FREAK BILLS BURY SOLONS IN OLYMPIA

Deluge Convulses Legislators in Laughter as Measures Are Heard.

SALOON TREATING TARGET

Misstatements in Advertising Hit. Pensions for Mothers and Teachers and Banishment of Revolver Traffic Wanted.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Both branches of the Washington Legislature were showered with freak bills today. Ten out of 21 proposed acts introduced in the Senate and six out of 12 in the House were of a radical or freakish nature. In the deluge Legislators see bright prospects for many lively fusses during the remainder of the two months' session.

So radical are some of the bills that when their titles were read by the reading clerks they caused rounds of laughter. Some of them are similar to bills which have been in the Washington Legislature before, but the majority is new.

If the wishes of the authors of bills should be carried out it would be unlawful to manufacture or sell pistols or revolvers; treating in saloons would be prohibited; sheets 99 inches in length would be required on all beds in hotels; all criminals and insane would be sterilized within 30 days; prize-fighting would be regulated by a commission; misstatements in advertising matter would subject the advertiser to punishment; teachers and mothers would be pensioned and many other similar changes in the present laws of society would be enacted.

Legislators Frame Measures.

The majority of the measures were introduced by members of the Legislature on their own accord, while others were introduced by request of constituents. Those fathered by members probably will be fought for both in committee and in the House and Senate sessions, while the others will meet their fate in the committees.

Introduction of bills in the Senate was in order today for the first time. Included in the measures that followed the announcement of that fact by Lieutenant-Governor Hart were the following:

A bill by Senator Hutchinson providing that every person who has served two terms in any penal institution any place in the world upon conviction in Washington State and assignment to penal institution shall be sterilized within 30 days.

A bill by Senator Collins prohibiting the manufacture, sale, barter, giving away or exposure for sale of any pocket pistol or revolver.

A bill by Senator Collins prohibiting the use of sneak boats for hunting purposes and defining a sneak boat as any boat other than an ordinary rowboat propelled by hand.

A bill by Senator Collins, by request, amending an act to require the use of sheets in hotel beds 99 inches in length when new and no shorter than 90 inches after laundered.

A bill by Senators Collins and Landon, providing a pension for teachers.

Inter-race Marriage Hit.

A bill by Senator French, of Clark County, prohibiting marriage between white and colored races and providing a penalty of five years' imprisonment for violation.

A bill by Senator Davis, prohibiting treating in saloons and making it a misdemeanor for violation and requiring a placard in every saloon reading: "No treating allowed."

A bill by Senator Hutchinson, providing for the sterilization of all feeble-minded and idiotic persons.

A bill by Senator Rosenhaupt, making it a misdemeanor to misrepresent anything in advertising matter.

A bill by Senator Hewitt providing for the establishment of a state athletic commission to regulate and supervise boxing exhibitions.

In addition to these which are classed as freak measures were the following in the Senate:

A bill by Senator Collins, providing for the creation of the office of State Game Warden and county wardens and prescribing restrictions for the protection of game birds, animals and fish.

New County Wanted.

A bill by Senator French, providing for a division of the School for the Deaf and Blind at Vancouver so as to provide a separate school for the blind and another for the deaf.

A bill by Senator Bowen, to create a new county to be known as Vashon out of the islands of Vashon and Maury.

A bill by Senator Collins to authorize the counties to establish, maintain and operate hospitals for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

A bill by Senator Collins, providing for the selection and reservation of sites on school lands suitable for rural model schools.

In the list of freak bills introduced in the House today were the following:

By Representatives Corkery and Rowland, a bill providing for the pensioning of destitute widows or wives of inmates of penal institutions when such persons have children under 15 years of age to support.

A bill by Representative Wray, making family or wife desertion or failure to support a misdemeanor.

A bill by Representative Brown, making it grand larceny to issue a check on a bank when the person uttering such has no account or funds in the bank.

A bill by Representative Brown to make sheep or cattle herders guilty of a misdemeanor when they allow cattle or sheep to damage public roads or bridges.

