

**NEED SO OLD**  
**Kuykendall Surprised**  
**at Voters' Protests.**  
**ALWAYS SOME COMPLAINT**  
**Reply Made to Questions of**  
**Referendum Committee.**  
**DENIES LOGROLLING CHARGE**

Proprietors of two years ago. Finally it might mean a protest against putting the Normal and such items into the general appropriation bill.  
No one would know just what it did mean. The referendum on this bill will not clearly instruct the Legislature on any of the above points. It will only indicate directly for the settlement of the Normal School question.  
The referendum will give a direct expression of opinion as to our Normal schools and without a law abolishing or governing them. The initiative will give a "people's law" governing the whole matter. It will not give a "people's opinion" about Normal Schools.  
**Normal Schools Will Continue to Run.**  
Sixth.—If this appropriation is held up by the referendum, will the Normal Schools be closed? The answer is without any doubt in the affirmative. The referendum does not in any way "suspend" the Normal Schools. It cannot suspend the fact that 4500 children out of more than 100,000 sign a referendum petition against a general appropriation bill which carries items for the support of 22 different state institutions can be construed as relieving the state from all responsibility toward Normal Schools. The state has accepted the property of the people, where these schools are located, with the understanding that the state will be maintained and it would be a gross breach of faith to cut them out without due notice and an honorable adjustment of property interests.  
Until such notice and adjustment of the various claims of these schools would doubtless feel that it is their duty to continue the schools. There can be no reasonable ground for the belief that the Legislature will feel it their duty to reduce the good faith of the state and pay the teachers who had done two years' faithful work at these schools.  
We must not forget that the state has established these schools. The Governor has appointed boards of regents for their control and the Legislature has appropriated money for their support. It is in my opinion that these boards of regents will demand their schools, allow their families to wander and their claims to break up simply because one-fifth of the voters of the state sign a referendum petition? Are we to suppose that any Legislature will fail to support these teachers if the boards of regents instruct them to go on with their work? Nearly all of these teachers are poor men and women, working for small salaries, which will be still further reduced by having to leave their homes and families.  
As a matter of fact, after the hold-up session of 1897 the two Normal bills were sent to the next Legislature with the understanding that the Normal Schools would be paid for by the state. The Normal Schools have been running since that time and every Normal and every other state institution has been running since that time. The money carried in this very appropriation bill which it is proposed to hold up. No educational institution in Oregon is which to pay teachers the money due them on such contracts.  
I do not want to say that we cannot get rid of the Normal Schools or that we ought not to do so, but there is a right way and a honorable way to do it. If it is to be done let it be done in a way that is consistent with the honor and the credit of the state.  
**Unable to Answer.**  
Seventh.—How do the advocates of the referendum intend to handle the money which will go to the Normal Schools?  
I do not know that they will, but if they do not want the Normal Schools they certainly are entitled to demand that the state pay the money which will go to the Normal Schools by a direct initiative against the Normal Schools, which would be a referendum on the Normal Schools.  
Eighth.—If they knew that the people are opposed to the Normal Schools, why did they not call a referendum?  
I did not know the people were opposed to Normal. The people had, by the only referendum on this question, provided for their support. We continued the support, but the people were really opposed to these schools they would use their power of initiative to abolish the Normal Schools.  
Ninth.—How do the advocates of the referendum intend to handle the money which will go to the Normal Schools?  
Personally I believed up to the very last hour of the session that the bill which would abolish the Normal Schools would pass, and did what I could to secure its passage. In my opinion that would lead to a solution of the question. That would be a proper form for a bill to initiate any measure. It would be a referendum on the Normal Schools.  
**Question That Needs Explanation.**  
Ninth.—Suppose the people pay \$25,000 interest and thereby save at this time about \$400,000 on the appropriation, how much are they to receive?  
This is pure assumption. Will the committee kindly show us how the cost to the state will be only \$35,000 when the state officials figure it will cost more than \$100,000 in interest and increased cost of supplies. Will they also kindly explain exactly how that saving of \$400,000 is to be effected. It must not be forgotten that the bill which it is proposed to refer to the people only covers about half the appropriations for the session and provides for only the Asylum, Penitentiary, Reform School, Deaf Mute School, Blind School, Soldiers' Home, University, Agricultural College and the Normal Schools. All these except the Normal Schools will certainly go right along and at an increased cost, because of higher prices paid for supplies. Necessary buildings for several of the institutions would not be built this year, but would have to be provided for at the very next session of the Legislature.  
**Referendum a Thing of Expense.**  
Tenth.—What way does the referendum movement interfere with the initiative? Cannot the initiative petition be filed in time for the next session and the people vote on that and on the referendum at the same time and not interfere at all. But if the referendum on this bill is a bad thing and will cost the state \$100,000 and cripple all our state institutions, pile up the people's backs with the cost of the referendum and the banks and back to the people again, so that we pay interest on our own money, which is the purpose of the referendum, why not because it will interfere with the initiative, but because it is an expensive and harmful thing to do.  
**Members Are Not Cured.**  
Eleventh.—Will the successful candidates for the Speaker of the House and for President-elect have had to make as to the appropriation in order to be elected?  
This question was not answered above. But, in answer to a direct question of the same kind, will say: The question of appropriations for any institution was not mentioned to me by any Senator, or by me to any Senator previous to my session as President. In any way whatever that could have affected the organization. I made no promise or suggestion, but would have been glad to support it for President, or for any other purpose.  
I have served in the Legislature during six sessions, and I have never found the members to be the contemptible sort of creatures which the general question implies. In the main they are good, clean, honorable men, who want to do the right thing by every citizen and who would like to see the Normal Schools.  
**The Why of the Change of Plan.**  
Twelfth.—Since the movement in favor of the initiative and referendum movement, is it a good idea to go ahead with the referendum and let the initiative be submitted?  
Since the initiative is not for the purpose of defeating the referendum, but to get a clear-cut expression of the will of the people on the Normal School question, why not drop the expensive and useless referendum and let all go to work with a will on formulating a bill to be submitted and an setting up the necessary petitions?  
**Selected for Honorable Reasons.**  
Thirteenth.—How many of the Senators and Representatives composing the ways and means committee of the late session of the Legislature were from the Normal School counties? Will Senator Kuykendall or Representative Mills please explain how many from these Normal School counties were selected for that committee?  
The selection of the members of this committee has anything to do with the organization of the House and Senate?  
This is only another form of "bird" and "eleventh," which I have already answered.

