

STATE BILL AT THE  
MAY BE AMENDED

Bill Introduced Makes Any  
Pre-Election Pledge a  
Misdemeanor.

EXPECT FAVORABLE ACTION

Governor Chamberlain's Veto Is the  
Only Menace Seen to Measure  
Introduced by Brooke  
and Bean.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—There is a possibility that an amendment annulling the Statement No. 2 feature of the direct primary law will be considered by the legislature at the present session. Such a bill was introduced in the House this week by Representatives Brooke, of Lane, and Brooke, of Multnomah, jointly. This measure makes it a misdemeanor for any candidate for office to make any such pre-election pledge.

When the bill was presented, Jones, of Douglas, seconded its purpose and, addressing the presiding officer, announced that the understanding of the bill had been of the State of Oregon, or in violation of the oath of office to support the constitution, or any agreement not to perform a duty imposed by the constitution. There is a strong sentiment among the members of the House for the passage of such an amendment to the direct primary law. In a way, that sentiment found expression in the vote cast among the House members through the adoption of a resolution introduced by Buchanan, anti-Statement member from Douglas and Jackson counties. All bills introduced in either house at this session are provided with two enacting clauses—"Be it enacted by the Legislature in session assembled, that the State of Oregon, do hereby enact and give force to the following laws."

Bill Is Anti-Statement.

This bill in its provisions is decidedly anti-Statement. It makes it a misdemeanor for any candidate for any office to make any pledge which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or of the State of Oregon, or in violation of the oath of office to support the constitution, or any agreement not to perform a duty imposed by the constitution. There is a strong sentiment among the members of the House for the passage of such an amendment to the direct primary law. In a way, that sentiment found expression in the vote cast among the House members through the adoption of a resolution introduced by Buchanan, anti-Statement member from Douglas and Jackson counties. All bills introduced in either house at this session are provided with two enacting clauses—"Be it enacted by the Legislature in session assembled, that the State of Oregon, do hereby enact and give force to the following laws."

Assails Existing Law.

Directly, this resolution assailed the constitutionality of the existing primary law, which is pending before the United States Supreme Court. Granting that the direct primary law is unconstitutional, it would be no need for the two clauses, but Buchanan insisted that since a general impression prevailed among many prominent lawyers and judges that the law was unconstitutional, it devolved on the members of the Legislature to throw about all bills introduced at this session a safeguard that would insure the legality of all such measures enacted at this session, regardless of what the Supreme Court decision might be. This view of the situation was accepted, and the two clauses were indorsed with only a few dissenting votes.

Veto Only Obstacle.

If this bill passes the House, its chances in the Senate are considered equally good. The only stumbling block in the practical certainty of its veto by Governor Chamberlain, who says his election as Senator to the enforcement of State-Statement is his chief duty, and he expected that he will look with disfavor on any attempt to annul the very system that brought about his own election. The Republican members of the Legislature are demanding the repeal of Statement One, say they will not permit themselves to be discouraged in their efforts by a veto in the Senate. They are now looking for an opportunity by which they may entirely avoid compromising themselves by signing a Statement when they subscribed to an agreement which forced them as Republican members of a Legislature to support a Statement One vote for a Democrat for United States Senator.

FISH LAWS TO BE TINKERED

Oregon and Washington Committee  
Meet in Joint Session Jan. 30.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Oregon's joint fisheries committee has decided to meet with a like committee from the Washington Legislature at Seattle, Saturday, January 30, and at that time decide on uniform fish legislation that will be proposed for enactment by the two legislatures.

The members of the joint committee from this state today held a meeting and organized by electing Senator Bingham chairman and Representative McCue secretary. It was decided to hold an open meeting in room 3 at the Capitol building next Wednesday night, when those interested in proposed legislation on the subject of fisheries will be given a hearing.

Senator Bowerman this morning appointed Senators Bingham, Schofield, Norton and Sannott on the joint committee to meet with a similar committee from the state of Washington to confer upon the subject of fishery legislation.