Vocational Schooling Urged.

A bill by Representative Brown, providing a pension for destitute women with children under 14 years.

A bill by Representative Masterson to provide for state care of blind babies.

A bill by Representative Corkery, requiring vocational schooling for all children.

Representative Rowland today introduced in the House a "blue sky law," which he will fight for. It provides that all corporations or companies before selling stock or bonds shall make a satisfactory showing of securities to the Public Service Commission.

In the Senate session today all committee appointments of Lieutenant-Governor Hart were confirmed. A memorial by Senator Scott, asking Congress to make immediate surveys and report of the feasibility of the Palouse irrigation project in Franklin County, was adopted.

FISH PROTECTION IS SOUGHT

Bill Would Curb Sportsmen in Clark County Waters.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 16.—(Special.) Protection of fish in lakes, rivers and the Columbia sloughs in Clark County, Washington, is provided in two bills introduced in the Senate of the Washington Legislature today. Under the provisions of one measure, it is made a misdemeanor for any person to fish with net, seine, trap, or set net in the waters mentioned. In the other a daily limit of 12 black bass and 50 croppies is fixed.

Another bill was introduced making a game refuge and reserve of the Puget Sound and all its tributaries. This will be fought by sportsmen because of their belief that it is an attempt on the part of owners of land along the shores of the sound to open private hunting grounds. The state, they say, would protect ducks, geese and other birds on the sound waters, but they could be shot while flying over private property.

ACTIVITIES ARE INCREASED

Railway Commission Enlarges Its Office and Field Force.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 16. — (Special.) — In accordance with the newly adopted public utility law, which greatly extends the jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commission, its office and field force have been materially increased.

Professor R. H. Dearborn, of the University of Oregon faculty, has been retained as the commission's utility engineer, and when not actually employed in teaching at the college, will devote his time to the inspection of the various public utility plants, over which the commission has jurisdiction. He is a graduate of Cornell University.

F. A. Rasch has been put in charge of the newly opened Portland branch office of the commission, on the second floor of the Courthouse, and will attend to public service complaints. This office has been opened for the better accommodation of the general public, and, through it, the commission aims to give prompt attention to minor grievances against the public service companies.

Edward Ostrander has been retained as assistant rate expert, and will assist the commissioners in deciding upon the reasonableness of the various rates in force throughout the state.

J. N. Willey, formerly an expert accountant of Portland, has been added to the department in the capacity of auditor, and will have supervision over the work of checking up on the many reports that are filed with the commission.

With this additional assistance the commission will enlarge greatly the scope of its activities and will extend its jurisdiction over all the public service concerns in the state.

DALLAS PUBLISHER ELECTED CALENDAR CLERK OF STATE SENATE.

Eugene Foster.

DALLAS, Or., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Eugene Foster has just been elected by the State Senate as Calendar Clerk by the decisive vote of 22 to 8. He came to Dallas in August, 1911, from Aberdeen, Wash., and purchased the holdings of J. C. Hayter in the Polk County Observer, formed a partnership with W. H. Totten, and his paper has done much toward the progress of the city. In April, 1912, Mr. Foster was elected president of the Dallas Commercial Club. Upon his election he urged and secured the adoption of a new constitution and by-laws for the club, and placed the club upon a firm business foundation. At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors held last Monday night, he was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the election of W. V. Fuller, a director, to the office of president.

Mr. Foster is one of the leaders in the Knights of Pythias order, and in Washington holds one of the highest positions in the gift of the order.

700 AT FRUITMEN'S MEET

Horticultural Association to Elect Officers at North Yakima Today.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—The attendance at the convention of the Washington Horticultural Association today reached 700. The day's programme took up the general subject of development and cultivation of orchards. W. H. Paulhamus, of Puyallup, who did not reach North Yakima in time to take his place yesterday, talked this morning on "The Troubles of the Manager of a Berry Association."

