

LEGISLATION IS STILL Muddled

Senate Passes Bill Appointing Board to Abolish Two Schools.

BUT HOUSE MAY BALK

Canvass Indicates Such Probability. Upper Chamber Defeats Miller's Bill to Eliminate Monmouth and Drain.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special).—Though progress has apparently been made in the solution of the normal school question, the situation has really become more complicated and the end no easier to discern. Today the Senate passed a bill creating a board of regents to select two normals to be continued, and to abolish the others. Last Tuesday the House indefinitely postponed a resolution directing the ways and means committee to report appropriations for only two normals. Today the House returned to postpone a bill by Holt to abolish the Drain and Monmouth normals.

The Senate has already adopted a resolution directing the ways and means committee to report appropriations for only two normals. Both houses have adopted resolutions directing that all appropriations for normal schools be presented in separate bills.

A canvass of the House by two of the Senators who are fighting for fewer normals indicated that the Senate bill passed today will have small chance of passing the House. The House has made its normal schools bill a special order for next Tuesday, by which time the Senate bill will probably not be on third reading in that branch of the Legislature, unless considered under suspension of the rules.

In this situation, the prediction is made around the Capitol that the normal school question will not be settled until separate appropriation bills are presented, and the members called upon to vote upon them, at which time they will have to cut some of them out or appropriate for all. Such a course would leave all of them under separate management, as at present, it is believed, by some, that if the Smith bill, passed by the Senate today, gets to a third reading in the Senate by Tuesday, it will have a fair chance of passing.

Vote on Bill Decisive.

The Senate vote on the recent bill was decisive, 22 to 7. The bill does not go into effect until July 1, 1907, so far as abolishing the present schools is concerned, as they can complete the present year's work. The bill carries an appropriation of \$75,000 for the maintenance of the two normals for the ensuing two years. The board is to be composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and two members to be appointed by the Governor, one from Eastern Oregon and one from Western Oregon.

As some of the seven who voted against the bill did so because they were opposed to the maintenance of two normals, it is evident that the Senate is determined to provide for not more than two schools.

The bill that passed the Senate bill 22, by Smith of Marion. This bill was considered in connection with all other normal school bills in the Senate, as a special order. The bill by Miller of Linn, for the discontinuance of the Drain and Monmouth schools, was defeated by a vote of 19 to 15, then the Smith bill amended slightly and passed and other bills on the subject laid on the table or indefinitely postponed. This clears the normal school question in the Senate.

The Smith bill will go to the House in the morning and if it can be put through two readings and referred to a committee, it may very likely be taken up for consideration Tuesday, when the House will consider all normal bills as a special order. While the House is apparently not now in favor of only two normals, vigorous action is to be expected on the part of members of that body to the support of the bill that has passed the Senate.

The essential features of the Smith bill, and the only ones over which there was any discussion, are the second and third sections, which are as follows:

Text of the Measure.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Regents of Normal Schools, hereafter created, and directed to choose two normal schools from those now in existence, which shall be thereby created and shall thereafter exist as state normal schools.

Section 3.—The members of the State Board of Education, together with two persons appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be a resident of Eastern Oregon and one of whom shall be a resident of Western Oregon, are hereby created a board of regents of normal schools. The members of the board of regents who are appointed shall hold their offices for four (4) years, respectively, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; excepting those first appointed, one of whom shall hold office for two years and the other for four years. Said board of regents of normal schools shall have full authority for the government and control of both State Normal Schools of Oregon and for the performance of the duties and shall maintain and operate in the name of the state the two normal schools authorized by this act.

The vote by which the bill passed was as follows:

Ayes—Bailey, Beach, Bingham, Booth, Caldwell, Cole, Coshaw, Hart, Hedges, Johnson, Kay, Laycock, Malarkey, McDonald, Miller of Linn, Miller of Multnomah, Mullit, Nottingham, Sichel, Smith of Marion, Wright, President Haines—22.

Noes—Bowerman, Cole, Hodson, Laughary, Schofield, Smith of Umatilla, Wheatland—7.

Absent—Mays.

Senator Miller was practically the only member who spoke on his bill. He referred to the strong sentiment existing throughout the state in favor of a reduction of the number of normal schools and said that this feeling was particularly strong in his own county. He made a campaign last Spring in which this issue was foremost, and was elected by a majority of 915. To him the question of normal schools is not a personal or local interest. His only desire was to have this question settled to the satisfaction of the people of the state. He also showed that in proportion to population Oregon has more normal schools than almost any of the other states.

