"OBSERVER" NARRATES CHARACTER STORIES

Searching Rays of Flashlight Develop Personalities of Oregon's Legislators in Closing Hours of Twenty-Third Assembly—Speaker Mills, at Distance, Looks Like "Teddy"—Von der Hellen Made Single Speech—Colwell's Only Motion "To Adjourn."

Oregon for a long time has been awaiting the opportunity of accusing someone of resembling Teddy Roosevelt. Someone at the State House last week claimed to have noticed a resemblance of the invincible Teddy in Speaker Mills—not in figure. Mr. Mills is fat and chubby, wobbles when he walks, while the President has a neat, trim and athletic form.

Mr. Mills when he sits in the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives with only his head and shoulders appearing, does look like Roosevelt. This is particularly noticeable when he is viewed from the entrance to the House. The nearer one approaches, the more the resemblance fades away. When he arises no one without extraordinary powers of imagination could find in the redoutable "Teddy" a striking resemblance of the corpulent Speaker. One night last week during the evening sessions the Speaker wore glasses. A number of the Representatives immediately noticed the resemblance and dubbed Mr. Mills "Teddy the Second."

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Representative Von der Hellen holds the record of being the most reticent and unassuming member of the Oregon Legislative Assembly. One day last week he made his first speech of the session. He said only a few words and seemed embarrassed. One of the Representatives requested that he explain more fully his bill, but he refused to take the floor again. Colwell, of Multnomah, has always been very reluctant to take the floor. He introduced a number of bills, and generally when they came up for final passage Mr. Colwell had disappeared. One of the other members of the Multnomah delegation would have to offer the explanation of the bills. Mr. Colwell never hesitated about making motions to adjourn or suspend the rules. Such a motion consists of about five words.

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Before the end of the session of the Legislature, Pat McArthur, the reading clerk, became so familiar with the names of the Representatives that he could call them off without looking at the roll call. McArthur, as a rule, had to call the roll about twenty times a day.

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One of the Senators called the elevator at the State House a "lift." He refused to refer to it as an elevator. He said that Webster's designated an elevator as a conveyance that traveled at least ten miles per hour. The word "lift" applies to a conveyance that handles freight and is made more for capacity than speed.

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That the unexpected will sometimes happen was plainly demonstrated in the House of Representatives when Speaker Mills relinquished his chair to Smith, of Josephine, the Democratic Representative who has caused more trouble and anxiety to Speaker Mills than any other member of the House. A Salem man brought the unexpected about by suggesting to Mr. Mills that he, a Republican, should show this courtesy to the Democratic minority in such a manner. He acted acordingly. Representative Kay, of Marion county, also occupied the chair for a few minutes one day last week. Three or four times a day Mr. Mills has been in the habit of relinquishing his chair for a few seconds. Republican after Republican was called to the chair, but never Mr. Kay, who so hotly contested Mr. Mills in the race for speakership. It was alleged that the Speaker fostered some animosity against the Marion county man. This rumor was dispelled when Mr. Kay was at last allowed to sit in the chair, for which honor he had fought so vigorously.

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Last week, when a bill relating to the taking of estrays came up before the House, Representative Burns happened to be absent. He returned just in time to hear his name called when the roll was being taken on the measure. Mr. Burns got the bill mixed with one which would materially benefit corporations at the expense of the people. He asked for the privilege of explaining his vote. He delivered the following speech.

"This is a question that requires the greatest and the most careful attention of every Representative in the House. We are now voting upon a measure which, if passed, will allow the people of this state to be throttled, strangled and crushed by these inhuman, atrocious brutes who are being fostered and fed by the federal government, as well as by nearly every state in the Union. They must be restricted instead of being given full rein. I appeal to you Representatives to rise as a man and vote against this measure, which will aid these monsters who are fighting so hard to grasp and control this great Oregon, the state we all love so well." "What are you talking about, anyway?" whispered Smith, of Josephine. "This is that 'horse' bill.' ". "Oh," said Burns, who fell back in his seat in the midst of a long sentence about the avaricious corporations.

