## TO CHOOSE TICKET

Morgan's Primary Bill Will Apply to Cities of 50,000.

ANY COUNTY MAY ADOPT IT

Political Conventions Are Not Abolished and Nominations May Still Be Made by Petition

SALEM, Or., Feb. 19 .- Morgan's substitute direct primary bill, introduced by Hunt, which has passed the Senate, differs much from the original measure. It is made to apply to cities of \$0,000 or more t at the option of the authorities of the inhabitants, and other counties may use political parties. Judges and clerks at ter voters. Political conventions are not about the register voters. Political conventions are not about the register voters. Political conventions may still be made by petition of electors. The principal features of the bill in its present form, beginning with its title, are as follows:

"For an act to establish a system of sopulation of 50,000 inhabitants, and in such other counties as may, by voluntary action, as herein provided, adopt the provisions of this act; for the purpose of securing the most complete liberty and the fullest privilege in the selection of candidates for public office, in the adop-tion of policies and principles by polit-ical parties, and in the government of political parties and in the election of their delegates, officers and managers, whereby there may be made nominations of candidates for district, county, municipul, precinci and all other public office, to be voted for entirely within the contimes of a single county, and at any general election on the same date at any general election, whereby there may be adopted delarations of a political party's principles and policies and rules of polit-cal party government; whereby officers, managers and committees of political parties and delegates to convention of po-litical parties may be elected.

Section 1. A political party within the meaning of this act is one which at the next preceding general election polled in the electoral district for which the primary election is to be held, for its can-didute receiving the highest number of votes, at least 10 per cent of the entire vote cast in such electoral district, or the electoral district for which such pri-mary election ticket is asked and to be

esented to the County Clerk. Sec. 3. This act shall always be construed so as most completely to effect its purpose, which is to apply and adapt the general election law and the procedure, methods and election machinery therein provided for toprimary elections to be held by political parties, so as to enable elec-tors to have a direct voice in all affairs of the political parties with which they may be respectively affiliated; and the analogies of the general election law are to be followed in construing this act and in applying it to the practical conduct of

"Sec. 4. A primary election shall be held in the several election precincts in this state on the first Monday in April, 1902, and binemially thereafter, at which there may be nominated candidates for such offices as are by law to be filled at the general election next ensuing, or at any other election to be held on the same date as the general election; at which may be submitted to the votes of the members of the various political parties declarations of party principles or policies and rules of party government and organization; at which may be elected the officers, man-agers and committees of political parties; at which may be elected delegates

conventions and political parties.
"Sec. 5. The name of a candidate of any political party, as defined in this act, shall not be printed on the ballots to be used at the ensuremediction unless such candidates be selected at the primary election and according to the meth-ods provided for in this act, save that in case of death after nomination at such primary election, and not otherwise, a vacancy so caused may be filled by the officer or committee so authorized by the proper party rules and constitution, on his or their petition to the County Clerk. No person whose name has been proposed and voted on as that of a candidate for nom-ination at such primary election and has not received a nomination thereby exalt nominated as - candidate for public office at the ensuing election in any other

"Sec. 6. In all cases of petitions pre-pared presented, filed, or used under this act, the signatures thereto shall be those of qualified electors, residing in the elec-toral district for which the petition is prepared, presented, filed, or used, and further, such signatures shall be those of qualified electors residing in different parts of such electoral district, so that the signatures shall be those of residents in not less than one-half the precincts therein, each such precinct being so represented by signatures in such number as bears the same proportion to the whole number of signatures thereon as does the party vote in such precinct at the preced-ing general election bear to the entire party vote in the electoral district at such general election.

"In case of a change in electoral districts or precincts, the vote in the district or precincts as the same stood at the last general election, shall form the basis of computation for the purposes defined in this section, as near as may be, so as to give effect to the requirements of this section. It shall not be necessary that one paper shall contain all the sig natures, but a single petition may be me up of one or more papers, each paper having all the requisites of a complete petion save as to the number of signatures, t shall be the duty of the County Clerks to compile and preserve from the returns and canvass of each general election such data as are required by this act, and such compilations shall be public records open to public inspection as other