He quoted statistics to show that throughout the United States there is on an average one normal school to 450,000 inhabitants, and that only 25 per cent of the teachers in the United States are Normal graduates.

Plea for Common Schools.

In the five counties of Western Oregon there are 168 school districts that have only one normal school in a year. In view of this situation he believed it best to spend some of the money now going to normal schools in maintenance of

common schools. He insisted that normals are not essential to the production of good teachers, for many good teachers come out of the public schools. "God Almighty makes most of the good teachers," he exclaimed at the end of a thrilling climax.

Miller said that the normals were not created in response to a public demand but that at least two of them were brought into existence as the result of political deals. Four years ago he had statistics showing that out of 500 students then in the normals, only 250 were doing strictly normal school work and the others were doing high school work. He closed by saying that the averages, the press and the people generally have been demanding that the number of normal schools be reduced and that it is the duty of this session of the Legislature to give the relief demanded.

The vote on the Miller bill was such an overwhelming defeat that it looked as though there had been an invincible agreement made to sustain three normals. President Haines said, in exclaiming his vote against the Miller bill, that while he favored cutting out two normals, he had concluded that a bill providing for only two normals could not pass the Legislature and had therefore decided, as a compromise, to support three.

Senators in a Tangle.

As soon as Smith's bill was taken up the Senate began to get into a tangle, but Malarkey came to the rescue, with a motion to go into committee on the bill. This was done, and Malarkey was called to the chair. It was proposed to consider the Smith bill section by section, but Miller protested that this was not necessary, since the "whole thing has been considered and dried for three normal schools."

Senator Haines responded with some warmth. His remarks expressed only his own feelings and did not relate to any agreement entered into among the Senators.

The bill was then taken up section by section. The first section repealing all laws under which normals now exist, was put through without discussion. When section 2 was taken up Senator Coshaw offered an amendment providing for the creation of "one or more" normals, and Johnson offered another providing for "two or more," so as to insure one normal in Eastern Oregon.

At this juncture Coke proposed an amendment that convulsed the Senate with laughter. As the first section provided for the creation of "one or more" normals, and Johnson offered another providing for "two or more," so as to insure one normal in Eastern Oregon.

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Coshaw Waxer Sarcastic.

Coshaw then took the floor. He sarcastically referred to the combination, called a "compromise," effected by those who have in the past posed as advocates of reform in normal school management, and proceeded to show that he had been a consistent supporter of real reform measures designed to remove those abuses which have brought the normal school system into disfavor. Now the pretended reformers form a combination to abolish the only school whose representatives stand for reform.

He said that he is personally a believer in the policy of maintaining four normals and is confident that in time the people of this state will approve such a policy. He said that the normals are necessary to good government, and the schools cannot attain the highest standards unless they have competent teachers, for the training of whom the normals are necessary. To be accessible to the largest number of teachers there must be a number of schools located in different parts of the state.

He went on to show that Drain has surpassed Monmouth in number of students and that though Drain has a smaller number of graduates, it last year sent out into the schools 40 teachers who had been trained, but who could not remain to graduate. Coshaw made an excellent showing for his school, but it was evident that he was talking against a verdict already rendered.

Booth Favors Drain.

Senator Booth argued that the states that have the best educational systems have the largest number of normal schools; that the opposition to the normals is not to their number, but to the cost, but to the abuses and the fact that some of them have not been confining themselves to normal work. He urged that the board to select the normals be given the widest possible power, and that by saying that Drain has confined itself to normal work and has done the most economical work of any.

After the discussion had occupied about two hours Senator Haines moved that the committee of the whole rise and report against the bill, but Beach asserted that the committee had been making progress and that the whole question "can as well be settled now and here." He warned the Senators that unless the matter is settled all the normals that now exist will be abolished and one central normal be located in Portland.

Senator Bingham spoke in favor of the bill, after which the vote was taken with the result given.

MONEY FOR THREE SCHOOLS

Ways and Means Committee Makes Normal Allowances.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special).—Appropriations for three normal schools, located at Ashland, Weston and Monmouth, and aggregating \$120,000, were tonight decided on by joint committee on appropriations, and the committee decided to report favorably on all bills appropriating for the support and maintenance of the three institutions. The committee also decided to favorably report Representative Barrett's bill appropriating \$60,000 for the further extension and improvement of the Portage Railway.