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A Senate bill came up before the House of Representatives last week that no one seemed to know anything about. Representative Bailey asked the speaker for an explanation of its contents. "The speaker is no encyclopedia," thundered Mr. Mills; "he doesn't know." The Representatives were too busy reading the newspapers to look into the measure, printed copies of which were on their desks, so it was indefinitely postponed. Fortunately the bill was of no importance.

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Senator Coe has been nick-named "Grandma" by his colleagues. However, they never called him that to his face. The Senator wears spectacles and does sometimes resemble some old grandma of 60 years of age.

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A reporter on one of the Portland papers was hurrying down the hall in the State House one day last week, when he accidentally ran into a man, nearly knocking him down. In a second the reporter was almost on his knees begging the pardon of the gentleman, who wore a stovepipe hat, long tail coat and patent leather shoes and had a flower pinned to the lapel of his coat. He had a pair of glasses hanging on the tip of his nose and looked so "wise" and dignified that the reporter thought he could possibly be no one less than a United States Senator or Justice of the Supreme Court. The United States "Senator" was very indignant and refused to accept the apology. The reporter was dumbfounded. He drew a picture of the city editor firing him for so grossly and negligently insulting a United States Senator. When he had fully recovered his wits and had determined to send in his resignation to save himself the humiliation of being "fired," he ventured to inquire the name of the United States "Senator" and for what purpose he was in Oregon. He found, much to his surprise, that the worthy gentleman had been at the State House for five weeks trying to get a job as a clerk to post bills in the calendar books.

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The pages call the Representatives the "gummers." At times during the session fully half of the members of the House could be seen industriously working their molars on a big mouthful of gum. Here is a secret—a few of the Representatives chew tobacco.

E. A. H.

GIVE UP CLAIMS

SOUTHERN OREGONIANS HASTEN RELINQUISH HOLDINGS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Some Turn Over Land and File for Purchase—General Skirmish Along the Line Since the Beginning of Recent Investigations.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Feb. 17.—Since the recent investigations and indictments following the probing of Oregon land frauds, there has been a general skirmish on the part of many holders of timber claims in Southern Oregon to relinquish their rights and sell improvements to the government. A number who located as homesteaders, and who feel they are not living up to the requirements of the law, desire to secure relinquishments on homesteads, and file on the claims in the regular way for purchase.

The relinquishments are far more general in the matter of homestead entries than any other. In years past claims were taken up as homesteads by the simple act of building a pen and roof for a house and camping a few months on the property in the summer, more as an outing than for any other purpose. These people now realize that slack methods will not be tolerated in the future, and that the claims are liable to be lost altogether unless they are either "homesteaded" in the real sense of the word, or filed on and bought as claims.

There are a number of cruisers in this section, with headquarters in Grants Pass, and these report that the land fraud cases have not put a quietus on the locating business, as might be supposed, though the class of men now locating are different entirely from that of formerly, as the present locators are men who desire the claims for themselves and not for speculative purposes. Homesteaders find no trouble in relinquishing and selling their rights to these.

BUT FEW FAIL

FORTY-FIVE OUT OF FORTY-NINE APPLICANTS PASS SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION.

Superintendent E. T. Moores Completes Tedious Work of Grading Papers—Complete List of Successful Applicants and Their Addresses.

Superintendent E. T. Moores yesterday completed the work of grading the papers of the applicants who on February 8, 9 and 10 took the examination for county teachers' examinations. In correcting the papers the superintendent was assisted by Mrs. Moores and Prof. A. W. Mize.

Out of forty-nine applicants forty-five passed, the names and addresses of the successful ones being as follows:

First Grade.

William A. Schmidt, Salem; William M. Sanders, Gervais; Pearl Irene Pratt, Salem; Mrs. Edna Griffin, Salem; Patrick Rowan, Gervais; Dorothy Geer, Sublimity; Fred O. Seaton, Salem; Mae Hull, Salem; Grace Bellinger, Salem; C. Margaret Mumm, Salem.

Second Grade.