Sec. 7. This act shall govern political parties in all their operations and in the performance of all their functions when acting within and for the confines of a county or less electoral district or division end all acts of such parties within such limits must be performed through the igency of the primary election herein pro-

vided for, etc.
"Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful after the first primary election under this act for any person to profess to be or to act as delegate, agent, representative, officer, manager, committee or committee-man of any political party in respect to the conduct of any political campaign, or in the promotion of or opposition to the candidacy of any person for nomination or election to any public office, when not chosen as such delegate, agent or representative, officer, manager, committee committeeman at a primary election held under this act, and any such per-son so professing or acting shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$500, nor more than \$2000, or imprison-ment in the county jail not less than six months or more than one year, or punished by both such fine and imprison-The organization, constitution, rules, regulations and the agencies, representatives, officers, managers, committees and committeemen of existing politi-

act, may be as now provided, or as may be provided for by the respective polit-ical parties through regular and usual party action, prior to the first primary election held under this not, but no sun-sequent change in political party organ. ization, constitution, rules, regulations, agencies, representatives, representation, or administration, shall be effected or made unless by vote of the members of such political party at a primary elec-tion held under this act, and no declara-tion of political party policy or principles shall be put forth by any one or any person as the declaration of a political party unless the same has been adopted as such at a primary election held as herein provided. The organization, con-stitution, rules, regulations, and the agents, representatives, officers, managers etc., of political parties hereafter com-ing into existence, so far as consistent with this act, may be provided by voluntary action of such party, until the first primary election held after the organizaion or creation of such party, after which the provisions of this act must govern in all respects as in the case of other

'Sec. 9. Any person promoting, publish ing, repeating or representing any plan, system or rule of organization or constitution of any rule or regulation of any political party, policy or principle, after the first primary election held under this act, in case of existing parties, or after the first primary election held after the organization, in case of parties authorized on petition as herein provided, as being adopted or established by any political party subsequent to such first primary election, or such first primary election election, or such first primary election next following the organization of the party, when not adopted or established by vote at such a primary election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on convic tion thereof may be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, and not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than three months, and not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 10. The term of office of any agent, representative, officer, manager, committee or committeeman of any political party shall not exceed four years, but shall ontinue until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

is assigned the duty of receiving petitions presenting persons as candidates at pri-mary elections for nomination for public office shall also receive petitions for nomination of candidates for offices in polit-ical parties, when the chairman (or president) and secretary of the political party or its managing committee, acting in the electoral district for which such officer or delegate is to be chosen, shall certify under oath to him that, under the constitution and laws of the political party and the provisions of this act, such officers or delegates are to be chosen at the next primary election. If such certificate is not so made and presented @ days before the date of the primary election, a certificate of like nature may be made and presented to the County Clerk or Clerks not less than 40 days before the day of the primary shall pregent a petition asking for the right to have a primary election to the signatures of individual in the signatures of election, over the signatures of individual electors, members of the party, equal in sent a name by petition to be voted on in such electoral district, and under the oath at the next preceding general election in or affirmation of at least two of such sign-And in all cases where, under this act, electors make petitions or certificates such petitions or certificates shall be un-der the oath or affirmation of at least two of the signers, and such oath or affirmation must state that the statements and signatures therein and thereon are true, that the candidate therein named, if any is eligible to the honor sought, and that the requisite number of signers thereof are qualified to sign such petition, and the certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be annexed to such petition. No certificate being filed, as in this section vided, no such nomination shall be re-

celved "Sec. 12. There may be elected at the primary ejections held under this not dele-gates of the various political parties to their respective conventions, and any person participating in the selection or election of such delegates as are to be chosen by a political party acting within the confines of a single county or less elec-toral district or division, otherwise than according to the provisions of this act, shall be gullty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, may be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, and not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 13. In Presidential election years FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE, Vote for ONE. there may be elected at the primary eletion held under this act, delegates of the various political parties to to their re-spective National conventions, and any person participating in the selection or election of such delegates otherwise than according to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, may be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, and not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than three months, and not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
"Sec. 14. A proposition, within the mean-

ing of this act, is a statement of political party principle or policy, or a resolution or question affecting party government or organization or administration, submitted by petition under this act. to be voted upon by the voters, members of the party. in a designated electoral district. Every proposition shall be so framed as to oc cupy the smallest possible space on the ot and at the same time express ly its intended meaning; it shall be brief and concise in terms, shall cover a single point or question, and shall not exceed 50 words in length. Every proposition shall be printed on the ballot in nonparell type, and shall be so placed on the ballot as to leave a space at its left, in which shall be written the words Yes and No, the latter word directly below the former, both of which words shall be numbered consecutively as are the names of candi-dates, the voters' marks to be made between the words and their respective numbers, and just above the first proposi-tion printed on each ticket shall be printed

the direction, 'Vote yes or no.'"
"Sec. 15. Before any general election, and at once after certificates have been filed on behalf of the various political parties showing the party officers and delegates to be elected at the primary election, or as soon as the time for filing such cer-certificates has expired, the County Clerk shall deliver to the Sheriff of the county three notices of the general and the pre-ceding primary election for each election precinct in said county. Said notice shall be in the following form:

