

ONLY MEDICAL BOARD

Osteopath Given Place By Washington Senate Bill.

COURT FOR THE JUVENILES

Correction Provided for Street Walks Under Seventeen Years—Imprisonment for Delinquent Parents or Guardians.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Special).—Senator Wilson's osteopathy bill furnished a lively controversy in the Senate this morning and it required a valiant effort from Wilson to save the bill from the osteopath's hands.

The Senate passed without discussion the Christian bill providing for the reformation of the juvenile court in another corporation. The bill is considered of high importance to corporations.

The original draft, however, has been amended to exclude banking and public utility corporations.

Senator Tucker's bill prescribing the penalties for the use of formaldehyde in milk at from one to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, was passed unanimously. The bill prescribes penalties for the adulteration of vinegar, also passed. The Senate bill which prohibits the employment of boys or girls as telephone or telegraph messengers when under the age of 16, was defeated by a vote of 19 to 17.

The juvenile court bill, in which the State Bar Association and the State Federation of Women's Clubs are taking a great interest, was up in the House for a final passage. The bill provides a method for the correction of children under 17 who haunt the streets, saloons or visit disreputable places, or are otherwise delinquent.

The bill provides for a juvenile court in each county and includes among delinquents children who follow begging or who play musical instruments or sing on the streets for a living and who are deported from laws in other states that are said to have been successful in correcting the mode of living of wayward youths without giving them the reform-school stigma.

This bill passed without opposition, but its companion, which provides for the imprisonment in jail for a period of not more than one year of parents, guardians or others who are responsible for the conduct of the delinquency of children, had 21 noes recorded against it. It passed with 39 yeas.

Reid objected to Lindley's bill which raised the age limit of all who may be admitted to the Reform School from 16 to 18. He contended that such a law would have the effect of keeping in the Reform School until 18 years old girls who perhaps had been in the school for 10 years or more, and who, under the present law, would be released when 16.

Lindley explained that the Superintendent of the Reform School was given the authority to release or parole children when, in his judgment, he deemed it to their interests to do so, and that it was not necessary to amend the bill to remain in the school until 18. The bill passed—yeas, 66; noes, 10.

The House had its longest discussion over a motion to return the estray bill to second reading for the purpose of amending one section so that the person taking up an estray would receive 15 cents per day for feeding it, instead of 10 cents as provided in the bill. All wanted to talk on the subject, and it developed that those favoring the amendment were members from irrigated districts where feed is high.

These members alleged the custodian of estrays would lose money feeding at 10 cents. On the other hand, it was said that in other districts of the state a greater remuneration would make it too much of an object for farmers to take up animals that were not really estrays. The motion to return the bill was lost, and on its passage it passed with only one vote recorded against it.

Under a suspension of the rules the House took up and passed the Senate bill creating an additional Superior Judge in King County. Watson and Weatherford voted against the bill. The bill carries an emergency clause, and will be sent to the Governor tomorrow.

The House passed a bill fixing minimum amount in Justice Court cases appealable to the Superior Court at \$50; limiting cost of recording cemetery association plots to 10 cents per copy, appropriating \$400 for payment of markers to state teachers' examination in November, 1905; appropriating \$200 for relief of Joseph Canut for extradition expenses not paid by the state for funds appropriated in 1904 to pay costs of criminal actions in Garfield County, omitted by mistake from the returns of the County Clerk to the State Auditor.

Notwithstanding the objections of Benn, the House indefinitely postponed his bill prohibiting the employment of laborers under false pretenses as of strikes or other matters pertaining to the same.

The House indefinitely postponed the Eide Miller usury bill, three road appropriation bills, and several bills of minor importance.

Senator Welsh introduced a bill today appropriating \$120,000 for the establishment of a home for the indigent aged and infirm to which any bona fide resident of Washington could be admitted upon order of County Commissioners after a showing of helplessness.

Conate presented a bill in the House which levies a yearly tax on sleeping-car companies of \$500, and requires them to pay \$1 per mile for each mile of railroad used by their cars.

A bill to prohibit killing of elk until October 1, 1915, was introduced by Huxtable of Spokane in the House.