Other speakers this morning were Dr. H. B. Humphrey, of Washington State College, and State Horticultural Commissioner F. A. Huntley. This afternoon the speakers were E. H. Shepherd, of Hood River, Or.; J. D. Taggard, of Waitsburg; G. W. R. Peaslee, of Clarkston, and R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist of British Columbia.

After a banquet tonight at the Christian Church P. J. O'Gara, of Medford, Or., spoke on "Organization and Methods of Control of Plant Diseases, with Special Reference to Pear Blight."

Tomorrow's session will be taken up with a discussion of marketing and other problems, the election of officers and the selection of the next meeting place.

Walla Walla is practically alone in the contest for the 1914 session.

DISTRICT ELECTIONS HELD

Owners of Irrigated Lands Near Echo Select Officials.

ECHO, Or., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—The landowners under the Teel irrigation district, lying west of Echo, and the Paradise irrigation district, east of Echo, held elections Tuesday. In the Teel district the following were elected directors: O. D. Teel, J. F. Spinning, W. H. Boyd, A. B. Thomson and Frank Sloan. The officers are: E. P. Van Horn, assessor; Jacob Trott, collector; Hugh D. Smith, treasurer.

In the Paradise district the officers elected were: C. E. Cameron, collector; O. F. Steel, assessor; J. T. Hoskins, treasurer; A. B. Thomson, James Hoskins, Joe Conley, William Slusher and Frank Sloan, directors.

Snow Halts Logging Operations.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Logging operations in the Lower Columbia River district are still tied up as a result of the snow, which is from five to eight inches deep in the higher elevations on both sides of the river. On Saturday night the Pacific Logging Company at Deep River laid off its section crew that has been engaged in repairing the railroad and extending the line. The work contemplated is not yet completed, but the balance will be left until the weather conditions are more favorable.

NEW LAW HINDERS

Cultivation Clause Hard for Oregon Homesteader.

NEED OF REFORM IS SEEN

B. F. Jones Says Statute Framed to Benefit Prairie States Is Unfit for Timbered Country--Canada More Liberal.

BY B. F. JONES.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 15.—The question is often asked why Canada is getting a much greater immigration of actual homeseekers than is the United States. Our information, gleaned from hundreds of settlers during the past few years as to the cause, is that the homestead laws in Canada are more liberal than the homestead laws of the United States. Our information comes from all classes of homeseekers, from nearly every state in the Union, including quite a number who have gone from Oregon to Canada to obtain free lands.

On account of the cultivation clause in the "new homestead law," act of June 6, 1912, the homesteading of lands in the timber regions of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are practically cut off. From a personal knewledge of much of the lands open to settlement in Western and Southwestern Oregon, I know that there is not one claim in a hundred that has any good open land clear of timber or brush, the exception being along the sides of steep, rocky ridges that are not fit for farming purposes. There are, however, hundreds of acres of land in Oregon that is covered with brush and timber that will make good homes for the actual homeseekers. The soil is as a rule very rich and will produce anything that can be raised in an Oregon climate.

From a long residence in the timbered regions of the Coast counties, I will say that the average industrious, law-abiding citizen who has settled upon the land to make a home, under ordinary circumstances where he has no money except, probably, less than $100 at the time of settlement, does not have at the end of five years, as a rule, a greater area than from three to five acres of land in actual cultivation. Aside from this little tract, he will, however, as a rule, have a number of acres that he has cut the brush off, burned and seeded the land to tame grass, and he has gathered about him a number of head of stock, and, as a rule, he makes good, and he adds from year to year to the area of cultivated land as the stumps rot out.

Cultivated Area Small.

Any person who has ever been through the counties of Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Western Lane and Douglas and Coos and Curry must know that the average amount of land in actual cultivation does not at the present time amount to one-eighth of the area of each 160 acres of land, except along the larger rivers or bays, where there are large bodies of bottom and tide lands, and portions of these counties have been settled for 50 years, and the people, many of them, have grown rich and hundreds of prosperous, happy homes are to be seen.

