trial of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in the United States district court has been set for Monday, March 6. She will be tried before Judge R. W. Taylor.

## HOPS TO BE HIGH

### BIG DEMAND AND LESS THAN ONE FIFTH OF THE CROP IN STORE.

### Supply No Equal to the Demand, Which Shoots the Price of the Product Way Into the Air—Good Things Come Hop Growers' Way.

Wise and fortunate indeed are those of Oregon's hop growers who have held onto their crops of the past season. There is an approaching famine in the product upon the market, and prices may soon be expected to take a sharp and continued rise. There is nothing like an even balance between supply and demand just now and consumers are gasping for satisfaction.

This conditions of affairs is due, largely, to the small yield of 1904, which has been felt all over the commercial world. It is estimated that the market will be short at least 40,000 hundredweight in this country alone, while in England, the shortage is approximated for the past three years at 400,000 hundredweight.

A. P. Hides, a leading hop broker in England, writing to the Kentish Observer, has the following to say about the crop, market and situation:

"For the third year in succession, the English crop has been a partial failure; the crop of 1904 was not only the smallest on record, but it was one of the most costly to farmers, yet prices are very low, below what would be the circumstances justify. There may be due in some slight measure to the diminished consumption owing to the falling off in the brewing business, to the use of hop substitutes, and heavy imports. The chief sources, however, are the unfavorable factures of some of the principal brewers who are unwilling to give the growers the benefit they deserved after years of cheap hop, sought to wear them out by neglecting the English market and practically confining their attention to foreign hops at the beginning of the season. . . . During the past few years the country has been swept of old hops and four fifths of the new crop has already found its way into consumers' hands at prices far below its intrinsic worth. It is absolutely certain that some of the brewers will have to go short even at the higher prices that will shortly prevail, and those who have not completed their purchases will have to be very smart to avoid being caught short."

The annual report of Messrs. Hanger & Henley, of England, shows that only 47,799 acres, the smallest acreage in forty years, was planted last year in that country. The yield, too, was very slim, being less than six hundred-weight of the acre. On the Continent there was grown only a fair crop, which was dumped upon the English market at good prices. America unloaded a big crop on the same market, also. It says that many consumers have put off buying until the beginning of this year, in spite of the fact that there is a stored less than one fifth of the year's yield in the hands of the growers.

### SOLDIERS TO GUARD FAIR.

Major McDonnell to Command Forces at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—Plans for the organization of the Lewis and Clark Exposition guards are now completed, and men to form the guard are being enlisted. Major C. E. McDonnell, of Portland, has been chosen chief of the guards, and he will be assisted by three other officers.

The guard will consist of seventy-five men selected by the company commanders from the military companies of Oregon. A height of five feet, eight inches is required. The command will wear military uniforms and carry guns owned by the state military authorities. The strictest military discipline will be maintained.

### LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Attorney General Moody has appointed Judge Harmon, of Cincinnati, and Frederick N. Judson, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, to investigate the alleged action of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in granting rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. The employment is with the view of taking legal proceedings against the company, if, after investigation and proceedings, they seem to be justified.

## SALARY LAW IS PASSED

### SLIPS OVER THE BAR WITH LIT- TLE OPPOSITION.

### SENATOR MALARKEY CHAMPION

### Its Constitutionality Is Questioned by Senators Rand and Haines, Who Are Silenced.

### Former Pittances of Officials of State Abolished and Substantial Remunera- tion Substituted—Little Else of Im- portance Done.

So much has been said about the Kay flat salary bill that when this measure came up for final passage in the Senate yesterday morning a great and spectacular fight was expected. To the utter disappointment of those who delight in the clashing of opposite factions the bill passed as easily as a charter amendment. The opposition was weak and in different and almost to favor the bill, although they voted against it. Senators Brownell, Haines, Sichel and Rand were the only ones that voted for its defeat.

Senator Malarkey was the champion of the bill and made the opening speech in its favor. In his speech he called attention to the fact that the bill was the result of the demand of the people and a promise of political conventions. While Senator Malarkey was on the floor but a short time he covered the necessary details and his statements were concise and directly to the point. Senators Rand and Haines took the attention to the bill was unconstitutional. The bill provides that the several officers of this state during their continuance in office, be entitled to receive the annual salaries respectively set forth, which shall be payable quarterly, in the same manner as are salaries of other officers: The Governor, \$5000 per annum; the Justices of the Supreme Court, each, \$400 per annum; the Secretary of State, \$4500 per annum; the State Treasurer, \$4500 per annum; the Attorney General, \$3600 per annum.

The compensation provided in the act shall be in lieu of all salaries, fees, commissions and emoluments now received by any of the officers mentioned. All fees and commissions of any kind collected by any of the officers for services performed through the virtue of this office, or collected by them, shall be paid into the treasury of this state, before the 10th day of the month following. All acts providing for the payment of any salary or compensation to any of the officers mentioned, shall be null and void, and the work collected by any of the officers for services performed through the virtue of this office, or collected by them, shall be paid into the treasury of this state, before the 10th day of the month following. All acts providing for the payment of any salary or compensation to any of the officers mentioned, shall be null and void, and the work collected by any of the officers for services performed through the virtue of this office, or collected by them, shall be paid into the treasury of this state, before the 10th day of the month following. All acts providing for the payment of any salary or compensation to any of the officers mentioned, shall be null and void, and the work collected by any of the officers for services performed through the virtue of this office, or collected by them, shall be paid into the treasury of this state, before the 10th day of the month following.

### NOT AT ALL FUSSY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—The men in two more factories, one of which is a small concern, ceased work today, and more employees of the Pull-off Iron Works joined the strikers. The renewal of the strike has not yet gained a threatening form, and the general mass of workmen, though somewhat restive, are not showing a troublesome disposition. Two battalions of troops are stationed at the works, but they are not the slightest disorder. Four other establishments are idle, but the rumors of the strike at the government arsenal, with which rumor the city was filled today, is positively denied.

## ARE GRAVES SIGNS

### DISTRACTED FOR THE NOICE BY HELSINGFORS MURDER, E.V.S. SIA AGAIN IN TURMOIL.

Disatisfied Labor Raising Its Mighty Arm in Russian Provinces—Clashes With Soldiers—More Slaughter—Call Issued to Arm and Resist Military.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—For a moment the startling crime in Helsingfors has withdrawn attention from the strike situation throughout Russia. Today's events in Poland and the Caucasus, however, are serious enough in themselves. Disorders in the smaller industrial towns of Poland added more than a score to the total killed and troops have been sent to Warsaw and Kovno to quell uprisings there. The strike conditions in the Caucasus are becoming worse and traffic on trans-Caucasus railway is interrupted. The central committee of the Russian social democratic workmen's party issued a violent proclamation, which was widely circulated in the factories of St. Petersburg, calling operatives to array themselves under the red flag of social democracy and to prepare for an armed renewal of the January demonstrations. The proclamation bitterly assails the church and state and the higher classes, and concludes: "In order to gain victory, we must organize a vast workman's army. Then again will we start for the palace to present our demands, not with Irons and not with bayonets, but with arms in hands, under the blood-red standard of the Russian social democratic party."

### LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Attorney General Moody has appointed Judge Harmon, of Cincinnati, and Frederick N. Judson, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, to investigate the alleged action of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in granting rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. The employment is with the view of taking legal proceedings against the company, if, after investigation and proceedings, they seem to be justified.