An act to regulate the mess or board-houses in logging and mill camps was presented in the House by Lewis. It requires proprietors to fix uniform rates and prohibits compulsory boarding requirements.

WHILE A NUMBER OF HEAVY PROPERTY-HOLDERS had their valuations raised, that the rate of levy was reduced so that Schmidt's taxes were only \$3 more than he said he was willing to pay, did not deter him from taking a strong interest in the campaign.

Schmidt issued a pamphlet in which he attacked the Republican organization, and he spent money freely to defeat the Republican ticket. He lined up the assemblymen of the city against the ticket and sent out his employees to work against it. As a result of Schmidt's campaign and other campaign incidents that also had their effect, the Republicans managed to pull through their Coroner, Wreckmaster and a few positions of such caliber and lost practically the whole county organization to the Democrats.

It is alleged also that the brewery men throughout the state very generally opposed Mead, and it is also claimed that they had considerable money. For instance they have the vote of Mr. Schmidt that costs only 90 cents a barrel to manufacture his beer. It sells at the price of \$2 per barrel, and by taking out a comparatively small cost for advertising and marketing, it is estimated that the profits are enormous.

The Olympia Brewery alone produces 10,000,000 barrels per year, and if taxed at 25 cents per barrel, as provided in the bill, the revenues to the state therefrom would be about \$10,000,000 from the Olympia Brewery alone.

It is argued by the supporters of the bill that the breweries are in much the same category as express and sleeping-car companies. They do not produce anything out of proportion to the amount of money invested in the state and amount of property subject to taxation that an excise tax is a just way of making them pay their share.

Of course it will not be admitted that this is a "ret even" measure, but it certainly required Mr. Schmidt's and other property holders to open the eyes of the supporters of the bill to the beauties of such a bill.

Committee Will Test Coal Oil. OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Special).—The coal oil inspection bill was introduced in the House and Senate on mines and mining tonight and William McLain, representing the Standard Oil Company in this state, and a legislator representing the State Grocers' Association, and others interested, appeared before the committee.

McLain alleges that under the existing law his company is required to manufacture a special grade for the State of Washington, which, owing to its high fire test, is unfit for illuminating purposes.

Mr. Higgins says that owing to the grade of required in the state the trade in that commodity formerly enjoyed with British Columbia and Alaska has been lost to Washington state jobbers. Statements to this effect were diametrically opposed as to the best testing figure for state enactment, and the committee decided to secure apparatus and make tests of the different grades.

The bill as presented reduces the fire test from 165 degrees to about 120 degrees.

More Pay for State Veterinarian. OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Special).—Tonight a dissenting vote passed and livestock decided to recommend for passage the bill increasing the salary of the State Veterinarian \$500; providing for the scoring of dairy products and inspection of dairies and creameries, and appropriating \$1000 for publication of the proceedings of the State Dairy-men's Association.

The Agricultural College committee recommends that the bill changing the cumbersome official name of the college to "State College of Washington" be passed.

The committee on game and game fish recommends the indefinite postponement of the bill prohibiting the running of deer and other game animals with dogs and apparatus on the Little Spokane.

Idaho Senate Passes Depository Bill. BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 31.—The House today without a dissenting vote passed the Senate measure known as the state depository bill. It carries out a recommendation of Governor Gooding regarding the handling of state funds.

The bill provides for the deposit of state funds in banks willing to pay not less than 2 per cent of balances, these to furnish security to be approved by a board composed of the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State. This board also fixes quarterly the rate of interest to be paid.

Heretofore the Treasurers have handled the funds as they wished, and it has been charged that large sums were collected from the banks for their own use.

Fund for Geological Survey. OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Special).—The State Board of Geological Survey met in Olympia today, as required by law. The members are Governor A. E. Mead, Treasurer G. G. Mills, Lieutenant-Governor C. E. Gowen, and T. F. Kane, of the State University, and President E. A. Bryan, of the Agricultural College.

The meeting was addressed by T. A. Noble, the engineer in charge of the geological and irrigation surveys for the Government in this state. Mr. Noble urged that the state co-operate with the more in geological work. It was decided unanimously to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$10,000 for continuing the work of the board.