NEW BILLS STILL COMING

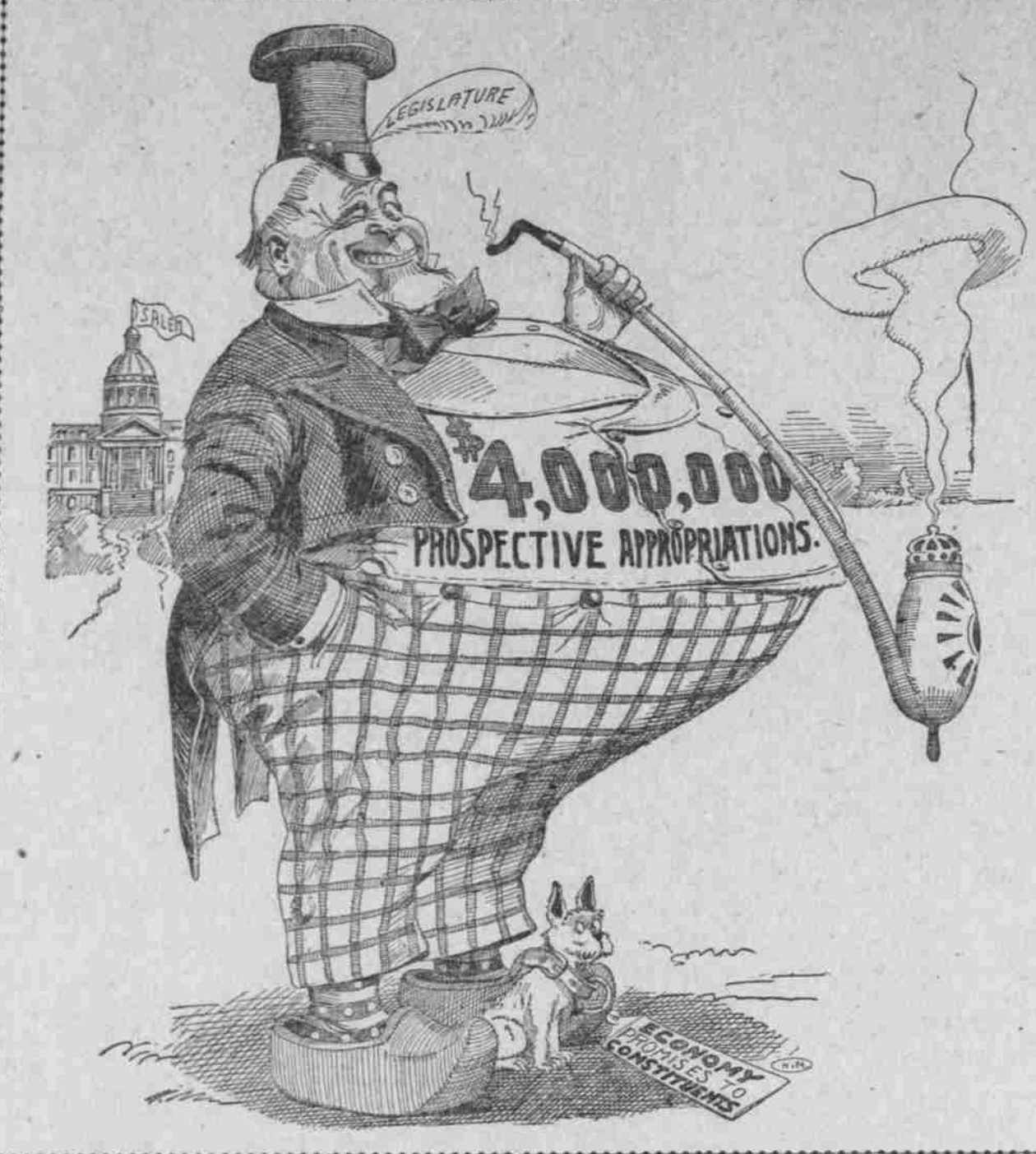
Eight Measures Introduced in  
House at Yesterday's Session.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Bills were introduced in the House today as follows:  
H. R. 134, Eastern Oregon delegation—\$5000 salary for each of the two members of the delegation to be paid by state and half by county.  
H. R. 131, Davis—Prohibiting shipment of liquor into city.  
H. R. 132, Mariner—Amending Railroad Commission law to require that any providing Circuit Court may suspend or stay order of Commission pending review.  
H. R. 133, Dobbie—Amending Railroad Commission to exempt carrier from furnishing list of trip passes for persons residing in employ.  
H. R. 134, Altman—Unites high school districts.  
H. R. 135, Dobbie—Authorizing Railroad Commission and its members to receive of their duties, to ride on any freight train or car on payment of fare.  
H. R. 136, Davis—Limiting legal rate of interest on 4 per cent and allowing 3 per cent on contracts.  
H. R. 137, Irrigation committee—Irrigation law.