ELECTION NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that on the .... ..... a primary election will be held for nominating candidates for dis-trict, county and precinct offices, name-ly (here name the offices for which nominations are to be made); for the election of political party officers and delegates, namely (here name the officers and dele-

gates to be elected, and specify the parties by which they are respectively to be elected); for voting on proposition of political party policy, principles, rules, regulations and constitutions," Section 16 provides that the general election laws governing elections, such as the meeting of the judges and clerks,

poll-books, sample ballots, tally sheets, printing of ballots, powers of judges, etc., shall apply. It is also provided that the County Clerk shall furnish necessary supplies, etc.
"Sec. 17. All primary elections hereafter held in this state shall be conducted under the provisions of this act, and the pells

shall be opened at 8 o'clock in the foreoon and closead at 6 o'clock.
"Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of each judge or clerk of election, or any other elector present, to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or euspect not to be qualified as an elector. The right to vote, voting, the right to challenge and challenging at primary elections shall be as defined for general elec-tions by existing election and registration laws, and all existing laws applicable to cal parties, so far as consistent with this the right to vote, voting, the right to

challenge and challenging at general election shall apply, so far as practicable, to orlmary elections.

Section 19 provides for tally sheets, "Sec. 20. Each elector shall have the right to vote for names of candidates, and for or against propositions printed on the ballot as part of the ticket of the party with which he affiliates, or for names written in the bianks in such ticket, and not otherwise. If, in making the canvase, the judges shall find that an elector has voted for names or proposition in more than one ticket, they shall determine which ticket he has cast the greatest number of votes in, and the ballot shall be counted for that ticket only. If there be no ticket or such ticket showing a great-er number of votes therein than in any ther ticket, on such ballot, then such allot shall not be counted, and shall be

Section 21. The ballots used at primary elections under this act shall be so print-ed that one column on the ballot shall devoted to the primary election ticket each political party, in which single lumn shall be printed the names of andidates for nomination for party ofices, for delegates and for recommendaon by members of that party to which such single column is assigned. Names and propositions shall be printed on such ballots on petition of individual electors of the respective parties, designating the ame of the candidate, his residence, with street and number, if any, the nom-ination, party office or honor, or the recommendation sought by the candidate, and the party ticket or column, if not over three words, in which the name or oposition is to be printed, each petition be in behalf of a single name or prop-tition. Every such petition shall be signed by electors, members of the party such membership being certified and sworn to in the petition, in number equal to at least five (5) per cent of the vote polled at the last general election by the party in whose ticket the name or proposition is to be printed for its candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the electoral district in which such name or proposition is to be voted upon, in case the party in whose ticket such name or proposition is to be printed is a po-litical party as first defined in this act. Otherwise such petition shall be signed by electors in number equal to at least half of one per centum of the total vote east at the preceding general election in the electoral district for which such pe-tition is presented. Each elector signing a petition shall add to his signature his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any, and each elector shall be qualified to subscribe to only one such petition for each nomination, party office or honor, or recommendaor proposition covering the same int, and in so signing such petition or petitions shall act as a member of but one party. No person who is not an elector shall be qualified to sign any petition and no person shall be qualified candidate at the same primary lection for nomination to more than one

Sec. 22. Any person who, in signing any petition under this act violates any prorision of this act defining his qualifications as a signer of a petition hereunder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on shall be guilty of a misuchicanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50, and not more than \$200, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days and not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Every petiition under this act shall have written or printed in a conspicuous place thereou or near the heading thereof where it may be readly seen and read by any person at the time of signing the same the following words: "Any person sign-ing this petition in violation of the law liable to punishment by fine of \$50 to is hable to punishment by ane of \$200, or by imprisonment for 30 days to three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment." No petition not having such words so printed or written thereon shall be received or filed by any officer. Section 23 provides for the printing of the ballots, and letting the same to the

owest bidder Section 24 and following sections pro-vide for the arrangement and style of the ballot. A sample of the ballot is as

Vote for ONE JOHN DALEY, of Tenth Ward,

78 RODERICK Davis, of Sixth Ward. ABRAHAM KINTO, Fourth Ward, HARRISON KNIGHT, Third Ward. FOR CITY ATTORNEY. Vote for ONE

84 CHAS, A. LAYNE, Eleventh Ward. FOR CITY TREASURER. Vote for ONE. WADE O. LATIMER, Ninth Ward. W. F. LEARNED, Seventh Ward. FOR CITY ENGINEER. Vote for ONE.