CONFERR ON ROADBUILDING. Yamhill Supervisors Get Together and Discuss Methods. M'INNIVILLE, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special).—The Good Roads Convention held here today was well attended. Although the meeting was primarily for Road Supervisors and the Court, many other interested in road work were present.

The meeting was held in the Courthouse and presided over by County Judge B. F. Rhoads.

The discussions embraced many features of roadbuilding, and were participated in freely by the supervisors. The convention considered road construction in general, but the matter of grading was especially discussed in geological work. It was decided to especially important in the rolling and flat districts, was also thoroughly considered.

No definite method of roadbuilding was decided upon, but the supervisors will proceed with the work according to the method he thinks best suited to his particular section. Judging by the many suggestions put forth in today's convention, it is probable that the county is deeply interested in road improvement, and will give the promoters their hearty support.

COUNCIL APPROAR

Sensational Session of Seattle Body.

MINISTER CHARGES GRAFT

Dr. M. A. Matthews Makes Grave Accusations Against Council—H. C. Gill Replies to Minister, Attacking His Character.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Special).—Dr. M. A. Matthews, a clergyman, Monday night, in the presence of the Council, openly accused certain members of the body of grafting, making charges of the most sensational nature. Immediately after Dr. Matthews had read his communication, he was attacked by H. C. Gill, president of the Council, who launched scathing epithets at the daring minister. A crowd of at least 300 citizens was crowded into the Council Chamber, and at times waxed so demonstrative and boisterous that it was necessary to call the assistance of the sergeant-at-arms to quell the disturbance.

Dr. Matthews' appearance before the Council was the result of a letter he delivered in December, 1904, entitled "Symptoms of Grafting," in which he referred to the Council in no measured terms, with the result that a resolution was passed requesting that he should appear and give reasons for his accusations.

This was accepted generally as a bluff. Dr. Matthews, however, called it with alacrity and presented the spectacle of a clergyman reading an indictment of graft of 19 counts against unnamed Councilmen while the Council was in session.

Councilmen Are Hissed. Dr. Matthews was received with an ovation by the audience and his address was frequently interrupted by howls of applause. The Councilmen, however, and jeers from those outside the railing, but their remarks met with no little applause from other officials and not a few citizens who were inside the railing.

When quiet had been restored, the Council proceeded to transact some routine business. As soon as this had been disposed of Councilman Cole arose and proposed that the rules be suspended and that Dr. Matthews be permitted to read his communication relative to "grafting." President Gill stated that it was his understanding that Dr. Matthews was simply to file a communication, but that if it was the pleasure of the Council to hear him at that time he would put the motion.

The motion was carried and President Gill requested Dr. Matthews to proceed.

I would like to state that I am here as your guest, and I am not to be interrupted while I am reading my communication. President Gill replied: "You are here as our guest to this extent, that you have been asked to come here and tell the Council what you have to say. You said certain members of the Council evidenced signs of 'grafting,' and whom you meant to accuse of this. If your address is to this end the Council will be pleased to hear it and you will not be interrupted. If you are here simply to deliver a lecture on grafting or something of that sort, I do not think the time of the Council should be taken up with lectures unless the Council wants to hear it."

Dr. Matthews replied: "I am here to tell about symptoms of grafting. I do not propose to mention names. I will mention names and present evidence if you will meet me in the grand jury room."

Call Sergeant-at-Arms. These remarks caused a burst of applause on the part of the crowd. The demonstration became so great that Sergeant-at-Arms Winchell attempted to quiet the crowd by saying that the effort of causing the audience to increase its efforts. Winchell threatened to arrest some of those in the front ranks if they did not cease shouting immediately. In a moment half a dozen voices were shouting:

You can't stop us. Let's see you try to arrest us. We are here to make a demonstration, and let's see you try to stop us. The president is the only one who can stop us, you have no authority to stop our shouting and demonstration.

Several men started toward the officer and President Gill, to save a clash, informed the crowd that unless there was immediate quiet the speaker would be for the police and have the house cleared.