Ethel Louise Smith, Silverton; Audrey Hicks, Silverton; Pearl Mishler, Woodburn; Belle Hemphill, Silverton; Lillian Newton, Woodburn; Mary Delle Davenport, Silverton; Ida B. Colby, Salem; Hazel Brinkman, Aumsville; Mae Ruddick, Jefferson. Fred McClard, Brooks; Agnes C. Lansing, Salem; T. J. Gill, Salem; Grace L. Shaw, Salem; Maud Simons, Rickreall; Reenie E. Willard, Salem; Nina J. Bowers, Turner; Angela Smith, Woodburn; Elizabeth W. Adams, Aurora, Wate Miller, Stayton.

Third Grade.

Henrietta Amanda Holverson, Silverton; Edith Hazard, Jefferson; John R. Ross, Silverton; Ella A. Hynes, Gervais; Etta Robertson, Turner; Frances Lambert, Sublimity; A. Adele Miller, Sublimity; Mary L. Hetrick, Salem; Birdie Lonella Blair, Hubbard; Mattie E. Cavitt, Salem; May Vereler, Salem; Retta Joseph, Woodburn; Jessie Ellen Blakely, Silverton; Bess Gallogly, Oregon City.

STATE NEWS

Lots of Hops This Year.

The hop acreage in Polk county will be large this year and the spring work in the yards will furnish employment for many persons.

Rural Free Delivery.

A rural free delivery has been established at Baker City and the first trip of the carrier was made on February 15. The route covered is 26⅛ miles.

Carriers Will Meet.

The rural mail carriers of Washington county will have a meeting in Hillsboro on the 22d inst., and have extended an invitation to all who are interested in the R. F. D. to be present.

What Gervais Offers.

Gervais offers inducements along several lines and especially that of a dentist a lawyer and a small bank. Who knows of available materil along these lines?—Gervais Star.

Railroad Extension.

On Wednesday a lot of plows, scrapers and other implements were sent by train to Falls City to begin the work of extension of the railroad beyond that point.—Dallas Itemizer.

Quite a Difference.

A man with a fish pole and line was seen going in the direction of the river Wednesday afternoon. If they fish back East at this season of the year they must first cut a hole through a foot or more of ice.—Eugene Register.

Lecture at State University.

Lieutenant Carden, who has been in Europe studying the great industrial establishments of the Old World will lecture before the Students' Engineering Society of the University of Oregon February 7. "The American Invasion of Europe; or, The Race for Commercial Supremacy," will be the subject of the illustrated lecture.

Lucky Man.

A. E. Sims, formerly of this city and now a resident of Orleans, Indiana, fell heir a week or two ago to $28,000 from an estate of an aunt in Ireland. Mr. Sims is a nephew of D. L. Glen of this city and with Thos. Simpson and the late H. W. Hicks founded the Ashland Manufacturing Company.—Ashland Tribune.

Third Attempt.

Thursday at midnight fire was discovered in the Strong sawmill, in the northern part of Corvallis. It had been set with coal oil in three places, in the lumber yards, in the shingle pile and in the engine room. The loss is $1000. This is the third fire in recent weeks set with oil. There is no clue to the incendiary.

Eleven Flunk.

Eleven out of the twenty-four Union county teachers who have just taken the examination for state and county papers failed to pass. There is no show for any of them to secure schools until after next August, when they will be examined. The thirteen passing will be given schools at almost any time, as there seems to be a constant demand for teachers in Union county.

They Will Not.

While riding to his farm near Harrisburg, D. H. Pierce discovered a small deer running toward him and it stopped within a few feet of his horse, evidently for protection. Mr. Pierce soon discovered that it was being followed by a hungry lynx, which the dog soon treed and it was brought down with a shot, but gave the dog a hard battle before being killed. The deer was allowed to escape. Will Burroughs students insist that that deer was not reasoning when it stopped in the presence of Mr. Pierce?—Moro Observer.

A North Yakima Comment.

If there is anything in those Oregon indictments the ground hog is likely to find himself where the sun does not shine and where such shadow as there is will hang over him. . . . There was one good effect in the last cold spell. By demanding space for reports of record-breaking temperatures it shunted off the much-frazzled question of whether Jeff Davis was really manacled—and the side issure of whether Gen. Miles behaved as a gentleman some forty years ago.—North Yakima Republic.