ED. R. KOHLER, First Ward.

82 SYDNEY PHILLIPS, Eighth Ward

FOR CITY AUDITOR. Vote for One

ANTON KUHN, Fifth Ward.

W. Q. LOCKWOOD, Fourth Ward. OTTO R. SHIELDS, First Ward.

Section 27 provides for the number of and the bill amended so as to leave the sallots, sample ballots, etc. It is made the duty of the County Clerk to furnish stationary, etc., to be purchased from the lowest bidder. Section 29 provides that upon the filing

of any petition with the county Clerk, a fee of \$10 shall be paid. No person shall be allowed to vote un-less he is registered or shall prove his right to vote according to the laws of the state regulating the voting at gen-eral elections of unregistered voters, or shall register with the judge or clerk of election in the precinct where he votes. Each judge and clerk shall be invested with the powers and duties of Justices of the Peace and Notaries. The County From Spok Clerk shall certify to the judges and the Everett. clerks of each election precinct a list of the voters therein who have registered, to be of as late date as possible. All papers pertaining to registration of voters by the judges and clerks shall be filed with the County Clerk, as required in the case of registrations made by Notaries Public and Justices of the Peace, and the County Clerk shall treat them so that such registrations by primary officers shall answer for all purposes. They shall act as registration officers only in their

own precincts. No signature to any petition presenting a name to be printed on the primary elec-tion ballot under this act shall be made, secured, obtained or taken more than fifty days before the day of the primary election. In all cases such petitions must be filed with the proper officer before the day fixed by this act on which such officer shall make up the hallot form and make his certification on the same, as herein provided. No petition containing a signature made, secured, obtained or taken in violation of this section shall be valid or received by any officer, and 'f so received its invalidity shall affect and vittate and render void and of no effect every subsequent proceeding or right

ounded on such petition. There shall be no distinction between ities, towns or other municipalities and ounties or other electoral districts as to

Any change in the methods, procedure regulations or machinery of general elecsame, shall be considered as a change of the same nature with respect to pri-mary elections under this act unless inonsistent with the spirit of this act, so that at all times primary elections shall be conducted as are general elections as ear as can be.

Other sections apply to the votes, conests in the courts, etc. The last section provides that the act perished.

shall apply to counties of 50,000 and more inhabitants, and to any other county when it shall be resolved by the proper authorities of each and every politica party therein representing their within and throughout said county.

Members of Multnomah Bar Talked

LAWYERS HAD A HEARING.

Legislation at Salem. SALEM, Feb. 19.-Judges Sears and Frazer and about 30 members of the Multnomah bar, arrived on the morning train and held a conference with the judiciary committee regarding the amend-ment of the law relating to Justice Courts

so as to prevent suits being brought in the Troutdale Precinct Court against per-sons residing in Portland. Senator Kelly prepared an amendment to the act concerning Justice Courts, that in cities of 5000 or more inhabitants suit must be filed in the Justice Court in the precinct where the defendant resides. It was promised that the measure shall be rush-

ed through. The Bar Association recently held meeting in Portland denouncing a certain commercial agency for dragging peo-ple out to Troutdale, but the concern gave it out that it would continue to do business as before. So the attorneys decided to adopt a course which will not fail of results. There will be no objec-tion to the passage of the bill in either

The Judges are also interested in the final passage of Senate bill No. 64, which has passed the Senate and reached the third reading in the House. This author-izes the Judges to hold joint sessions of court, thus giving Legislative sanction to what they may now do by rule. The decision of a majority is to decide a case. The bill also allows the majority of Judges to adopt rules of practice and governing the court. The bill applies only to Multnomah County. As it is now on the question of rules, one Judge can stand out against the other three if he desires. In other words, each Judge can make rules to suit himself.

HAD TO EXPLAIN ABSENCE.