The amounts of the appropriations recommended by the committee for the three schools are: Ashland, \$40,000; Weston, \$50,000; Monmouth, \$30,000.

That part of the bill for the support of the Ashland Normal providing for an appropriation of \$60,000 for betterments was made in behalf of that institution.

Stevens Wins Fight in House.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special).—Among the bills passed in the House tonight of special interest; to Multnomah County, in addition to the revocation of the franchise of the Portland Gas Company, were the following:

Restoring to Sheriff Stevens custody and control of all prisoners confined in Multnomah County Jail, and giving him the fee of \$100 per month at the price of 12 1/2 cents per meal.

Increasing to \$3000 per annum the salary of the Multnomah County Auditor and allowing him two deputies at salaries of \$150 and \$90.

Revising salaries of Deputy County Clerks in Multnomah as follows: Two chief deputies at \$150 per month, each; other deputies as the County Court may consider necessary at salaries ranging from \$90 to \$125 per month.

Creating a Deputy Constable for the Portland district at an annual salary of \$1200.

FAVORS FREE LOCKS

Jones Bill Has Warm Friends in the House.

ITS PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT

Measure Appropriating \$300,000 for Use in Opening River at Oregon City Wins in Committee of the Whole.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special).—Approving \$300,000 for free locks at Oregon City, contingent on the United States increasing the sum to enough either to buy the present locks or build new ones, Representative Jones' bill, which he considered in committee of the whole in the House this afternoon, with Reynolds, of Marion in the chair, and favorably reported, with one amendment, on the bill. The bill provides for the appropriation of \$300,000 in 1908, \$300,000 in 1909 and \$300,000 in 1910.

The bill before amendment provided that \$300,000 might be paid out in each of those years, and should the United States money be delayed several years, the Secretary of State would not have been authorized to draw warrants for the locks, since the time for doing so would have passed. The bill is now in the engrossing committee and is expected to come up for passage next week.

The debate in committee of the whole branched out from consideration of the sections successively treated, to that of the bill as a whole. Those opposing the bill were Farrell, of Multnomah, who declared it the function of the National Government and not of Oregon to make the locks free; Barrett, of Washington, who announced that he favored an appropriation for free locks, he was bound by his election promise of economy to his constituents to oppose the expenditure; and Campbell, of Clackamas, who contended that the state should pass an act regulating the tolls at the present locks.

Those defending the bill were: Vawter of Jackson, who endeavored to reduce the appropriation to \$200,000, but whose motion to that effect was lost; Newell of Washington, who cited that the state's appropriation for the Cello portage and the Cello canal right of way in 1905, had moved the United States to take up the canal project; Davey, who declared that Oregon could afford to take the initiative in lifting tolls from "Nature's highway," in support of the bill.

Friends of the bill think its chances for passage excellent. The bill substitutes for the \$40,000 bill originally introduced by Jones, to build new locks. The first bill encountered opposition which Jones could not overcome without radical changes; consequently, the appropriation was made contingent. Vawter and Newell, who led the opposition to the first bill, are supporting the new measure.

BAD FOR STATEMENT NO. 1

SENATE REJECTS THE REPORT AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Vote Strongly Indicates That Bailey's Bill Altering Direct Primary Law Will Pass.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special).—By a vote of 9 to 16, the Senate today refused to adopt a minority report adverse to an amendment to Statement Number One. This indicates that Bailey's bill to amend the Statement Number One section of the direct primary law will be passed by the Senate, for the 14 votes are enough to carry the bill, and Senators Hodson, Malarkey, Bowerman and Wright were absent, at least two of whom will be favorable to the bill, thus indicating more than the necessary 16 votes. The six Democratic Senators, with three Republicans, Bingham, Nottingham and Haines, voted for the minority report.

Bailey's bill provides for a change in Statement Number One so as to make it pledge the signer to be that candidate for United States Senator who shall receive the highest vote for the party to which the signer belongs. This bill was favorably reported by the committee on elections, but Miller of Linn, made a minority report against the bill and moved the adoption of his report.

In support of his bill Senator Bailey said that under the present form of Statement Number One and Statement Number Two, a man cannot pledge himself to vote for the candidate who receives the highest vote of his party without violating the law. Under the present form of Statement Number One, a man who signed that pledge would be compelled to vote for a free trader or an advocate of Chinese labor. If such a man should be given the indorsement of the people, he said he believed with the founders of the government that political parties are necessary and that the present form of Statement Number One tends to disrupt parties by compelling men of one party to vote for members of another party, if the people vote for such persons.