**POISON IN BOTTLE**  
**Mrs. Stanford Died of Dose of**  
**Strychnine.**  
**JURY BRINGS IN ITS VERDICT**  
**Deadly Drug Was Placed with Bicarbonate of Soda, with Felonious Intent, by Some Unknown Person.**

**RONOLULA, March 9.**—The coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict that Mrs. Jane L. Stanford died of an unlawful dose of strychnine poisoning, the poison having been introduced in a bottle of bicarbonate of soda with felonious intent by some person or persons unknown to the jury.  
The verdict says that death was due to strychnine poisoning, the poison having been introduced in a bottle of bicarbonate of soda with felonious intent by some person or persons unknown to the jury.  
The end of the inquest with a positive verdict of murder leaves the police of Honolulu in a state of alarm. Mrs. Stanford died after the inquest that it was his opinion that the strychnine was placed in the soda in San Francisco by a member of Mrs. Stanford's household. At the inquest Dr. Shore testified that the strychnine used, as shown by the tests, was strychnine of such a grade as not used generally for medicinal purposes, but used principally for poisoning animals. This statement is regarded as of possible assistance in tracing the purchase of the strychnine.  
The jury returned the verdict after about two minutes' deliberation.  
**Told to Stay in Honolulu.**  
**HONOLULU, March 9.**—The fact that Bertha Burner and May Hunt, secretary and maid, respectively, to the late Mrs. Stanford, were arrested in San Francisco on the Pacific Mail Company's steamer China tomorrow, will be the subject of a hearing tomorrow at the Honolulu police court. Attorney-General Andrews suggested that they should not be allowed to leave before the arrival of the steamer. The hearing was held at the Alameda, which is due here at dawn tomorrow.  
**BOX FACTORY IS DESTROYED**  
**Loss is Estimated at \$20,000, Mostly Covered by Insurance.**  
**LA GRANGE, Or., March 9.**—(Special.)—Last night fire destroyed the planer and box factory of the Grande Ronde Lumber Company at Perry. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, mostly covered by insurance. The factory was built by the Grande Ronde Lumber Co. and was situated on a side track near the mill. The fire was caused by a defective boiler. The factory was destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$20,000, mostly covered by insurance.  
**Tie Mill No. 2 Burned.**  
**GRESHAM, Or., March 9.**—(Special.)—The mill No. 2, situated about ten miles east of here, burned early this morning, the loss being about \$10,000. The fire was caused by a defective boiler. The mill was destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$10,000, mostly covered by insurance.  
**BOY CRUSHED BY CAR-WHEELS**  
**Tried to Crawl Under Train to Reach School on Time.**  
**HOOD RIVER, Or., March 9.**—(Special.)—This afternoon a boy, four years old, was run over by a freight car which was passing over the body of a 10-year-old boy and Mrs. McLean, severing one leg and badly bruising the other.  
The little fellow started under the slowly moving train in answer to the school bell. He was crushed by the wheels of the freight car and was taken to the afternoon train for Portland.  
The lad was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died last night at 9 o'clock.  