Dr. Matthews commenced his communication by reading a long introduction relating principally to his lecture on "Symptoms of Grafting." He read the word "grafting" and you will not be interrupted."

"Graft" is a horticultural term, but, of late years, has been coined into a term expressive of the grafting of one man upon another. It means "to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to join one thing to another; to ingraft." In the light of that definition, you can discover the nefarious schemes, designs and plots of the great Northern Pacific, its ulterior, selfish motives by insertion, association and combination.

"Graft" may mean clientage, patronage, position, influence, employment, or the greater or members of his family, favoritism, emoluments from office, ordinances, position, committee or authority, and, finally, it may mean the delivery of cash or the equivalent thereof.

He then went on to point out numerous alleged symptoms of graft among the members of the Council, presenting a most startling array of charges—favoritism, extortion and the concentration of undue influence to pecuniary interests. Dr. Matthews' every sentence was the occasion for a great burst of applause from the crowd.

He gave the contractors' combine a vigorous tongue-lashing, accused two Councilmen of openly soliciting bribes, and stated that President Gill was working in collusion with "Scotty" Ferguson, gambling boss. Every conceivable form of graft was represented in Dr. Matthews' charges. He said in part:

Contractors Have "Pot." "Let the fact be remembered that the contractors' combine has a 'pot' to which each contractor in the combine makes his contributions. Out of said common 'pot' fund expenses, fees, banquets and grafts are paid. And the further fact that a certain contractor in the combine represented one of the firms in the contractor's combine in securing the Occidental avenue \$28,000 contract.

"Perhaps if reasons were given why parties building the corner of the Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works' four-ply bur-lap gravel roof. The entire roof must have a dry sheet of P. S. brand of roofing felt, weighing not less than two pounds to the square. Over the dry sheet must be lapped three plys of the same quality of felt with a coat of asphalt under the width of each lap.

"The roof must be covered with the Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works' four-ply bur-lap gravel roof. The entire roof must have a dry sheet of P. S. brand of roofing felt, weighing not less than two pounds to the square. Over the dry sheet must be lapped three plys of the same quality of felt with a coat of asphalt under the width of each lap.

work to be made by the Puget Sound Sheet Metal Company, of Seattle, Wash.

And the further fact explained that a managing officer of the Puget Sound Sheet Metal Company, a contractor, was the chairman of the committee on corporations, we might have another symptom.

Members of the City Council, it is also known fact that a clique exists inside of the Council; a close combine composed of Councilmen manipulates affairs. You might put on the stand Dauton, Murphy, Crichton, Cole and others, and perhaps they would testify to the existence of such a clique or combine.

Mentions Grand Jury. "I charge only 'symptoms.' You asked me to state symptoms. I have given you a sufficient number of indications to convince any one of the existence of physical, anatomical and pathological symptoms. I am through.

"I will not again discuss the subject of grafting, but I will discuss the communication with the City Council or members of the City Council. However, should a grand jury be called I will be glad to state the facts of the case, and reveal to said grand jury other facts which may be in my possession. Unless a grand jury is called and all parties interested in the case are present, I will not discuss the matter further. The matter is a closed incident."

Matthews, completing his communication, left the Council Chamber. His departure was accompanied by a great demonstration by the assembled spectators.

The crowd remained in the Council chamber, however, until what the Councilmen had to say in reply to the accusations made by Dr. Matthews.

President Gill called Councilman Burnett to the chair that he might make a speech, he could scarcely make himself heard for the noise of the crowd. The hissing and jeering became so strong that the sergeant-at-arms attempted to restore quiet. His efforts were useless. The crowd only hissed the more. The officer finally forced to threaten to ring for a squad of police and the disturbers arrested. Chairman Burnett, after vainly endeavoring to make his remarks heard, finally said that he would not stay there a minute if he were not restored he would have the entire house cleared. The demonstrations subsided and Mr. Gill proceeded.

Gill Waxes Vehement. "I had hoped," said Mr. Gill, "that Dr. Matthews would have been quiet and replied to his bundle of assertions gathered from the back files of the Times, instead of sneaking away like a dog."