Now, after the best and largest areas of bottom and open lands have been taken, the law is so amended that a settler must cultivate 20 acres of his 160 acres at the end of three years. I want to say, without fear of contradiction from any one who is familiar with the timbered regions of the lands now open to settlement, that a strong, able-bodied man, if he spends all his time working on his homestead every working day during the three years, cannot, on an average, have more than three acres in actual cultivation, if he removes all the timber, brush and stumps; and if he only removes the larger trees above one foot in diameter and leaves the rest of the big stumps, he will not have at the end of the three years, on an average, a greater area of land ready for cultivation than five or six acres. But if he has worked during these three years, say, half the time, or for seven months out of the year, being off the land the other five months for the purpose of earning money to live upon the other seven months, he will at the end of the three years have probably three acres in cultivation, and probably from five to ten acres more that has been slashed and the brush burned, and the land seeded to tame grass, and will have some stock around him and have from 50 to 100 fruit trees set out and all kind of berries growing. If no unforeseen bad luck overtakes him he will make good. I will say that during six years that I served as County Clerk of a coast county, where the final proofs were practically all made before me and the settlers were actual homebuilders and the most of them are still living on their homesteads and are nearly all of them independent and welltodo, they did not have, at the time of making final proof, at the end of the five or seven years in which they had to make their proof under the old law, on an average more than from three to five acres in actual cultivation at the time of making their final proof.

During the last three years at the Roseburg (Oregon) Land Office, there has been approximately 900 final proofs made on homesteads or passed upon at that office, and the average amount of land in actual cultivation as shown by the proof in each case has not, except in a very few cases, exceeded five acres, and as a rule the cultivated area runs from two to three acres. The entryman, in addition to this, usually has from five to as high as 20 acres upon which the brush has been cut and burned and seeded to tame grass, and in addition thereto has as a rule from five to as high as 80 acres of the land under some kind of a fence that will turn stock. It must be remembered that the forest fire laws are so strict now that a settler cannot burn his brush at will, but must obtain a permit from the proper officials to burn his brush, and the dry season of the year he is not permitted to burn his brush, so that the settler of today is not only laboring under difficulties that the early settler did not have to contend with in this respect, but be it remembered that the land now open to settlement is remote from roads and schools and in many instances the settler is compelled to build from one to as high as eight or ten miles of road or horse trail in order to reach his claim.

It must not be forgotten that on account of the law allowing unsurveyed lands to be scripted and by reason of this fact railroad companies and large land-owners have acquired the best timber in each township, sometimes taking half of the township and in other instances picking out the best timbered lands in a township, leaving the lands open for homeseekers scattered over the township so that the settlers are often unable to obtain land near each other, and as these large land-holders never build any roads or schools, the settler is compelled to build his own trails and his school privileges are often cut off on account of there not being settlers enough living in one portion of a township to maintain a school.

Hardships Are Worked.

Another hardship worked upon the homesteader under the "new homestead law" is the compelling of the homesteader who settled upon his land prior to the enactment of said law to make his final proof under the new law instead of the law in force when he settled upon his claim. There are hundreds of settlers in Oregon who settled upon unsurveyed lands before the new homestead law went into effect, many of them having been waiting for from five to ten years for the Government to survey the lands in order that they might make their applications. Many of these settlers will lose their land and all their time and money if this law is not amended, for it is a matter of common knowledge that hundreds of these settlers have not one-eighth of the area of their lands in cultivation, while many of them have not as much as 20 acres on their claims that ever can be put into actual cultivation.

One-fourth of the area of Oregon is now in the National forest reserve. Much of this land is not timbered lands and it is said by men who ought to know by reason of their long personal knowledge of the lands that one-fourth of the 16,000,000 acres in the National forest reserve in Oregon is far better land for the homebuilder and has less timber on it than lands now open to settlement. Senators and Congressmen from the prairie states are making the laws, and men from the Eastern and prairie states are appointed to make rules and to enforce the laws according to their interpretation and without any personal knowledge of the conditions actually existing in the public land states.