**Millers Confer at Albany.**  
**ALBANY, Or., March 9.**—(Special.)—The Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon Millers' Club met here in annual session this evening. Many millers and warrentons from all parts of the Willamette Valley were present. The members reported operations during the past year and plans for the future. The millers are planning to build a new mill at Albany. The millers are planning to build a new mill at Albany.  
**Shots Abductor in the Ear.**  
**WAPATO, Wash., March 9.**—(Special.)—Last night J. Edward Wilcox, a fireman at the Charles Lorenzky, who is charged with kidnaping Brown's daughters, Lorenzky traveled with a minister and 500 dollars, and was shot in the ear. The minister was shot in the ear and the 500 dollars was stolen. The minister was shot in the ear and the 500 dollars was stolen. The minister was shot in the ear and the 500 dollars was stolen.  
**Co-operative Exhibit From Douglas.**  
**ROSEBURG, Or., March 9.**—(Special.)—The Douglas County Co-operative Association has a large exhibit from the Douglas County Co-operative Association. The exhibit includes a variety of goods from the Douglas County Co-operative Association. The exhibit includes a variety of goods from the Douglas County Co-operative Association.  
**Team of Normal School Debaters.**  
**MONMOUTH, Or., March 9.**—(Special.)—In the trout for the debating team held at the State Normal School at Marion, the team of Normal School Debaters. The team includes several members of the Normal School. The team includes several members of the Normal School.  
**Fire in North Yakima Store.**  
**NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., March 9.**—(Special.)—Fire occurred in the store of A. B. Brown at 6-6 the evening and destroyed \$600 worth of goods. The cause of the fire is unknown. When discovered the interior was afire and the front had blown out.  
**ONE OF THE RUSSIAN YARNS**  
**Talks of Japanese Repulse After Retreat Had Actually Begun.**  
**MUKDEN, Tuesday, March 7 (evening), via St. Petersburg, March 9 (4:35 P. M.).**—The positions are unchanged and the Japanese have retreated only a few miles. The Japanese have retreated only a few miles. The Japanese have retreated only a few miles.

**NEW ARRIVALS**  
**In**  
**Parlor**  
**Tables**

You have never been offered such choosing in Parlor Tables. Now that our new Tables are coming in we have nearly one hundred and fifty pretty designs for you to select from. Round, square and oblong Tables in oak, mahogany, maple and ash. Any size you want. Tables that will harmonize with any room. The prices will please you.  
**As Low as \$2.00**  
Your credit is good.  
TULL & GIBBS  
MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS  
land in the "low desert" that do not require irrigation, as the soil is a fine loam that holds moisture well, and there is an annual rainfall of about 17 inches, which is two inches greater than at the Dalles and about six inches greater than at Oonah. Further, water is found by boring or digging at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet, and alfalfa roots will readily penetrate such soil to that depth, thus insuring abundant crops of alfalfa without irrigation. Cultivation will keep this soil constantly moist, making general farming and fruit raising perfectly feasible. In fact, the prevalence of this water near the surface makes the "low deserts" of Lake County property in the class of sub-irrigated lands. J. L. CLIFF.

**LOOKS FOR AN EARLY SPRING.**  
**SALEM, Or., March 9.**—(Special.)—I don't believe there is any occasion for alarm among fruit growers on account of this warm weather," said Commissioner C. A. Park, of the State Board of Horticulture today. "It is true the weather will bring the fruit buds out earlier than usual, but I believe we will have an early spring, and that there will be no cold weather hereafter. I am told that there is very little snow in the foothills, and for that reason it is unlikely that we will have late frosts."  
**Petty Offenders Work on Roads.**  
**COLFAX, Wash., March 8.**—(Special.)—The chain gang, composed of petty offenders, serving sentences in the County Jail, struck yesterday and refused to work on the county roads. They were locked up and fed bread and water. Today they were returned to work and are to be worked on the county roads under the present administration.