"I want to say that I was here in this city when he was a gambler in Tennessee, running a 'nigger' crap game. He was arrested and the people in the street let him stay there a minute if he were not restored he would have the entire house cleared. The demonstrations subsided and Mr. Gill proceeded.

"I know his reputation. When he came here he was entangled in a divorce suit, and he was in the underworld and went down there to see her regularly. He is still going, too, in closed hacks with the curtains drawn."

"I have not been for my leniency and the desire to save the name and family of a young girl from disgrace and shame. He would have been in the Penitentiary today. When a young girl and her mother assaulted within the very shadow of his church, it was only to save this girl and her family from disgrace that he was allowed to escape the Penitentiary."

"You'll like to prove that," shouted someone in the audience. "The girl is right here in this city today," replied Mr. Gill, "and I can prove my assertions any time."

Says He Is Honest. "This dirty cur has gathered a lot of stuff from the Times and come down here making charges against the Council. I want to say that I will be here making a statement of the facts of the case, and the man of the same stripe as the hearer of the Times are not here."

"He says I owe my election to a clique, and I want to say that I owe it to no clique, but to the honest voters of the city, and the men who are at the back and call of Jim Hill, James D. Farrell and those men. I was elected because the men in the Council were not here to do the state right here that despite the influence of the Great Northern, Mr. Hill, Mr. Farrell and Colonel Blithen I will be elected to succeed myself. Colonel Blithen has tried to down me ever since I was elected president of the Council because the Great Northern didn't want me elected, but he will never down me."

Mr. Matthews is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and for some weeks past has asserted emphatically that he is going to make the city government clean.

GAIN TO EASTERN OREGON. Constitutional Convention Would Be of Direct Benefit. BAKER CITY, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special).—There is quite a strong sentiment in this county favorable to the calling of a constitutional convention. Some of the most conservative members of the county favor the proposal for the reason that they believe the present constitution is not adequate to the needs of the entire state. They point out the fact that at the time of the adoption of the present constitution Eastern Oregon was an unknown section of the state and consequently an unknown quantity.

While there is a general reluctance to venture upon the work of drafting and adopting a new constitution there is quite a general feeling that so far as Eastern Oregon is concerned, the advantages to be gained offset the disadvantages. One thing which it is hoped will result favorably to this section of the state is the readjustment of representation in the Legislature on a more equitable basis.

REMOVAL OF STATE CAPITAL. Tacoma Is Named in Bill to Be Presented by Senator Baker. OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Special).—Senator George Baker, of Klickitat will tomorrow present a bill in the Senate providing for the removal of the state capital to Tacoma, and the removal of the state capital to Tacoma.

Senator Welsh says his bill providing for a home for the indigent, aged and infirm is intended as a companion measure to Baker's capital bill, with the idea of ultimately using the present State Capitol for the proposed home, in the event the removal bill carries.

Amendments to Albany Charter. ALBANY, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special).—Albany people are preparing to contest some of the amendments to the city charter recommended by the City Council some time ago. A meeting was held last night to discuss the amendments to the amended charter through the Legislature. The Council decided to ask the Legislature to amend the charter so that appeals could be taken from the City Recorder's Court. This is a meeting with violent opposition from the citizens, as is the plan of the Council to make the maximum tax levy for city purposes 10 mills instead of 8, as at present.

Petitions requesting the Legislature not to pass these amendments to the charter are being circulated and are being generally signed.

VOTE ON PARK BONDS

Multnomah Members Favor Submission to Electors.

COLWELL SCORES A VICTORY

Two-Mill Bridge Tax Will Also Be Balloted Upon—Other Amendments to Portland Charter Approved by Delegation.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special).—The electors of Portland will decide next June whether to bond the city for \$25,000 for the purchase of the Lewis and Clark Park grounds and whether to enact into the charter Representative Colwell's bill for the special annual 2-mill tax for bridges. Such was the decision of the Multnomah Legislature tonight after an exceedingly warm tussle lasting until after midnight.

Colwell's bill provides that bridges costing \$20,000 or more shall be paid for by the entire city and authorizes the City Council to levy a special 2-mill tax for that purpose. The charter now provides that such bridges shall be paid for by assessments levied on special districts. The discussion on this matter lasted long, but the vote to submit the Colwell bill to the electors was unanimous. Though the delegation refused to have the bill enacted by the Legislature, Mr. Colwell considers the result as a virtual victory for his cause.