Senate Made a Move in Interest of

Keeping a Quorum. SALEM, Feb. 18 .- This afternoon there was considerable trouble to keep a quorum in the Senate. On a call of House the members would come in, but would almost immediately leave again, At last Kuykendall moved that when the members be brought in they be required to give an excuse for their absence. He said that in the language of the small "this is no josh," for the work of boy 'Inis is no josh,' for the work of the Senate is greatly returded by the want of a quorum. On a call of the House Senators Smith, of Multnomah, Booth, Adams, Johnston, Porter, Daly and Jo-sephi were arrested and brought before the bar of the Senate, where President Fulton demanded their excuses. Each of them had a good excuse except Adams and Daly. All the excuses were accepted except that of Adams, which was at first rejected, but later all were excused President Fulton took occasion to say that less than a quorum could not do business and that unless the Senators would remain within the bar to transact business, the Senate may as well adjourn

TAX FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES. Senate Amended Bill So as to Make

Levy Optional With County. SALEM, Or., Feb. 19.-The Stewart pub ic school library bill, which passed the House January 31, was passed by the Senate today after amendment. The bill as passed by the House required each equal to 10 cents per capita on the school population of the county. The money thus raised would constitute a fund for the and Multnomah Counties. As this was thought by some to render the act un-constitutional, these counties were left in but the word "required" was stricken out

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY TICKET.

and propositions petitioned for to be placed on the Democratis ticket, and ad-ditional columns for nominees and propo-sitions to be placed on other tickets reshown in the preceding column.)

levying of the tax to the discretion of the County Courts.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Davenport and children are at the Hotel Imperial and will leave for New York tonight, stopping for a day or two at Spokane

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today are as follows: From Portland-H. Jennings, at the Imperial; H. Ellers, at the Union Square. From Spokane-Mrs. H. C. Vorhees, at

Senator Hanna's Waning Star.

Boston Herald, Ind. Senator Hanna's prestige as a director public affairs is, apparently, suffering present. He had seriously hazarded it in attaching it to the success of the ship subsidy bill, and he was disposed to adhere to this obstinately after admonitions that it was neither likely to pass nor to be a creditable measure with which to become identified. But Mr. Hanna's position was peculiar here. The bill was more than a measure of policy with him; it was one of pledges, he was bound by a feeling of obligation toward those to whom he had promised it as a quid pro quo for value received to struggle to keep his word in the case. Thus, the risk to himself and his party was made necessary from his own point of view. He, therefore, hitched his wagon to this nautical star. Coincident with it, Mr. Hanna finds another embarrassm This is Mr. Addicks of Delaware, claiming his aid, under like conditions, for an election to the Senate. Mr. Hanna has striven to come up to time here, also. The report is received that he has sent word to the Delaware Legislature to elect Mr. Addicks. The regular Republicans. however, are refusing to comply what he asks of them, and thus Mr. where petitions shall be filed or other- na encounters a second rebuff. He probably congratulates himself that there is not another Presidential election to be provided for until three years have

> No trace has yet been found of Johnnie James, says the Heppner Gazette, the ploneer miner and ditchtender who dis pioneer miner and dischiender who dis-appeared six weeks ago in the mountains near Desolation Lake. He took his blank, ets from his cabin and started away dur-ing a severe snowstorm, and the supposition is that he became bewildered and

clapsed.

PAT CROWE'S PARTNER

ARREST OF JAMES CALLAHAN FOR THE CUDARY ABDUCTION.

The Man Positively Identified by the Packer's Son as One of His Kidnapers.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19.-James Callahan, charged with complicity in the ab-duction of Edward Cudahy, Jr., is under arrest here. Callahan was arrested last Saturday, but the police have kept the fact a secret until today, in the hope of securing other arrests. Young Cudahy has positively identified him as the man who accosted him near the Cudahy residence and forced him into a buggy, and also as the man who kept guard over him at the Melrose Hill house during the 30 hours he was kept a prisoner, pending the negotiations for their ransom of \$25 .-Dantel H. Burris, who sold a horse and buggy to two men previous to the kidnaping, also identified Callahan as one of the men with whom he made the deal. Marie Larsen, a servant in the employ of J. N. H. Patrick, identified Callaban as the man who rented a cottage in Happy Hollow, which the bandits abandoned two weeks before the abduction.

Callahan was arrested by Patrolmen Dueberry and Dwyer, both of whom are old acquaintances of the prisoner. They knew that he was a close friend of Patrick Crowe, for whom a large reward has been offered as the leader in the kidnaping. Their suspicions some time ago were aroused by remarks dropped by Callahan in connection with the discussions of the Cudahy affair. These suspicions were communicated to the Chief of Police, who made a quiet but thorough investigation, which led to Callahan's arrest.