La Follette Congratulated.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Governor Chamberlain today received the following from Senator M. La Follette, of Wisconsin: "I congratulate you and the cause of popular government on your election in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Oregon primary law."

OH WHERE, OH WHERE, IS THAT LITTLE DOG GONE?



FOUR BILLS PASS

Foreign Registration Bill  
Adopted in Senate.

FIRE ESCAPE BILL GOES

Kellaher's Nine-Foot Sheet Bill Is  
Given Senate's Approval and Bill  
to Raise Salary of Circuit  
Judge of Baker Passes.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—There was a fight in the Senate this morning over the passage of Senator Nottingham's bill, Senate bill 13, permitting citizens of the state to register while temporarily out of the state. Senator Bailey opposed the bill because of discussion, in which some opposition was open the way for frauds similar to those which have been common in some places in the use of "Blank A" in registering voters on election day. The bill was introduced in order that members of Congress who must register before they can become candidates for re-election, might register without turning to the state. Bailey said he favored this purpose, but thought the bill should be so drawn that it would not permit general registration outside the state.

Smith of Marion pointed out that registration such as proposed must take place some time before election, while the fraudulent use of blank A occurred only on election day. Since the proposed registration must take place long enough before election to make discovery of fraud, the bill would not open the way for fraud. The Senate took this view and passed the bill by a large majority.

Fire Escape Bill Passes.

Senator Kellaher's fire-escape bill, applying to all hotels and lodger-houses, was passed by the Senate today. It requires that all hotels of more than one story in height be provided with rope securely anchored near a window, and that the rope be attached to the building in such a way that it will provide means by which lodgers may escape in case of fire. Buildings of more than one story must have iron fire escapes.

Senator Hart's bill providing for an additional salary of \$1000 a year for the Circuit Judge in Baker County passed the Senate this morning after an extended discussion, in which some opposition developed. Hart explained that his bill was local because it provided that the additional salary was to be paid by the county, while the regular salary of \$2000 from the state remained unchanged. He asserted that the present Circuit Judge had to sacrifice \$1500 to \$2000 a year of his income in order to accept the judgeship, and he thought this should not be expected. He believed that salaries should be large enough to attract the best lawyers to the bench.

Senator Abraham, of Douglas, opposed the bill upon the ground that, although this was a local measure, it would set a precedent and the Legislature would be asked to pass similar bills for each district in the state. Smith of Marion said that the judges in the United States District were payable as any in the state, and that they were not complaining of the insufficiency of the \$2000 salary. Selling, Hedros, and others spoke in favor of the bill and it finally passed with few negative votes. A bill is pending in the House to increase the salaries of all Circuit Judges from \$2000 to \$2500, the entire salary to be paid by the state.

Sheet Bill Is Passed.

The nine-foot bed sheet bill, introduced by Kellaher, of Multnomah, passed the Senate this morning. The bill was treated as a joke by some, but most of those who discussed it treated it seriously, arguing that long sheets were necessary for the protection of the health of the traveling public. It was explained that hotels and lodger-houses seldom washed their blankets and coverlets, so that if the patron was to be protected from infectious diseases the sheets must be long enough to fold down over the covers at the top. Senator Johnson wanted to amend the bill by requiring that the sheets be clean, but this was not inserted. The bill passed by a vote of 22 to 6, two absent.

Suspected Bill Pulled Back.