**THE HARRIS TREATMENT**  
**IS GOOD BECAUSE IT CURES**  
**No Medicine No Surgery**  
The scientific world no longer questions the ability of certain men to cure disease without the use of medicine. People believe in being cured without medicine. They believe it still more in Portland since Dr. Harris came in their midst and treated so many such people without the use of medicine.  
Those sick ones are recovering under this treatment, because it is a treatment that is adapted to each individual case and so sensible and rational that the patient immediately understands the method of application, and understands how and why to take the treatment. The matter remains permanent, because the person has been cured, and so instructed, that he understands the prevention of disease thereafter.  
Things appeal to people, only as they understand them; this is why the Harris treatment appeals so strongly to people. Character is strengthened by this treatment. One is taught the substitution of "I can and will" for "I can't."  
A person who can do any one thing—material thing—regardless of how many things he thinks he cannot do, can be cured, and at the same time be taught how to master difficulties he had never dreamed of mastering because those things previously mastered the individual.  
Surgery is a science, but its own exponents admit it is very often misused. I send cases to surgeons every day, and I cure a great many cases that surgeons say can be cured only by an operation, and no guarantee accompanies any operation. If I cannot cure you, I will so advise you, but many a life has been saved from despair and worry by consulting me before going through an operation.  
I do not want something for nothing and I guarantee satisfaction in everything I do. Any amount of sick people have been cured by attending this course of lectures, for they teach you how to live; how you get sick, and how to get well and remain well.  
**Dr. C. W. Harris, Portland, Or.**

**AN EASY WAY**  
**To Keep Well.**  
It is easy to keep well if we would only observe each day a few simple rules of health.  
The all-important thing is to keep the stomach right, and to do this is not necessary to diet, but to eat a little of every thing. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling that certain favorite articles of food must be avoided.  
Prof. Welch gives pretty good advice on this subject. He says: "I am 86 years old and have never had a serious illness, the same time as my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating the same thing every day, but by eating the contrary I always eat what my appetite craves, but daily for the past eight years I have made it practice to take year a two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal, and I attribute my robust health for a man of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's Tablets."  
My physician first advised me to use them because he said they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret patent medicine, but contained only the natural digestive, pepsines and diastase, and after using them a few weeks I have never ceased to thank him for his advice.  
I honestly believe that the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because their use brings health to the sick and alluring and preserves health to the well and active.  
Men and women past 50 years of age need a safe digestive after meals to insure a perfect digestion and to ward off disease, and the safest best known and most widely used is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.  
They are found in every well-regulated household from Maine to California and in Great Britain and Australia are rapidly pushing their way into popular favor.  
All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full-sized packages at 50 cents, and for a weak stomach a 50-cent package will often do the work of good

**General Honors Brave Private.**  
**MUKDEN, March 9.**—During the fighting in the Russo-Chinese war, decorated with his own cross of St. George a sharpshooter named Ivan Barfok, who, though wounded in the hand, declined to go to the rear, but remained at his post, and killed two Russians, General Kurapatkin, on ascertaining that Barfok had previously been twice wounded at the Battle of Liao Yang and at the Shaikhe River, promoted him to the rank of private. The fighting on the right flank was so severe that yesterday the supply of bandages was exhausted, and the surgeons were so fatigued that they were scarcely able to hold their instruments.  
The weather was warm today.  
**SILVER LAKE'S ADVANTAGES**  
**Open Winters and Plenty of Water Help Farming.**  
**PORTLAND, March 9.**—(To the Editor.)—Under the caption "To Water Dry Land" there was an article in The Oregonian which is stated to be an epitomized statement of our experts' reports on the question of irrigation. Investigation is absolutely essential in contemplated cases of irrigation to avoid the worst possibility of a mistake. Should all the money at the disposal of the board be devoted to detecting unworthy applicants the motive would prove praiseworthy. Love of our fellowmen by Christian rule must be measured by love of self. "Love thy neighbor as thyself." How can it be said that we love our fellow unless we protect him

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