Young Cudahy's identification of the man seems to be complete. Together with his father, he called Sunday at the office of the Chief of Police and confronted the prisoner. The men had a conversation asting half an hour, and after Callahan had been taken away young Cudahy said: "I would never forget that voice, and I also remember very distinctly his peculiar manner of pronouncing certain words,

Callahan denies absolutely that he had anything to do with the kidnaping, but admits that he was a close friend of

Crowe. Tonight the police secured information which they expect to lead to the arrest of another man connected with the crime He is a coachman employed by a neigh-bor of the Cudahys. The Chief of Police expects this man to throw additional light on the matter. Callahan is 38 years of age, and has lived in Omaha for several He had been employed in the packing-house of the Cudahys up to three months ago.

Callahan tonight made a statement, as ollows:

"I know nothing, absolutely nothing, about the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, Jr. If I did I would be the last man in the world to tell it, because if I did and Pat Crowe proved to be connected with the crime, he would run me to the end of the earth and run a knife through me. There is no danger of me turning state's evidence, even if I had knowledge of the deed, which would assist the state in a conviction. Rather would I serve a term in the penitentiary than take chances of acknowledging that I had information incriminating to myself or any body else, because I know the people of this city would not rest until they had hanged me to the nearest telegraph pole. County Court to make a tax levy each I have seven people who will swear to year of sufficient rate to produce a sum my wheresbouts the night of the adbuction and the two nights following. The statements of those who have pretended to identify me with the case go for nothpurchase of books for school libraries. It ing. I know none of them, have never was at first sought to amend the bill in the Senate by excluding Clatsop, Marion them."

IRRIGATION IN NORTHWEST.

Sovernment Official Working Hard to Arouse Interest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. &-Professor F. H. Newell, of the Geological Survey, is earnestly endeavoring to arouse an in-terest in Pacific Northwestern States in the irrigation question, for he is firmly converted into rich farm or grazing lands. He refers to a recent report of the Geoogical Survey, prepared under his direc-ion, in which he discusses very briefly the water supply of the public lands in the several Western states, and calls par-ticular attention to the references to the three states named. In his report, Professor Newell says:

Oregon.

"In this state the great bulk of the land to the east of the Cascade Range still belongs to the National Government, together with a considerable area of forest along the coast and among the high moun-tains. The aggregate area of vacant public lands is estimated to be 55,887 square miles, or 35,767,580 acres, this being a triffe less than three-fifths of the area of the state. The principal tracts disposed of to individuals lie in the Valley of the Wilamette and in the smaller valleys to the south and west. In the extreme eastern portion are also numerous entries, in the valleys among the Blue Mountains, where water can be obtained. Next to Washington, this state is one of the best timpered in the West, the estimated area in forest being over 20,000,000 acres, and in woodland 17,000,000 acres. Part of this has, however, been burned or cut over, and the present knowledge of the condition of the timber is somewhat meager, so that these figures may be above the actual facts. The largest forest reserve in the United States, that of the Cascade Range, les within this state. It includes nearly 500,000 acres. Besides this there smaller reservations of relatively insig-

officant eize. The greater part of the vacant public land is within the great interior basin, the streams of which do not have suffi-cient volume to cut their way to the ocean. They flow for a short distance from their sources among the mountains, and gradually dry up, or flow into some lake or marsh from which the water is vaporated. The supply is very small in comparison with the land to be supplied, and it will be necessary to use stbrage reservoirs and well water, wherever it can be obtained, in order to utilize the land.

Washington. "This state, lying in the northwestern corner of the country, is probably the most humid of those west of the Missis-sippi Valley. Along the seacoast the precipitation is excessively heavy, and the mountains are clothed with dense forests extending inland north of the Columbia. The vacant public land aggregates near-ly one-half of the area of the state, and in addition to this over one-tenth of the land surface has been reserved for the Indians and for forestry purposes. The state is crossed by the broad land grants of the Northern Pacific Railroad Comfarming land. The main body of vacant land is within the Cascade Range and di-rectly west of the vast forest region to the north of the Columbia, and lies also upon the broad, dry plains of the cenend the humidity is such that wheat is raised by dry farming, the productive-ness of this area being well known. "Within the tree-covered regions the

water supply is large and well distributed, being often in excess of the needs of the relatively small areas of the arable land. Out upon the plains of the Columbia, how-ever, the question of obtaining sufficient water is still unsettled. Attempts at drilling deep wells have been prevented by the great thickness of the lava underlying