In answer to a question from President Haines, as to whether a candidate for the Legislature cannot ignore both Statement One and Two and make a pledge in any form that suits him, Senator Bailey said that he could not do so without violating the law.

Senator Smith, of Marion, agreed with Bailey upon this point and also asserted that in his county the Republicans did not want a Republican candidate for the Legislature to pledge himself to vote for a Democrat for Senator.

Senator Beach favored amendment of the direct primary law because the present law tends to eliminate party.

Senator Bingham took up the fight for the present form of Statement No. 1. He said that there has been clamor for years for election of Senators by direct vote of the people and this law secures it as nearly as can be without amendment of the United States constitution. This Legislature has just had an illustration of how the law works, for Senators have been elected without delay

DELAY NO LONGER

Now That the Good Weather Has Come They Are Going at the Rate of a Dozen or More Daily.

Undoubtedly the unfavorable weather that prevailed at the commencement of this great Piano Club sale prevented what the dealers ordinarily pay for would have investigated and joined long before now. But the pleasant weather on coast today is doing its best to lure out buyers by the dozens. If you are going to take advantage of the unprecedented opportunity we are now offering, in the way of securing a choice highest grade piano at less than what dealers ordinarily pay for them, and on terms of payment so easy you will find some can have a piano now, you will find some can have a piano now, you will find some can have a piano now.

Regular \$225 pianos are \$137 now, while \$225 and \$350 instruments go for \$219 etc. \$137 a week buys them.

Bear in mind, too, that the very finest, choicest, most valuable pianos, of the highest quality, are here at corresponding reductions. Terms of payment of these are equally attractive.

Also please bear in mind that blatant claims as to "quality" are made by every Piano shop and Piano dealer, and even the "aidist" of mail order houses will claim to have the "best" of this "distinction." Paper is patent. Statements and claims is one thing; downright fact is another. Ever since its inception, since the very earliest days of our first street store, Eilers Piano House has stood as the House of Highest Quality. The best of everything has been here, and is here today. Out of every 100 pianos shipped to the Coast last year, Eilers Piano House sold 72 per cent—all other pianos sold 28 per cent.

Eilers Piano House, the House of Highest Quality, 32 1/2 Washington Street, Portland, Ore., is a better and better than ever.

or contest, for the first time in the history of the state. He said that no man would vote for a Democrat for Senator or any other pledge. He signed it, made his campaign on it and stood ready to vote for any man for United States Senator who received the highest vote of his party. If the people voted for a Democrat he would have carried out his pledge in the Legislature.

He said that the people adopted the direct primary law and that they will demand the referendum upon any bill amending it. He warned the Republicans the danger that in tampering with the direct primary law they are furnishing a thunder bolt for the Democrats and they will have to answer for it.

Nottingham opposed amendment to the form of Statement No. 1, saying that a candidate for the Legislature need not sign the statement unless he wants to.

Senator Johnson said that in the last two years he had signed Statement No. 1, but hook and sinker, but he had to gulp a great deal to get it down. He believed in amendment, so that a candidate would pledge himself only to vote for the man who received the highest vote of his party.

Senator Booth says that he is in harmony with the direct primary law, but that he is of the impression that when Statement No. 1 was prepared it was intended to be interpreted as it has been. He thinks that the law has been amended by the people there has been a different interpretation placed upon the law by many of the members when the legislature met.

"Dinner's Coming Smell It"

Does Your Stomach Feel Happy When Meal-Time Comes?

When you sniffle in the air the appetizing aroma of something cooking, do you feel that you could sit down and open your mouth, pin back your ears and eat with a delicious gusto, everything set before you, and not feel any better?

In other words, can your poor stomach take care of everything and anything you put into it? There are thousands and thousands of people who do not know the difference between a good, strong, healthy stomach, nor do they realize what it is to have a good appetite.

You can have an all-powerful stomach and a fetching appetite for every meal, and every day, if you give your stomach a rest, and let something else take hold of the food for you and digest it as it comes into the stomach, something that is harmless but that really does the work of digesting, quickly and thoroughly.

This "something" is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the most effective little tablets in the world for curing anything that may be wrong with your stomach. One ingredient of Stuart's precious little workers digest 3000 grains of the coarsest or richest food put into the stomach. Think of it, 3000 grains! They are really an artificial stomach, because they act just like the stomach, they digest your food, just as though you didn't have a stomach at all. It supplies the stomach with the digestive juices which have become weak and scanty.