If Oregon and other Western states are to secure their share of immigration it is up to her Representative to secure amendments to the public land laws that will at least put their country upon an equal footing with Canada and keep her citizens from seeking better opportunities in foreign countries.

B. F. JONES.

PANTAGES REACHING OUT

Six Canadian Cities Added to Circuit of Vaudeville Magnate.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 16. — (Special.)—At the conclusion of a conference today between A. W. Cameron, a wealthy theatrical promoter of Saskatoon, Alberta, and J. J. Cluxton, local representative of Manager Alexander Pantages, it was announced that arrangements had been completed whereby Pantages' vaudeville will appear in six new cities in the Canadian country. It was said the annexation means an expenditure of approximately $750,000. Cameron will manage the Pantages properties there.

The towns added to the Pantages circuit through this deal are Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Swift Current and Prince Albert. These theaters have been playing road attractions, but now will be filled three days a week with consecutive Pantages bookings. The change will go into effect February 6, and will mean that in the future this circuit will consist of 22 instead of 16 weeks' time.

A change in the routing of Pantages' shows for the future also was announced. With the new houses on the string, the bills heretofore opening in Calgary will open in Prince Albert, going from there to Saskatoon, thence to Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and into Spokane, from which city they will reach Seattle. Later it is said there will be a Pantages Theater in Winnipeg.

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BRASS BRASS
Now All to Be Closed Out at
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Such a decisive price reduction should bring many hurrying here to secure one or more of the many useful and ornamental pieces that make up our collection. Buy early. Some of the pieces and their prices:

65c Flower and Fruit Baskets..... 33c
75c Flower and Fruit Baskets..... 37c
$1.25 Flower and Fruit Baskets..... 63c
98c Cut-Flower Vases for..... 49c
$1.25 Nine-inch Fern Jardinieres now..... 63c
$1.75 Smokers' Stands now at..... 87c
$1.85 Umbrella Stands now at..... 93c
$3.50 Jardinieres, 15-inch size, now $1.75

Fresh Candies
Friday and Saturday
Specials

JELLY BEANS—pound at..... 10c
CHOCOLATE DROPS—pound..... 15c
CHOCOLATE MINTS—pound..... 15c
FRUIT TABLETS—pound..... 25c
PEPPERMINT LOZENGES—two pounds 25c
JORDAN ALMONDS—pound..... 39c
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS—pound..... 49c
GLACE FRUIT—pound at..... 55c

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"Owl" Drugs
ARE FRESH DRUGS ALWAYS

SOLUTION BORIC ACID—four ounces for..... 10c
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—eight ounces for..... 10c
PINE TAR—half pound for..... 10c
SHEEP DIP—four ounces for..... 10c
GOOSE OIL—genuine, one ounce..... 10c
NEATSFOOT OIL—four ounces for..... 10c
SEWING MACHINE OIL—two ounces..... 10c
ZINC OXIDE OINTMENT—one ounce..... 10c
COCOA BUTTER—two ounces for..... 10c
SOLUTION CITRATE MAGNESIA—12-ounce bottle..... 20c
DENATURED ALCOHOL—one quart for..... 25c
ESSENCE PEPPERMINT—four ounces..... 25c
LEMON EXTRACT—two ounces for..... 25c
VANILLA EXTRACT—two ounces for..... 25c
GLYCERINE—eight ounces for..... 25c
GLYCERINE AND ROSE WATER—eight ounces..... 25c
TINCTURE ARNICA—eight ounces for..... 25c
TINCTURE BENZOIN—four ounces for..... 25c
TINCTURE GREEN SOAP—four ounces for..... 25c
OIL SASSAFRAS—two ounces for..... 25c
VASELINE, plain—one pound for..... 25c
TINCTURE IODINE—two ounces for..... 25c
WITCH HAZEL—one pint for..... 25c
CAMPHORATED OIL—six ounces for..... 25c
CASTOR OIL—eight ounces for..... 25c
CHINA NUT OIL—sixteen ounces for..... 25c
COTTON SEED OIL—sixteen ounces for..... 25c
MINERAL OIL, white—one pint for..... 35c
COCOANUT OIL—one pint for..... 40c
AQUA AMMONIA—one gallon for..... 50c