one of the largest rivers of the country, and having an estimated low-water flow of 90,000 cubic feet per second, cannot be employed in irrigation, as it is bounded by bluffs and cliffs hundreds or even 1000 feet in height. The valleys west of the Columbia and immediately cast of the Cascade Range, although having a very slight rainfall, are well watered by the numerous streams rising among the lofty, snow-crowned summits. The princip stream of this area is the Yakima, who waters are employed to a small extent in irrigation. The storage facilities are ex-ceptionally fine in the glacial lakes at the headwaters of these streams, and great quantities of water can be held at small expense for use upon the fertile lands stretching out to the Columbia. One of the most favorable opportunities for de-velopment is in this part of the state.

Idaho.

"Idaho is considered one of the best-wooded states of the arid region, its narrow northern end being covered to a large extent with forests and woodlands. broad southern part, however, extends over the lava plains bordering Snake Riv-er, and is destitute of the larger vegetation, the most conspicuous plant being the so-called sagebrush, which grows on rich soil often to extraordinary size. water supply of the state is large, but, unfortunately, only a part can be utilized to advantage, as the most important river-the Snake-soon after leaving the mountains, cuts for itself a deep canyon in the lava, and by cascades and rapide falls to a depth of hundreds or thousands of feet below the plains.

"The vacant land of the state-over 75, 600 square miles-forms nearly nine-tenths of the total area. The great mass of it. untouched by settlement, lies in the almost unexplored mountain masses of the central and northeastern parts of the state. On the great laval plains of the Snake, also, are many miles of vacant land, the soil, though fertile, being too dry to attract the ploneer. Along the northwestern edge, adjacent to Eastern Washington, the cultivation of cereals by dry farming is successful; and in the val-leys of the Welser, Payette and Bolse many irrigating systems have been con-structed carrying water to farms on the benches and lowlands. There is still a surplus of supply, and the area thus cul-tivated can be extended, although it is probable that the lands now in private wnership will demand all of the water

"Considerable areas of vacant public land can probably be watered by large canals heading on the Snake River near or below Idaho Falls, and small tracts can doubtless be made valuable by the construction of storage reservoirs upon or near the edge of the lava plains. Several such reservoirs, as, for example, in the vicinity of Mountain Home, have been built and are in successful operation, the relatively low altitude and genial climate endering possible the production of brunes and similar fruits." Although Representative Jones has suc-

ceeded in getting a favorable report upon his bill to extend the free homestead law to the opened half of the Colville Indian eservation, he will not ask for the conderation of the bill at this session. fact, he has stated to several of his coleagues that he thought it would be bet-ter to let the bill go over to the next sesion, and then call it up and put it

through the House. Mr. Jones is playing politics. He knows that the bill is one to which there is lit-tle or no objection, and, if opportunity offered, could, in all probability, be passed at the present session, under a unanimou consent agreement. He does not care to take this course, however. He will rein troduce the bill at the beginning of the ext Congress, have it referred to the ublic lands committee, and be again reported, and will then, at an opportune time, call the bill up and probably secure its passage through the House. It could easily be followed up and put through the Senate.

By this delay, Mr. Jones hopes to have the matter fresher in the minds of the voters of his state who are interested in the Colville reservation than if it passed at this time. Should the bill become a law at this session, many of them would forget it when the next Congressiona campaign is on in Washington, while if the bill passes towards the close of the next session, it will be impressed upon the minds of the voters, and they will be the more ready to return the favor.

Roosevelt's Coyote Hunt. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 19.— Vice-President-elect Roosevelt left here at 6:20 this evening, after another day convinced that practically all of the semi-arid lands of Oregon, Washington and Idaho can be successfully irrigated and only two of which, however, the dogs were cosened. The distance covered was than 50 miles. The departure tonight was void of ceremony, as was the arrival of the Vice-President-elect Sunday morning. He arrived at the station just in time to board the private car before the train pulled out, and there was no ceremony other than a cheer by the assemble throng and farewell salute by the who is soon to be inaugurated as Vice-

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 19.-Vice-Presiident-elect Roosevelt arrived here from Colorado Springs at 9 o'clock tonight and left at 10:30 for Chicago over the Union Pacific. About 152 people, including local Republican leaders, were at the depot, but Mr. Roosevelt declined to leave his car or to make a speech.

Washington Notes.