Then your indigestion, dyspepsia, sour risings, brash, belchings, acidity, flatulency, loss of appetite, inability to food, bloaty feeling, heartburn and nausea, will be no more. You can then eat anything you want, all you want, without feeling that your stomach will feel fine before and after your meals. Your appetite will be a thing of pleasure to have, your meals will be a pleasure to eat and relish, and your digestion will be thorough and soothing to the whole body.

You can't do your work well, or be cheerful, or have energy or vim or ambition, when your stomach is bad. Make yourself feel good after a hearty meal, feel good all over, clear your mind and make you enjoy life, by taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Just give your stomach a rest, it can right itself, then you need fear nothing. Send us your name and address today and get a free sample package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets by return mail. After you have tried the sample, you will be so thoroughly convinced of what they can do for you that you will get your regular drugist and get a 50c box of them.

Send us your name and address to-day and we will at once send you by mail a sample package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Address E. A. Stuart Co., 52 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Every Woman

Interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. Formulation, loss of appetite, indigestion, loss of energy, etc. It cleanses lastingly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL Whirling Spray, other, send away for it. Full particulars and directions in-cluded. Write to E. A. Stuart Co., 44 E. 53d St., NEW YORK.

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| 1907. 62d Annual Statement | | RECEIPTS IN 1906. | |
|---|------------------|--|------------------|
| The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company | | | |
| Newark, New Jersey. Frederick Frelinghuysen, President | | | |
| ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1907. | | | |
| Cash on hand and in Banks..... | \$ 1,170,814.36 | Premiums | \$15,706,914.69 |
| Loans on Collateral..... | 2,204,350.00 | Interest | 4,500,748.30 |
| United States and other bonds, par..... | 28,143,671.02 | Rents | 18,213.40 |
| First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate | 51,817,758.36 | Profit on Sales of Real Estate..... | 14,412.48 |
| Real Estate | 3,282,517.02 | Total Receipts | \$20,434,288.57 |
| Loans on Policies in Force..... | 15,126,136.89 | Balance January 1st, 1906..... | 94,922,790.93 |
| Agents' Balances and Cash Obligations | 55,819.72 | | \$115,357,079.80 |
| Interest due and accrued..... | \$101,801,067.37 | EXPENDITURES IN 1906. | |
| Net deferred and unreported premiums on Policies in force..... | 1,276,152.73 | Death Claims | \$5,098,583.86 |
| Total | \$104,858,395.67 | Endowments | 1,329,158.81 |
| LIABILITIES. | | Annuities | 162,955.18 |
| Reserve Fund, according to the Actuaries' and American Tables of Mortality with 4 and 3 per cent. interest..... | \$95,807,187.00 | Surrendered Policies | 1,659,011.61 |
| Policy Claims in process of adjustment..... | 288,030.89 | Dividends or Return Premiums..... | 2,122,452.13 |
| Deferred Endowment Claims..... | 310,698.36 | Total Paid Policyholders | \$10,372,161.59 |
| Deferred Death Claims..... | 206,474.10 | Taxes on Real Estate..... | |
| Present value of \$499,886.07 hereafter payable on Maturity..... | 379,241.88 | Other Taxes, Fees and Licenses..... | 425,121.23 |
| Allowance for Unreported and Contingent Claims | 325,000.00 | Real Estate Expenses..... | 37,839.47 |
| Dividends due and unpaid..... | 337,767.16 | Investment Expenses | 137,766.94 |
| Premiums paid in advance..... | 65,772.99 | Medical Expenses | 156,358.50 |
| Unearned interest paid in advance..... | 13,346.02 | Legal Expenses | 44,042.71 |
| Surplus | \$97,810,518.40 | Commissions and Agency Expenses.... | 1,677,694.20 |
| Market Value of Bonds over par..... | 7,038,877.27 | Salaries and other Office Expenses.... | 393,102.63 |
| Assets on Market Value Basis..... | 731,522.43 | Advertising, Printing and Postage.... | 111,927.58 |
| Surplus on Market Value Basis..... | 105,589,918.10 | Total Expenses and Taxes..... | \$3,027,137.32 |
| No. of Policies | 104 | Premiums on Bonds Purchased..... | 127,325.46 |
| New Insurance issued in 1906 24,801..... | \$58,163,451.00 | Loss on Sales of Real Estate..... | 29,388.12 |
| Extended Policies issued in 1906 1,649..... | 3,088,306.00 | Total Expenditures | \$13,556,012.43 |
| Paid up Policies issued in 1906..... | 100,491.00 | Balance January 1st, 1907..... | 101,801,067.37 |
| Policies in force January 1st, 1907..... | 123 | | \$115,357,079.80 |
| Total issued and revived, '06-26,677..... | \$61,607,702.00 | INCREASE IN 1906 OVER 1905. | |
| Policies in force January 1st, 1907..... | 180,377 | IN PREMIUM RECEIPTS | \$ 872,808.45 |
| Insuring | \$422,200,906.00 | IN TOTAL RECEIPTS | 1,184,023.45 |
| Total Receipts from Policyholders in 1906 | \$15,706,914.69 | IN AMOUNT PAID POLICY HOLDERS..... | 72,138.58 |
| Total paid to and invested for Policyholders in 1906 | \$17,436,829.68 | IN ASSETS, PAR VALUES | 7,064,682.46 |
| Excess of Income from Investments over Expenses and Taxes in 1906..... | \$1,700,236.86 | IN ASSETS, MARKET VALUES | 6,462,778.15 |
| | | IN SURPLUS, PAR VALUES | 710,481.46 |
| | | IN SURPLUS, MARKET VALUES | 117,252.52 |
| | | IN NEW INSURANCE | 351,485.00 |
| | | IN OUTSTANDING INSURANCE | 20,452,814.00 |