The park bonding plan was approved for submission to the people after a hammer-and-tongue fight, and a motion to postpone it was defeated by a vote of 10 to 7. Those for indefinite postponement were: Nottingham, Capron, Bailey, Hudson, Holcomb, Crang, Welch, Colwell and Killingsworth, and those opposed were: Mills, Sichel, Cox, Malarkey, Mears, Hodson, Henderson, Lintlithcum and Holman. Dispute arose over Chairman Holman's right to tie the vote, but he persisted and declared the motion lost.

Nottingham was very stout in his denunciation of the bonding plan, and talked so long and loud that his voice was heard in the hall. He was followed by Bailey, Colwell and Killingsworth. "I'll bet a coin," cried Nottingham, "that this thing won't pass the Legislature," and declared he would fight it to the last ditch.

Mills, Malarkey, Mears and Sichel defended the bonding plan. One amendment to the charter will be submitted to the electors for a penalty of 10 per cent on delinquent street and sewer assessments. The other amendments which will go before the people are those recommended by the charter board to lessen cost of advertising improvement assessments, and give notice of an intended improvement by postal card, to facilitate granting of franchises to street railways for constructing tracks and short extensions, and to require deposits of city moneys to be secured by standard securities.

The Legislature will also submit the question whether the salary of the clerk of the Municipal Court shall be raised from \$15 to \$100 a month.

TAX ON PUBLIC UTILITIES. Amendment Will Be Made to Sonnemann's House Bill. SALEM, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special).—The committee on railroads has decided not to recommend the tabling of Sonnemann's bill for taxation of the gross earnings of telephone, telegraph and express companies, and will report an amendment to the measure, so as to collect the tax from such businesses of those companies as done within the boundaries of the state.

The committee has not receded from its opinion that the tax should be collected as was first proposed from all business of the above-named companies in the state, but is content to wait until the Tax Commission, which seems likely to be created by the Legislature, can incorporate such a bill into its revised tax code. The revenue will be much less than from the original Sonnemann bill.

Tomorrow the committee will consider the bill of the commission bill of Smith of Josephine, but there seems to be little chance of a favorable report from the committee.

CIGARETTES FOR MEN ONLY. House Bill to Prohibit Sale of Tobacco to Boys Under Sixteen. SALEM, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special).—To prohibit sale of cigarettes to minors under 16 years, Richie of Marion introduced a bill in the House this morning. The measure aims to prohibit also the sale of other kind of tobacco to persons under 16 years of age.

"The habitual use of cigarettes by any minor child under 16 years within the State of Oregon shall be deemed an act of juvenile delinquency," runs the bill, and such offender and his or her abettors may be dealt with under the juvenile law of the state for the correction of such habit."

The bill also places cigarette literature, coupons and pictures under the ban. The penalty prescribed for selling cigarettes is a fine of not less than \$50 or imprisonment not less than 15 days, or both fine and imprisonment, and for selling other kinds of tobacco, a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$50.

LOBBYISTS BARRED FROM FLOOR. Anti-Saloon League Workers Are Said to Be Particularly Persistent. SALEM, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special).—Lobbyists received a hard knock this afternoon from the House resolution of Capron of Multnomah, by which all but members of the Legislature, officials and those to whom the courtesies of the House have been extended, are to be kept outside the bar of the House by the sergeant-at-arms. The resolution was aimed especially at Anti-Saloon League workers, whose presence on the floor has been a constant annoyance.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. We don't put Scott's Emulsion in the class of advertised cure-alls; it doesn't belong there. We hardly like to use the word "cure" at all, but we are bound to say that it can be used for a great many troubles with great satisfaction. Its special function is to repair the waste of the body when the ordinary food does not nourish, and this means that it is useful in many cases which are indicated by wasting.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best made for colds," says Cor. W. H. Brown, of Portland, Ore. "There is no doubt about its being the best. No other will cure a cold so quickly. It is a sure cure for whooping cough, pneumonia. No other is so pleasant and safe to take. These are good reasons for its being so popular. It is a sure cure for all the ailments which it is advertised to cure. The fact is that few people are satisfied with any other after having once used this remedy. For sale by all druggists."