Because the Senate could not fully understand the purpose and effect of Senate Bill 6, by Oliver, the bill was reconsidered this afternoon after the committee had sent it to the House. The bill provided that one judgment may be set off against another, regardless of the court in which the judgment was rendered. The bill was favorably reported by the committee on revision of laws and was passed without question but some Senators conceived the idea that the bill might affect the settlement of the affairs of the defunct La Grande bank and asked the committee whether this was the case. The committee did not know and admitted that the full effect of the measure was not definitely understood.

To Divide Court's Work.

To separate the Probate Court from the County Commissioners' Court in Multnomah County and require the County Judge to give his attention exclusively to county business, is the purpose of a bill introduced by Senator Kellaher today. The bill provides for the temporary appointment of a new County Commissioner by the Governor, the office to be filled by election in 1910. The bill requires the County Judge to hold daily sessions of the County Court 12 months in the year and forbids him to engage in private practice.

Board of Pardons Proposed.

Senator Mault has introduced a bill providing for the creation of a Board of Pardons, to consist of three members appointed by the Governor. This board, if the bill should become a law, will have control of the issuance of pardons and commutations, the granting of paroles, etc.

Statesman Mill Scores.

An eloquent plea from Senator M. A. Miller, of Linn, secured the passage of a bill today by the Senate appropriating \$1500 a year for the aid of the Linn County Fair Association. Some opposition to the bill appeared, but when Miller reminded the Senate that Linn county had paid \$200,000 in state taxes in the past 15 years and received but \$2500 in appropriations, the opposition yielded.

New Bills in Senate.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Bills were introduced in the Senate today as follows:  
S. R. 103, Albee—Persons with no visible means of living, or who refuse work offered, to be punished as vagrants.  
S. R. 104, Arabay—To fix the salary of the State Librarian at \$1500 and prescribe his duties.  
S. R. 107, Coffey—Substitute for S. R. 103.  
S. R. 108, Coffey—To provide seats for members.  
S. R. 109, Kellaher—To create a separate Board of County Commissioners for Multnomah County.  
S. R. 110, Henshield—To appropriate \$12,000 for a central bathery on a tributary of the Columbia River.  
S. R. 111, Mault—To create a Board of Pardons, composed of three persons appointed by the Governor.

TO KEEP DRY COUNTIES DRY

Bill Introduced to Prohibit Importation of Liquor.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Importation of liquor into dry counties is prohibited by the terms of a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Davis, of Multnomah. This is the first measure treating with the local option question that has made its appearance at this session and it is decisive in the interest of the temperate people, although the anti-saloon interests, prior to the convening of the Legislature, announced that they were satisfied with the statutes as they existed respecting the liquor traffic and intended to present no measure that would further restrict the saloon business in the state. The Davis bill proposes to prohibit the transportation or shipment of intoxicating liquors into any county or precinct of the state while the sale of such intoxicating liquors is prohibited in any such county or precinct. The provisions of the act, it is stipulated, shall not interfere with any of the laws regulating interstate commerce, but are restricted entirely to shipments within the state. It is reported that a bill will be presented during the session, amending the local option law to the extent that the precinct rather than the county should be the unit in all elections called on the liquor question.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. D. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

STATE BILL OF  
WATER POWERS

Suggestions of Conservation  
Commission Form Basis  
of Bryant Bill.

SPECIAL CONTROL BOARD

Bill Fixes Requirements for All  
Water Users and Reserves  
Bull Run for City  
of Portland.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Determination of existing water rights and provisions for a system for regulating, controlling and distributing the unappropriated water rights of the state, are the purposes of a bill introduced by Representative Bryant, of the irrigation committee, in the House this morning. Before being introduced, the bill, which was drafted by a subcommittee of the Oregon Conservation Commission, was revised and slightly amended by the members of the irrigation committee, which favors the measure unanimously.

The bill places the control and administration of the water wealth of the state in the hands of a Board of Control, of three members, its action being subject in all cases to appeal to the courts. This Board will consist of the State Engineer and two Division Superintendents, one of whom shall be appointed from each of the two districts into which the state will be divided for the convenience of administering the system. The three members shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

An annual appropriation of \$15000 is provided for the Board of Control. Of that amount \$10000 is to be expended in payment of the salary of the two Division Superintendents, who shall receive \$2000 per annum for traveling expenses. An additional \$5000 is to be used in payment of a salary of \$1000 to the State Engineer and in the making of surveys as a basis for adjudications by the Board of Control. A member of the Board is required to file a bond in the sum of \$5000. The measure provides fines ranging from \$10 to \$250.