A Sixty-Eight-Year-Old Smoke.

Benjamin M. Brown celebrated his 68th birthday Sunday at his home in Kent. Mr. Brown was surprised about 9 a. m. to hear the clatter of footsteps made by the approach of his friends, who came to remind him that he was 68 years old. An elegant dinner was served which received ample attention. The evening before, Mr. Brown received from his best girl a cigar about twelve inches long made out of Oregon-grown tobacco. Mr. Brown smoked on this cigar all day Sunday and has also been smoking on it through the week.—Moro Observer.

Nearly Twenty Thousand Bales.

S. H. Friendly, one of Lane county's well known hop buyers, furnishes the Eugene Register with a carefully prepared tabulated estimate of the number of bales of unsold hops in the state which foot up to practically 20,000 bales, or nearly one fourth of the crop. The market is sluggish, 25 cents being about the top price. From the following table the amount of unsold hops in growers' and speculators' hands in this state on February 1, 1905, was:

	Bales.
Marion county	6,882
Polk county	1,422
Linn county	489
Douglas county	125
Josephine county	466
Lane county	1,686
Yamhill county	1,214
Washington county	1,6-6
Clackamas county	324
Held by dealers for speculation	5,712
Total unsold in Oregon Feb 1	19,966

Agonizing Burns.

Are instantly relieved, and perfectly healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. C. Riverbark, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., writes: "I burnt my knee dreadfully; that it blistered all over. Bucklen's Arnica Salve stopped the pain and healed it without a scar." Also heals all wounds and sores. 25 cents at Dan. J. Fry's drug store.

LEGISLATIVE LEGERDEMAIN

ADVOCATES OF SQUARE-MILE BILL ARE HUSTLING.

APATHETIC EASTERN SENTIMENT

Proposed Law Is the Veiled Steal in Interest of Railroads and Cattlemen.

Opposition Declares Such an Innovation Will Injure Agricultureal Development of the West—Will Withdraw Great Acreage From Farming.

Square-mile homestead legislation is being pushed in Congress by every means known to legislative legerdemain, and whether or not it can be gotten past the conservative though perhaps apathetic eastern sentiment which views it as a public raid, it must be admitted that its advocates have made good progress thus far.

The bill applyinfi the 640 acre scheme to South Dakota was favorably reported by the House public lands committee as was also a similar bill applying square mile entries on the agricultural lands of Colorado, embracing probably some 20,000,000 acres. In the Senate public lands committee the fight was closer and the bill would have been defeated had not Senator Nelson withdrawn his opposition. In this committee the vote was as follows:

Favoring the square mile bill—Hansbrough, N. D.; Clark, Wyo.; Kearns, Utah; Gamble, S. D.; Dietrich, Neb.; Fulton, Ore.; Dubois, Idaho.

Against—Bard, Calif.; Berry, Ark.; McEnery, La.; McLaurin, Miss.; Gibson, Mont.; Newlands, Nev.

Not voting—Nelson, Minn.

It is not known why Senator Nelson, who had announced his opposition to the bill, should have withdrawn his vote and thus allowed its favorable report, but it is understood he may not favor the bill when it comes up in the Senate.

It is claimed by those familiar with legislation that with strong minority reports from both the House and Senate committees, and with strong adverse reports from the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the land office, it will be extremely difficult if not impossible to pass the bill so near the end of a short session. However, Congress oftentimes does the unexpected.

Opponents of the bill say that the Nebraska Kinkaid act, after which this legislation is modelled, has failed to warrant any favorable conclusion—it has not been in operation long enough to demonstrate anything. Others oppose the bill because they say that under the Kinkaid law big cattlemen in Nebraska have caused their cowboys to make entries for a section each, and that after using it for a time the land itself will eventually fall into the hands of the cattlemen.

The National Irrigation association is also opposing the bill on the ground that it will hurt the extension of small private immigration works, and of irrigation under the national irrigation act, and will effectually withdraw great acreage from agricultural operations which would otherwise be developed by improved farming processes and the introduction of arid land crops by the department of agriculture.