LIQUOR SPECIALS
Economies for Friday and Saturday
—IN—
Dependable Brands

California Port..... 35c
California Sherry..... 35c
"Owl" Rock and Rye..... 69c
Cedar Creek Malt..... 75c
Gordon Gin at..... 79c
Duffy Malt at..... 83c
Owl Bourbon..... 98c
Black Swan Gin at..... 98c
Pebbleford at..... $1.05
Henderson, full quart..... $1.13

Lesley Dental Cream
COMES OUT RIBBON-SHAPED.
If you want the most fragrant, the most purifying, the most delightful tooth paste, then let your next purchase of dentifrice be Lesley Dental Cream. No other preparation just like it. In tubes—15¢, or two tubes for..... 25c

YOU CAN BUY A NEW COIN PURSE

AT A LOWER PRICE NOW

Fifty different styles in Men's, Women's and Children's Purses to choose from—the style you particularly fancy among them. Pigskin, seal, suede and other leathers. Some instances of the prices:
25c Purses now..... 19c
50c Purses now..... 39c
35c Purses now..... 29c
$1 Purses now..... 89c

"The Owl"—Headquarters for Kodaks and Kodak Supplies Everything here to start you right in your picture taking, developing and printing. BROWNIE CAMERAS..... $1 to $12
KODAKS ....$5 to $65 PREMO MODELS $1.35 to $65
M. Q. DEVELOPER, Special Four Tubes for..... 15¢
ASK TO SEE THE BALOPTICAN for projecting pictures at home. We'll gladly demonstrate it. In our Kodak Department. Price.... $22

MENTHOLYPTINE
An excellent, palatable and non-irritating disinfectant for the mouth, teeth and gums. Also as an antiseptic wash for wounds, cuts and throat affections. Gives a refreshed feeling. Keep a bottle on hand. Price per pint bottle.. 50c

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THE MOST OF THE BEST FOR THE LEAST
SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS

Rexall CHERRY BARK COUGH SYRUP
is pleasant to take and positive in its results. Now is the time to arrest that cough. Price per bottle... 25c

Established 1892—Eighteen Stores on the Pacific Coast

OREGON GIRLS SUPERIOR

WESTERN COLLEGE WOMEN WELL PROPORTIONED.

Comparison With Measurements of Michigan Students Shows Eugene Freshmen Taller and Heavier.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Or., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—"Young women at the University of Oregon are as strong and well proportioned as those in any college in the country," said Dr. Bertha Stuart, director of the women's gymnasium, today.

Dr. Stuart's statement was made in re-affirmation of the report published about a month ago of measurements made of the young women of the freshmen class here, showing the physical superiority of the subjects over their sisters in other colleges. In chest expansion, for instance, the Oregon freshman has an advantage of eight centimeters over the freshmen of her sex at the University of Michigan.

The measurements of University of Washington "co-eds" published a few days ago show that women of the two institutions are about on a par physically. The Oregon freshman is, however, huskier than her sister across the state line. The former has an advantage of one inch in height and almost two pounds in weight. The exact figures for the Washington woman are: Average height, 5 feet, 2 inches; average weight, 120 pounds. For the Oregon woman they are: Average height, 5 feet, 3 inches; average weight, 121.8 pounds. In lung capacity there is not much to choose, the average for the Washington woman being 168.23 centimeters, that for the Oregon woman 168.20 centimeters.

"Measurements are of no real value. It is what a girl can actually do that counts. The young women at the University of Oregon take a more active part in physical exercise and games than those of any other institution. Nowhere else is so much interest and ability shown in basketball, tennis and golf.

"During the present year 80 girls are playing basketball, 140 tennis and 30 golf. When it is considered that no young woman is allowed to participate in these sports until she has passed inspection and been declared normal and sound in body, the physical fitness of the Oregon woman may be highly rated."