Range Dividing Line.

In dividing the state into two water divisions, the first, or Division 1, consists of all lands west of the summit of the Cascade Mountain Range and all of the lands in Clatsop and Lake Counties, except those drained by the Deschutes River. Division 2, includes all of the other lands of the state. Each of the two water districts or to be divided into water districts as the rights are determined for the satisfactory administration of the waters. The Board of Control, after consulting with the Agricultural Commissioner for each of the districts where engaged, these officers shall be paid \$5 for each day they are employed, while their assistants will be paid \$4 a day.

Section 1 of the bill provides that "subject to existing rights, all waters within the state may be appropriated for beneficial use, as herein provided and not otherwise; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as to take away or diminish the vested rights of any person, firm, corporation or association to any water."

The State Engineer, with one member chosen from the faculties of the State University and the State Agricultural College, are to constitute an examining committee which shall conduct examinations for the purpose of determining the position of Division 1 and Division 2, and all appointments by the Governor shall be made from that list. Division Superintendents shall have general control over the lands of their respective divisions; and are authorized to make reasonable regulations, consistent with state law, to secure the equal and fair distribution of water in accordance with the determined rights, as may be needed. The right to appeal from the orders of this officer is reserved to the dissatisfied water user.

The two Division Superintendents and the State Engineer, as the Board of Control, are authorized to employ a secretary whose annual salary shall not exceed such other assistance as may be necessary.

Board May Judge Claims.

Upon the petition of one or more water users upon a stream, requesting a determination of the relative rights of the various claimants, the Board of Control shall make surveys and hold a hearing to determine such relative rights. Water suits to determine water rights are filed in the Circuit Courts, the trial judge may, in his discretion, remand these controversies to the Board of Control for settlement. Notice by publication of the proposed hearing, for two weeks, must be made, and all testimony at the hearing shall be taken by the Board of Control. The Division Superintendent shall send by registered mail notice of such hearing to every person, corporation or association claiming rights on the disputed stream. A blank form shall accompany this notice to the claimant, upon which he shall designate the nature, amount and character of his claim to water, and give such other information necessary to determine his right. The maps and these blank forms, executed under oath, are then submitted for inspection by all interested parties, and contents allowed.

At the time of submission of proof of claimant or of other party taking testimony for determination of rights to water, the Division Superintendent shall collect from each claimant or owner a fee of \$1 for the purpose of recording the water right certificate in the office of the County Clerk. He shall also collect additional fees as follows: 25 cents an acre for each acre of irrigated land up to 100 acres; 50 cents an acre for each acre from 100 to 1000 acres, and one cent an acre for each acre in excess of 1000; five cents for each theoretical horsepower developed, as set forth in the proof, with a minimum fee for such claimants of \$2, and a fee of \$5 for any other character of claim for water. Other fees allowed are: Making certified transcript of all records, \$1 for the first folio and 10 cents for each additional folio; attaching certificate of seal, \$1. All fees so collected, less fees paid to County Clerks, shall be returned to the general fund in the state treasury.

When the taking of testimony in such cases is concluded, the Division Superintendent shall, later than ten days thereafter by registered letter notify all claimants to the water rights involved as to the time and place when the records of that examination will be open to inspection. The same notice shall also give the date when the order of the Board of Control shall be considered by the Circuit Court.

Provision is made for contests which shall be instituted between 30 and 60 days following the completion of the original hearing of the board. A deposit of \$5000 shall be required by the Division Superintendent for each contest case and the deposit of the losing party go into the state treasury to cover the cost of contest. The evidence

taken at all such hearings must be forwarded to the office of the Board of Control at Salem.

When called upon so to do, the State Engineer, representing the board, shall make a measurement of the stream petitioned for and decide on a distribution of its water. The determination of the board shall be in full force and effect from the date of its entry on the books of the board unless its operation be stayed, conditioned that the person furnishing the bond will pay all damages that may accrue by the delayed enforcement of the board's determination.