It is further claimed to be, as far as Colorado is concerned, a railroad scheme, allowing for the combination and control of very large tracts of government railroad grant lands with but a bare pretense of settlement.

"By applying such a law to the public lands located within railroad grants, where the alternate sections are owned by the railroads," said George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation association, "one man and three of his cowboys could enter each a square mile of government land, and with the railroad lands on all sides secure a compact body of thirteen sections, or 8,305 acres. By including within their tract a leased school section they could control 10,880 acres. Stock concerns consisting of but four cattlemen, each employing three cowboys to make entries, would be able to thus fence a single tract of from 33,000 to 40,000 acres.

Such a Land Raid Not Warranted.

"The enactment of the Kinkaid 640-acre law for western Nebraska was probably a tremendous mistake on the part of the government. Thirty years ago doubtless everybody would have favored such a law for wesern Kansas. Today the splendidly increasing farm development of that section shows what a mistake it would have been. To apply this plan to other sections of the west when we are just on the threshold of the successful exploitation of the great semi-arid belt, and thus condemn that region to perpetual stockgrazing, would be, in my opinion, little short of a crime. The haste with which this legislation is being sought is ground for the most careful consideration by Congress. Congress could make no mistake in applying some of its old-time conservatism in any proposed legislation for the benefit of western arid lands, especially when there is a strong suspicion that the movement is favored by the great land and stock interests of the west."

Driving out the Enemy.

These are the days of colds, sharp and sudden, attacking throat and lungs, and leading to consequences one does not like to think about. Avoid further exposure and fight the enemy of health and comfort with Perry Davis' Painkiller the family stand-by for sixty years. It conquers a cold in a day. See that you get the right article. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'.

Getting Wealthy.

C. H. Waymire, a former Perrydale blacksmith, has invented a carpenters' tool similar to a square that is bringing him in a fortune, he having already sold several state rights at a good figure.—Itemizer.

Our New Spring Stocks

Are pouring in daily. The latest creations in Suits and Cloaks—the latest products of the most clever designers in the "Fashion Centers" of the world. The daintiest neckwear in the greatest profusion, and everything new, original and most desirable in ladies' furnishings will soon be on exhibition. Below we quote a few items of more than ordinary interest.

Spring Underwear

Maco Cotton, Extra Lisle, Silk and Cotton, Silk and Lisle, Plaited Silk, Pure Silk, sleeveless short sleeves and long sleeves, knee and ankle lengths. Tights open and closed. Regular and odd sizes. The most complete line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Underwear.
Ask for No. 547—
The greatest value shown. **50c**

Men's Furnishings

Spring's most approved advance styles are shown here in great profusion. The largest stock in the city to select from and at prices that are the lowest to be found.

GOLF SHIRTS—All the new cloths in all desirable colors, with or without cuffs attached .....$1 to $2

Neglige Shirts

All kinds and colors, 50c and up.

FANCY HOSE—For men. It may be a little early to announce spring hosiery, but we have 'em, including the new fancy tans. See them. You'll buy.

Boys' Sweaters

Our line of boys' sweaters was never so complete as now. All the newest effects weaves, and color combinations are here in all sizes, both plain and fancy.

75c to $2.25

Hosiery

New Spring Hoisery for women and Misses. All the latest styles in plain and fancy effects. The justly celebrated Stainless Onyx Black, from Lord & Taylor of New York. New Gauze, Laces and Fine Lisle and Silk Hosiery just opened. New Leather Colors, Old Blue, Navy, White, Champagne and the largest line of Blacks in all wanted styles.

Ladies' Garments

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES—
All that's new and good can be found here in a variety from which you can select one to your liking. The new garments are remarkable examples of the designer's art, made up in the most fashionable materials.

SECOND FLOOR.

Newest in Veilings

"Any color you can wear" sums up the style situation in veiling matters this season. Colored veilings on display in veiling department in vast profusion—All marked at the fairest of prices.

One and one half yard lengths in white, black, blue, mode, brown, for 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c to $1.25. Two and one half yard lengths in white, black, navy and brown, up to $2.00.