Indications of oil and gas are reported from Medical Lake. The residence of James A. Moore, near Satsop, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents last week. Contract has been let by the Pacific Sheet Metal Works, of Fairhaven, for building a two-story brick or stone ware

A farmer went to North Yakima a few days ago and tied his team to a hitching

> DIDN'T QUIT Because She Never Started.

Many people have been interested in the reports of persons made ill by coffee drinking and cured by quitting and using Postum Food Coffee. Of course, the leaving off of the poison of coffee by highly organized people whose systems are affected by it, is a great help in itself, but the biggest end of the help is in the elements furnished by Postum Food Coffee. This is a true food drink of the highest character.

A lady who has never been addicted to tea or coffee drinking was reduced by stomach trouble to a condition of by stomach trouble to a condition of nervous prostration with heart trouble, insomnia, and finally got in such a weak condition that the doctors said she could not get well, and it was thought she would live but a short time.

Someone brought Postum Food Coffee Someone brought Postum Food Coffee

to her attention, she quit taking medi-cine and went to using Postum. She says, "It did not sour on my stomach and I began to feel better at once. I kept on using it day after day, and now am well and strong and have better health than I have had for years, and am most sin-cerely thankful that Postum Food Coffee was invented and I was led to use it." This is a direct evidence of the facthat has so often been stated that Pos tum is a nourishing food drink contain ing the elements of phosphate of potash and albumen that go to build up the gray matter in the nerve cells in the brain and all over the body. It does not con-tain medicine of any sort or kind, only the elements placed in the cereals of the field by the Almighty Creator, and se lected and made use of in the form of

iquid food by the inventor,
"My husband is a grocer and has been out of health for some time past. Since he has found what Postum has done for me he has quit drinking coffee and been using Postum for quite a little time. He has improved greatly; sleeps well nights, and says he has given up coffee entirely." the great thickness of the lava underlying these plains and the expense necessarily involved. The Columbia itself, although Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

post, where he left the animals stand for

60 hours without food or water. Farmers from the Eureka Flat section of Yakima County report that rumors to the effect that recent frosts have injured Fall wheat are without foundation. Recent rains are declared to have enhanced

crop prospects. A girl II years old was accidentally shot Saturday at Toppenish by her brother, who was playing with firearms. The bail of a revolversentered the left side of the face, passed through the head and came

out on the right side. W. A. Roberts, a young man engaged in hearding sheep in the east end of Yakima County, complains of having been shot by a farmer named Cochran. The herder has

a slight flesh wound on his left arm as a result of the shooting. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the alleged assailant, who will be tried for assault with a deadly weapon.

A POOR BREAKFAST.

Very Few People Eat a Good Breakfast.

"All I want for breakfast is a roll and cup of coffee, This remark is heard not only in hoels, restaurants and lunch rooms, but it s the usual breakfast order in the home circle as well. After a 12 hours' fast it would seem that the first meal of the

day should be a hearty, substantial one, and if we all lived natural, unartificial lives, it would be so, but none of us do, sence breakfast is a mere pretence. Says a latter day philosopher: "During many years of active business life, I never remember having eaten a substantial breakfast but supposed it

of no importance until i began to lose appetite for lunch and dinner.

My physician told me I was a victim of nervous dyspepsia and must take rest and recreation, as no medicine would reach the trouble; but this advice I could not follow, as my business affairs would not totice, as my business affairs would not permit it, and to get relief I re-sorted to medicines and prescriptions, and it was purely accidental that I hit upon one remedy which did the business. While in a drug store one evening I noticed a number of people buying Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a widely advertised preparation for stomach troubles, and

the force of example was too much for me, and I bought a 50-cent package. I took a tablet or two after each meal, and in a week my appetite picked up, I began to feel my old ambition for work returning and could eat a good breakfast because I wanted it, and from that time to this, I take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as regularly as I take my meals, not because I now have any trouble with my stomach, but because I don't want to have.

A fifty-cent box of Stuart's Tablets will last me a month and keep my digestion in good order, and I know of no better investment a business man can make.

Pie

like Grandmother used to make will mean more to the coming generation than it does to us even, because people didn't

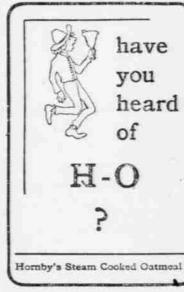
## White Cottolene

when we were boys and girls. You can never appreciate just how much better a perfect crust makes the pie until you have once laid aside hog fat long enough to try WHITE COT-TOLENE. Being a tasteless, odorless and neutral vegetable product, it is the best shortening and frying medium.



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