Upon the final determination of the water rights of any stream, a water right certificate shall be issued in the name of the person, corporation or association, descriptive of the rights to which each is entitled, and the same shall file for record in the office of the County Clerk. Unless the determination reached by the Board of Control and filed with the Circuit Court is contested, the court, at the expiration of 30 days, shall affirm the action of the Board of Control.

If a contest is brought and the judgment of the Circuit Court is appealed to the Supreme Court is granted, pending a final determination of controversy, the board shall, in full force and effect, the water from the stream involved shall be made in accordance with the order of the Board. Any time within one year after the date of the final determination of any such institution must receive a majority of the votes cast.

Extra Charge for Power.

A definite procedure is outlined for instituting rights to surplus waters by application to the state upon prescribed forms. Where such may interfere with determined rights, it is referred to the Board, which has power to limit or refuse the same, subject to appeal to the courts. A schedule of fees is provided for instituting rights. The power of payment of 25 cents per horse power up to 100 shall accompany the application; above 100 the fee is reduced to 10 cents per horse power. The fee for examining developed in excess of 1000. A fee of \$5 shall accompany each application for water used for mining purposes, in addition to a uniform fee of \$3 for examining the application.

Provision is made for storage and protecting stored water as it passes down natural stream channels to the place of use. Water is made appropriate to land, subject to transfer under certain restrictions, with review and record by the Board. Rights to the use of water for power are limited to 20 years from the date of application, subject to renewal under certain restrictions.

The exclusive right to use of the waters of Bull Run and Little Sandy rivers is granted to the City of Portland, and all rights to the waters of the lakes, rivers and streams of this state heretofore acquired for the purpose of municipal water supply are confirmed. It shall be the duty of municipal corporations of the state, on request of the State Engineer, to file a statement of the amount and source of the municipal water supply, with probable increase or extension of the same.

Make Water Power Pay Revenue.

For the purpose of securing state revenue from the water powers of the state, Representative Bunker, of Benton County, has introduced a bill providing that all unappropriated waters belong to the state and shall be appropriated to private use only upon application to the State Engineer, with payment of an annual fee of \$2 per horsepower. The power is defined to be 550 pounds of water per second of the same falling one foot. The amount of the application and the payment of the fee makes the appropriator the owner of the waterpower for a 25-year period, with a preference right to renew the same at the expiration of the term in accordance with laws that may then be in force.

BEALS BILL RESURRECTED

Taxation of Timber on Actual Clearings Wins in House.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Taxation of timber on actual clearings won in the House today, by passage of the bill of Representative Beals, of Baker, providing that timber on land owned by the same bill that Beals introduced in 1907 and which was killed in the Senate after passage in the House.

The bill came up for passage today on favorable recommendation of the taxation committee, Reynolds, of Marion, chairman, Campbell, of Clackamas, moved to send it to the judiciary committee, because he said it was constitutionally defective. Beals, supported by Buchanan, of Douglas; Lane; and Jones, of Polk, debated the motion to refer it and it was defeated. Then Polcott, another fee of the bill, moved to defer it until Wednesday, on a special order. This motion was supported by Campbell and Bryant and was defeated. The bill then passed with 44 yeas.

EIGHT BILLS PASS SENATE

Rapid Progress Made With Measures at Yesterday's Session.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Bills were passed by the Senate today as follows:  
S. R. 32, Hart—Baker County to pay the debt of an additional salary of \$1000 per year.  
S. R. 33, Nottingham—Permitting citizens to register without returning to state.  
S. R. 34, Kellaher—Require all hotels and lodger-houses to have iron fire escapes.  
S. R. 35, Kellaher—Requiring proprietors of hotels and lodger-houses to provide sheets not less than one foot long.  
S. R. 36, Bailey—Granting plaintiffs an amount of money to pay costs, even though defendant defaults.  
S. R. 37, Chase—Raising salary of Treasurer of County from \$200 to \$250.  
S. R. 38, Oliver—Raising the salary of the Recorder of Urban County.  
S. R. 39, Miller, of Linn—To appropriate \$1500 to aid the Linn County Fair Association.