Centralia Club Elects Officers.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Centralia Commercial Club last night Dr. F. G. Titus was re-elected president, J. W. Daubney, vice-president; John Fields, treasurer, and Herbert Robinson, secretary. The new board of trustees includes G. W. Muck, C. M. Swick, R. A. Todd, D. F. Davies, E. E. Teachner and E. H. S. Mulder.

Pretty Mothers

Health is the foundation of all good looks. The wise woman realizes this and takes precautions to preserve her health and strength through the period of child bearing. She remains a pretty mother by avoiding as far as possible the suffering and dangers of such occasions. This every woman may do through the use of Mother's Friend. This is a medicine for external application and so penetrating in its nature as to thoroughly lubricate every muscle, nerve and tendon involved during the period before baby comes. It aids nature by expanding the skin and tissues, relieves tenderness and soreness, and perfectly prepares the system for natural and safe motherhood. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers, which contains much valuable information.

Mother's Friend

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"Medical Advice on Rheumatism"
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Even Cold and Wind Can't Keep Buyers Away

Piano Purchasers Brave Unpleasant Weather to Take Advantage of Unprecedented Piano Prices.

Even the unpleasant weather for the last two days can't stop the stampede of pianos at Eilers Music House. And no wonder when the finest of new pianos and player pianos and baby grands are obtainable at prices which represent the saving of a good round sum from the already low Eilers prices.

When fine used pianos are obtainable for as low as $70, $59, $43, etc., it surely means that the piano buyers of this city are now afforded the opportunity of securing a desirable instrument at unquestionably the lowest prices ever made by a reasonable house anywhere.

And don't get the impression that the instruments offered are not desirable on account of the low prices. Depend upon it that such is not the case, or else we would not be selling the scores of pianos that are finding new homes daily.

NEW PIANOS INCLUDED.

Don't think that the reductions apply only on used pianos. We have included all new pianos which have become shopworn, also those styles which will not be included in the 1913 catalogue. Aside from a few mars and scratches all of them are in every way like new.

Think of securing superb full sized orchestral upright grands, in fanciest mottled mahogany or beautiful burl walnut and genuine quarter sawed oak, at almost half price. Elsewhere these same pianos would cost you $550, and even in the East they have never been sold for less than $500. Clearance cost now only $268 and payments of $2 weekly secures one. Plainer styles for $22 less money.

SURELY WORTH DOUBLE.

In used pianos you will find practically every prominent American make represented. These have come to us in part payment for costly Chickerings and Kimballs and Player Pianos de Luxe. See them. Many like new. Buy one now and use it two years, then trade it in for a better one. We will allow you every penny paid. This means you get free use of piano for two years.

A Ludwig, fancy mahogany case, $122, Steinway Vertigrand, can't be told from new, $296. Another Steinway, $198. A Schilling, full orchestral size, almost new, $290. Another Steinway, $159. A Bailey, full size, $170. Nearly half a dozen Mason & Hamlins—a number just like new—take your choice at $135, etc. A superb Knabe piano, $268, and another one, a little larger size, only $286. A genuine Kimball, in excellent condition, only $295. A genuine old scale Weber-made piano, $255. One of the more recent products, only $218.

BABIES, THINK OF IT. $328.

Also a number of used Baby Grands—a Steinway ebonized, $328; mahogany, $340; a Chickering, $365; a fancy rosewood finished Kimball Baby Grand, $335, and many others.

PLAYER PIANOS AT HALF OFF.

Player Pianos—a vast assortment at actually less than half original price in many cases. Pianola Pianos, which used to range supreme, at half price, as low as $342, $378, etc. Those for which the trust asked $1100 and $1150, now $522 and $565. Apollo Player Pianos, choice at $455. Milton Player Pianos, choice at $360. Palmer Player Pianos, closing at $278. Free music rolls included. Pay for them in 24 months if you wish.

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