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ence on the floor has been very persistent. The duties were suspended and the resolution adopted, its provisions, therefore, going into immediate effect. Mr. Capron particularly complained of the presence of the Anti-Saloon League workers, when the members generally wish to work at their desks without interruption. As it stands now, when any outsider wishes to whisper in the ear of a member during the session he may speak to the doorkeeper, who will summon a page, who takes the visitor's card to the member. If the member consents to grant the request, he goes with the visitor into the lobby between the two houses.

Visitors, not all professional lobbyists, are plentiful every day. Each has a measure in mind on which he wishes to speak to his Representative. So at noon the Representatives are held up for nearly an hour each day. They break and run for lunch as quickly as possible, but constituents cannot be treated too lightly.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS HAVE WON. House Bill to Replace by County Prosecutors Indecently Interfered. SALEM, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special).—The fight for County Prosecuting Attorneys collapsed in the House this morning and Mayor's bill abolishing the offices of District Attorneys was adversely reported to the House for the third time and was buried in the cemetery of things indefinitely postponed. The measure the petulant of the present system, where the District Attorneys are the state prosecutors in the nine judicial districts.

The bill was adversely reported last week by the committee on elections, but the recommendation was rejected and the bill was referred to the committee on Judiciary. That committee also reported against the bill, but it was again sent to the Judiciary committee. This morning the Judiciary committee put in its second unfavorable report and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Last week the House was unmistakably in favor of passage, but political and other influences succeeded in changing the sentiment of the members. Not a voice was raised against indefinite postponement.

JAYNE BILL IS FAVORED. House Committee Will Report for Submission to Referendum. SALEM, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special).—The Jayne bill for the amendment of the local option law may be submitted by the Legislature to the electors of the state next June, as an exchange for the elimination of the emergency clause.

The House committee on revision of laws, which has the bill under consideration, has not yet decided on the character of its report, but is favorable to submitting the amended bill to the referendum. Among the probable amendments will be one to reduce the percentage of voters necessary for calling a prohibition election from 40 to 30 per cent or less, and one to apply the act to all precincts of towns.

INDIGESTION. Spencer, Ia.—Have had Dyspepsia for twenty years. My case was almost hopeless. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure was recommended and I only thing that has relieved me. Would not be without it. Have doctored with local physicians and also at Chicago, and even went to Norway with hopes of getting some relief, but Kodol is the only remedy that has done me any good, and I heartily recommend it. Geo. A. Thompson.

Taylorville, N. C.—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the most excellent merit of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I have used it in my practice with the most satisfactory results and recommend it as one of the finest digestants known to the profession. Every person suffering with Dyspepsia or indigestion should use it. O. L. Hollar, M. D.

Crookston, Minn.—I have used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for a period of nine months, using in all four bottles, and I can say that it has cured me from Dyspepsia completely, and I recommend it highly. J. O. Sether, Traveling Salesman.

Allenville, Mich.—I suffered Heartburn and Stomach trouble for some time. My sister-in-law has had the same trouble and was not able to eat for six weeks. She lived entirely on warm water. After taking two bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure she was entirely cured. She now eats heartily and is in good health. I am glad to say that a dose of Kodol always gives me instant relief. J. D. Erskine.

New Britain, Conn.—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is giving such universal satisfaction and is so surely becoming the Positive relief and subsequent cure for this most distressing ailment, I feel that I am always sure to satisfy and gratify my customers by recommending it to them. I write this to show how well the remedy is spoken of here. S. P. Storms, Druggist, 297 Main St.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is prepared at the laboratory of E. C. De Witt & Co., Chicago, and is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Sold by S. G. Skidmore, 151 Third St., Portland, Or. Ask for the 1905 Kodol Almanac and 200-Year Calendar.

The most delicious, cheering winter breakfast you can take is a cup of steaming Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate. It puts warmth and comfort into your body and snap and energy into your brain. Made instantly with hot milk.