Rev. Mr. Selleck Prays.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Rev. Mr. Selleck, of the First M. E. Church, Salem, created some amusement when he offered prayer in the Senate this morning. Like a number of other ministers who have served in this capacity, he made a fervent Statement No. 1 prayer, which was taken as a matter of course by the Senators. He then continued with a prayer for benediction upon the "family" of the Senators, especially remembering the "pretty children" who gather about the family groups and ask "where my papa's going?" The other out of the corners of their eyes and subdued the inclination to smile, showed their appreciation of the kind omission of the word "evangelizing."

CAPITOL REMOVAL  
IS AGAIN AGITATED

Movement Also Talked Of to  
Remove State Fair From  
Salem to Portland.

BAKER WANTS AN ASYLUM

Umatilla County, Too, Is Active for  
Branch Institution—McKinney,  
of Baker City, Organizing  
House for His Demands.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The demand for a branch insane asylum in Eastern Oregon has moved to revive the agitation for the removal of the state capitol and the state fair from Salem. The establishment of new state institutions away from Salem and the removal of those already established at the Capital City are authorized in a constitutional amendment adopted by the people at the general election in June, 1907. The location of all such institutions may be fixed by legislative enactment, subject to a referendum vote by the electors of the state. In such elections the proposal to change the location of any such institution must receive a majority of the votes cast.

Talk of changing the state capitol from Salem to Portland recurs with each succeeding Legislative session, but the project has never gone beyond the conversation stage thus far and the discussion at this time is not regarded with any great degree of seriousness. It is regarded as a retaliatory measure on the part of an element in the Senate, where such a resolution originated, which is at odds with Senator Taylor of Marion, and which will be entirely satisfied if by their agitation of the subject they can give the Salem man any worry.

Portland After State Fair.

Regarding the state fair, however, and the possibility of a determined effort being made to transfer this institution to Portland, there is a strong probability that some such proposal will be considered at this session of the Legislature. Those who would take the fair to Portland, in addition to presenting the argument that Portland properly is the place for that institution, point to the fact that the grounds of the Country Fair Association are admirably suited as a permanent home for the state fair. Of recent years it is a matter of general knowledge that the grounds now used in this city for the state fair are inadequate. The capacity of additional buildings recently constructed at Portland, and which will be entirely satisfied if by their agitation of the subject they can give the Salem man any worry.

While the bill has not been introduced, a measure will be presented at this session for a branch insane asylum to be located in Eastern Oregon. Both Baker and Umatilla counties are rivals for this institution and conferences between the delegations from the two counties have failed to effect a satisfactory settlement of the controversy as to which county will give in.

McKinney Busy for Baker.

Baker County is determined to have the asylum and in support of its contention, early this week sent a committee of representative business men to this city to urge its claims. McKinney, of Baker, is anxious that Umatilla should be satisfied with the Normal school at Weston and an agricultural experiment station, a bill appropriating \$100,000 to assist the Government in maintaining the latter having been favorably recommended in the House yesterday.

In point of representation in the Legislature, however, Umatilla has the better of the situation. In the Senate Cole and Smith represent that county as against McKinney, of Baker, while in the House McKinney, of Baker, will have to stand off the two Representatives from Umatilla—Barrett and Mann—and McKinney, of Baker, will have to stand off the two Representatives from Umatilla and Morrow. McKinney is taking advantage of the lack of activity on the part of the opposition in the House and is organizing his strength in the lower house to insure the selection of Baker as the home for the asylum. At any rate the home for the location of the branch is certain to furnish the subject for one of the hardest fights in the present session.

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SPLENDID TO RELIEVE STOMACH  
DISTRESS AND CURE INDIGESTION

Put An End to Stomach Trouble So  
You Can Eat Favorite Foods  
Without Dread.

As there is often some one in your family who suffers with indigestion, or some form of Stomach trouble, why don't you keep a case of Disappein in the house handy? The harmless, pleasant, and effective anything you can eat without the slightest discomfort, and regulate a sour Stomach, five minutes after.

Some folks have tried so long to find relief from indigestion with the common every-day cures advertised that they have about made up their minds that they have something else wrong, or believe there is a case of Nervousness, Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach, or Cancer.