DIRECTORS
Amel Dodd, Fred'k M. Shepard, Edward L. Dobbins, John R. Hardin,
Edward H. Wright, Fred'k Frelinghuysen, J. William Clark, Thomas W. Caldwell,
Marcus L. Ward, Albert B. Curison, John O. H. Pitney, Peter Campbell.

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If he did not believe in government by the people, to which Booth replied that he believed in a representative form of government under which the people would rule, but through their representatives. Upon the question of adopting the minority report, against the Bailey bill, the vote was:

Ayes—Bingham, Caldwell, Coshaw, Hedges, Miller of Linn, Mullit, Nottingham, Smith of Umatilla and Haines—9.

Noes—Bailey, Beach, Booth, Cole, Cole, Hart, Johnson, Kay, Laughary, Laycock, McDonald, Miller of Linn-Marion, Schofield, Sichel, Smith of Marion, Wheatland—16.

Absent—Bowerman, Hodson, Malarkey, Mays, Wright—5.

Car Ferry to Vancouver Island.

VICTORIA, Feb. 7.—Tenders have been invited for the building of a tug 91 feet long and two barges, each with a capacity of nine loaded cars, for a ferry service to be established by the Great Northern Railway between Sidney, Vancouver Island and Blaine. Tenders have been invited also for the building of a harbor tug 87 feet long for general towage at Prince Rupert.

Do not purge or weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Do you know what a "lard stomach" is?

Indigestion promptly follows the use of lard as lard is made from hog-fat, and is greasy and indigestible. Some future day, when people are wiser and healthier, lard, for edible purposes, will be scarcely used; but, until then, we suppose people will continue to suffer from "lard stomachs."

Every good grocer sells *Cottolene*; and those who use it themselves, recommend it. It comes only in sealed, white pails, with a red label and band. In the center of the label is our trade mark—a steer's head in a cotton plant wreath. Do not accept a substitute. *Cottolene* is the original and only improvement upon lard as a shortening. It has no satisfactory substitute—except on paper.

Use one-third less. *Cottolene*, being richer than lard or cooking butter, one-third less is required. It is, therefore, economical.

The most perfect shortening in the world is *Cottolene*. It is a pure vegetable product, containing only pure, refined cotton seed oil and choice selected beef suet. It will make your food palatable, digestible, nourishing and healthful, which is more than any one can truthfully say of lard.

Cottolene is a clean product. Only the most modern and hygienic methods are employed in its manufacture. Its purity is your surety. The quality of *Cottolene* is always uniform and dependable.

Cottolene was granted a GRAND PRIZE (highest possible award) over all other cooking fats at the recent Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and food cooked with *COTTOLENE* another GRAND PRIZE.

"Home Helps" a book of 300 choice recipes, edited by Mrs. Rorer, is yours for a 2 cent stamp, if you address The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.

A NEW FEATURE—The patent air-tight top on this pail is for the purpose of keeping COTTOLENE clean, fresh and wholesome; it also prevents it from absorbing all disagreeable odors of the grocery, such as fish, oil, etc.



Nature's Gift from the Sunny South