VEILINGS BY THE YARD.

in colors Black, White, Navy Brown, Green and Tan.

25c, 50c and 65c

New Spring Ginghams

See the extra values, equal to some 10c goods shown elsewhere. Twenty-five pieces of the newest effects in all stylish and wanted colors.

EXTRA SPECIAL
6 1-4c yd

Spring Dress Goods

Arriving daily. Our stock now is almost complete. The showing is the grandest ever displayed in this city. Below we mention a few items of interest to those planning spring garments.

Priestley's Blacks

An extensive variety of this celebrated manufacturer's product to select from 75c to $2.50

NEW CRAVENETTES
NEW FIGURED CHIFFON
NEW WAISTING PLAIDS
NEW BRILLIANTINES
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Figured Foulards

A very popular fabric for spring wear. An elegant assortment of foulards with shadow dots.

Foulards with polka dots in wanted colors .....75c to $1.50

Wash Goods

The season's best offerings are now on display in our domestic section. Values best ever shown.

GALETEA CLOTH—The popular cloth for children's wear—Satin finish, plain striped and figured effects..... 16 2-3c

FLAKE SUITINGS—27 inches wide in Blue, Green, Navy, Gray.....15c

CHECKED VOILE with embroidered dot in Blue and White, Black and White, Green and White, Brown and White. An elegant value 25c

JACQUARD PONGEE is a most attractive and successful imitation of Oriental Pongree silk is shown in Royal, Navy, and Brown with white figured effects 20c

Jos. Meyers & Sons
SALEM'S GREATEST STORE
THE "WHITE CORNER" (TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

BILL IS MISSING

HERMANN'S ANTI-BUCKET SHOP MEASURE IS LOST IN THE SHUFFLE.

During the Rush of Last Hours of Session Was Laid Aside With Many Others by President Kuykendall—Last Seen of It.

Whether stolen with malice aforethought or whether it just "became lost" during the busy moments attending the last hours of the session is not known to a certainty. But Hermann's bill to abolish bucket shops has disappeared and the most thorough search on the part of the legislative officials, who are responsible for its safe keeping, has failed to unearth it. The measure found its way safely through the House and came up for third reading before the Senate during the last two hours of session, was set aside because it was thought unimportant and would consume too much valuable time in debate, and that is the last that has been heard of it. It is said, however, that those who had the last to do with the bill have a pretty good idea of what became of it.

The Senate had adopted a resolution to adjourn at 8 o'clock in the evening and had taken a recess from 5 until 7 o'clock. There was more than a score of bills on the clerk's desk up for third reading and final action and it was deemed necessary that this great bunch be "weeded out" if the resolution to adjourn was to be lived up to the letter. Accordingly, during the brief interim between the arival of the members of the Senate after luncheon and the hour set for the evening session, President Kuykendall, Chief Clerk Moorhead and several of the members of the Senate, went through the list very carefully and selected therefrom those which were of the most importance and would likely take up the least time in the way of resistance upon the floor, and the others were laid aside. Hermann's anti-bucket shop bill happened to be among this latter class and that was the last seen of it, so far as the author and those who are directly interested in it are concerned.

Its disappearance was not discovered until, desiring to know what had become of his pet measure in the upper house, Representative Harmann went into the Senate chamber Saturday afternoon to make inquiries as to its disposition. The list of rejected bills was carefully checked up but the missing bill wa not to be found. The search was not given up, however, as Mr. Hermann was very anxious to learn of its real fate, until late in the afternoon when the story of its loss gradually leaked out. No particular significance is attached to the disappearance of the bill by President Kuykendall, or those who had to do with the assortment of the bills. They scout the idea of its having been stolen. It was pretty well understood that there was strong opposition to the passage of the measure and that it would have met with ultimate defeat had it come up for final consideration before the Senate, after lengthy and useless debate.

Be it said to the credit of the Twenty-third Legislative Assembly that this is the first and only one of about 600 bills to have been introduced during the session that has been lost, and this loss is not considered a erion one under the circumstances. Senator Wright's bill to regulate the practice of dentistry in this state, however, was lost track of for a few days during the early part of the last week of the session. For a time it was thought that an opponent had secured possession of it through some manner of means and had made away with it. There was an unusually strong lobby against the passage of the bill, and, as Senator Wright had staked all of his hopes on securing the adoption of it, he hunted high and low for it, only to find, after much work and a great deal more worry, that one of the private stenographers had inadvertently cached it away in the drawer of her desk and had come across it when looking through her papers.

The Hermann bill had for its purpose the abolishment of all places, commonly called bucket shops, wherein all stocks, bonds, etc., were sold for speculative purposes only and prohibited the dealing in all such stocks or bonds without the property so bought or sold being actually delivered to the purchasers. There was a strong fight against it in the Senate, after its passage in the House, and it is said to have been doomed to defeat in the upper body.

GOLD CROSS LOST.

Emblem of Orthodoxy, Worn by Sergius, Cannot Be Found.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The several orders and decorations with which Grand Duke Sergius' breast was covered at the time of his assassination fell at the feet of a sentry one hundred yards away. Sergius' sword was shattered but the jewelled rings he wore were recovered from spectators of the outrage, who picked them up. The gold cross which the Grand Duke, like all orthodox, wore around his neck, next to his body, was not recovered. The Grand Duchess Elizabeth has issued a piteous appeal to the public to search for and return the relic.

BIG PENSION BILL.

House Makes Ample Provisions for Country's Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—The House passed the pension appropriation bill carrying $138, 285,200. The minority led by Underwood, made an ineffectual effort to reduce the aggregate appropriation, so as to exclude pensions allowed under "order No. 78," which, it was stated, involves bout $4,500,000. It was contended that the order was witout the authority of the law. The minority insisted that a majority shiuld bring in service pension bill. The bill passed in the form in which it came from the committee. Under a special rule, the House today passed about fifty-five private bills. Adjournment was taken to noon tomorrow.

SALEM PROFITS

LEGISLATIVE ACTION PROVIDING FOR DEAF-MUTE SCHOOL WILL MEAN BIG EXPENDITURE.

Sum of $70,000 Will Be Spent in Salem, Its Citizens, Merchants and Manufacturers Being Benefited Thereby—School on Reservoir Hill Reservation.

Salem, after several weeks of restrained anxiety, can at last congratulate herself upon the good luck of acquiring a $70,000 appropriation for the erection of new buildings for the State School for Mutes. While it may be said that Salem is not given that amount, it is almost the same thing, as the money will be spent in this city for the purchase of the building materials and labor hire. The senate yesterday afternoon passed the ways and means bill to appropriate this amount to the trustees of the school, with directions to erect the buildings which are necessitated by the present conditions. Governor Chamberlain has not stated positively that he will not veto the bill, but such action is very unlikely.

Fifty-one acre of state land, lying south of Reservoir hill, have been decided upon as a site for the new buildings, which be erected either this spring or summer. This will bring the institution nearer Salem. As is well known, mutes learn more easily when they are given every opportunity for observation and experience. The new location near Salem will provide this opportunity. By the arrangement which now obtains for bringing pupils into the city for experience and observation a student is enabled to acquire these essentials only once in six weeks.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the institution stated in its report "that the sum of $70,000 would provide for a modern and up-to-date plant in a suitable location. Of this, $65,000 could be used for the construction of a building and its equipment and $5,000 for the purchase of a site. These figures were derived from the conclusions reached after long discussion before the conference of superintendents and principals of schools for the deaf in the United States and Canada at several of their joint sessions within the past ten years and having been modified several times."

Woodburnites Object to a "Hunch."

A little snow and cold weather struck this section last Friday. The former soon disappeared, but the cold, or what we call cold, about sixteen degrees above, clung on for a few days. It was unusual and made some of our denizens walk faster to keep the blood in circulation. It is a well known fact that a few Woodburnites seriously object to getting a "hunch" on themselves. They have been spoiled by too good weather, and a little cold comes in handy to show them that they are not yet in paradise or out of the winter woods.—Woodburn Independent.