Governor George E. Chamberlain, Candidate for Re-election.

CHAMBERLAIN FOR GOVERNOR.

Candidate for Re-election Has an Excellent Record.

Governor George E. Chamberlain, who is a candidate for re-election, has the best record as a fearless and capable chief executive of any man ever to occupy that position.

He has cut down state expenses, cut off political grafts, increased state incomes and regulated demoralized state departments in a manner which proves his capability and high integrity.

Governor Chamberlain insisted upon flat salaries for state officers and the abolishment of fees. Such a law has been passed, and the $20,000 per year exacted in fees by the secretary of state, and $15,000 per year that went in fees to the state treasurer will now be paid into the general fund of the state.

Taxing Corporations.

Your state taxes are lower than they have been in years. Why? Because Chamberlain has insisted upon the enactment by the legislature of laws for raising money from corporations. For instance:

The corporation license law recommended by him brought into the treasury in 1903, 1904 and 1905, $318,603.14.

The inheritance tax law for the same period brought into the treasury $32,021.36.

Cut Down Expenses.

He vetoed house bill No. 393 carrying an appropriation of $63,000.00.

He vetoed a bill carrying an appropriation of $14,500 for the purchase of a mansion for himself and family to occupy, which mansion, once acquired, would have been a source of unending cost to the taxpayers.

Though favoring honest protection of forests, he vetoed the forest fire bill because while on its face it carried an appropriation of only $500, it would, in reality, have cost the state $15,800, and might have cost $100,000.

He vetoed the bill appropriating $70,000 for a new mute school for the reason that the present school building is sufficient and the proposed expenditure wholly unnecessary.

These are but a few of his most important vetoes. The fact that all but two of his 29 vetoes were sustained by the legislature tells the story of how wise and mature was his judgment, how efficient and how fearless his defense of the public funds.

He has persistently urged in his messages laws taxing gross earnings of telegraph, telephone, express and other public service corporations, and if his suggestions are carried uot, the if his suggestions are carried out, the without calling on you for taxes for state purposes.

Every promise made before election has been carried out, and the taxpayers correspondingly benefited.

What other governor has accomplished as much?

A. D. STILLMAN FOR JUDGE.

Well Known Pendleton Attorney Peculiarly Fitted for the Circuit Bench.

A. D. Stillman, democratic candidate for circuit judge for the Umatilla-Morrow county district, is a native son of Oregon—and moreover, of eastern Oregon, having been born near the present site of Granite, the old mining camp in Grant county, in 1864, when Granite was unknown and when all of the vast territory of eastern Oregon east of Umatilla county, was included in the empire of Baker county.

When a boy he came with his parents to Pendleton and early in life began preparation for the law, graduating from Cornell university in 1882, at the age of 18.

Upon completing his law course he immediately entered upon active practice and has been constantly before the courts of Oregon and the United States, as a leading and successful attorney since his entrance into the profession.

Ambitious to widen the scope of his practice, he was constantly crowded into new fields of activity in his profession, practicing before the United States court, making a specialty of land and irrigation law, he has practiced in all the various states of the Pacific coast, in his extensive and varied law business.

He is head consul for the Women of Woodcraft, the well known fraternal society, having over 42,000 members, and conducts all their legal business, this practice alone bringing him into touch with every court in the Pacific states and giving him an insight into laws of the different states enjoyed by no other attorney in Oregon.

He is also a member of the board of head managers of the same order, this being the chief advisory board of the order, having charge of all its financial and business affairs.

This extensive practice has peculiarly fitted Mr. Stillman for a judicial position for it has given him familiarity with courts and court decisions and practices outside of his narrow sphere at home, while at the same time he has enjoyed one of the most extensive practices of any attorney in the courts of his home county and district.

The one peculiar advantage enjoyed by Mr. Stillman in his candidacy for the office of circuit judge is that he has been in constant practice since he was first admitted to the bar, and is thus is closest touch with his profession, perfectly familiar with all the various court practices and decisions and enjoys the friendship and confidence of all the attorneys practicing at the bar of the Umatilla-Morrow county district. He has not dropped out of his profession to give his attention to any side lines, and has therefore lost none of the valuable accumulation of legal knowledge which comes only with constant practice.

He was elected representative to the legislature from Umatilla county in 1898 and served with distinction in the session of 1899. He has been chief advisor of the democratic party in Umatilla county for a number of years and has conducted campaigns of the party for a number of past elections, always working on the highest plane of citizenship and showing no offensive partisanism in any of his dealings.

His affable nature and ready wit, his extensive knowledge of the law and his fairness and energy have endeared him to his associates at the bar. The vigor with which he conducts his cases and the judicial knowledge which he has gained in a wide and varied practice, place him in the very foremost rank of leading attorneys in the district, and he is by nature fitted for the position which he seeks, since he is a student of law, a broad gauge and liberal minded man of high ideals and has a strong love for his profession.

Mr. Stillman would bring to the bench in this district a dignity and matured knowledge of the law which would be especially fitting to that important position. He has been in constant practice for over 20 years and is therefore in perfect touch with the questions that come before Oregon courts, and would be master of his position and competent to pass upon vexed questions without delay or consultation.

Mr. Stillman has warm and enthusiastic friends among all parties. He is affable and fair-minded and has served as attorney for men in all parties and in all walks of life, and has been highly successful in his profession. For a number of years he has been associated with Walter M. Pierce in the practice of law, this association having been pleasant and cordial in the extreme.

JAMES T. LIEUALLEN.

Prominent Pioneer is a Candidate for Representative.

James T. Lieuallen, democratic candidate for representative from Umatilla county, and one of the most highly respected pioneers in the county, was born in Mercer county, Mo., on April 3, 1858. When but a small boy at the age of 5 years he crossed the plains with his parents to Umatilla county, which has been his home continuously since that time.

The family is one of the oldest pioneer families of eastern Oregon, and settled at the Lieuallen homestead near Athena. He went to school in the log school house on Wild Horse creek, in this county, and all the education he ever received, except that gained by extensive reading and observation, was gained by a few months at public school, during each year. At the age of 14 he began supporting himself and at the age of 16 went to the Idaho mines, where he worked for a year.

At 19 he became a half owner in a tract of school land at Geer Springs in this county and has been a taxpayer in the county since that time.

Soon after this he sold the farm and bought sheep, in which business he continued for several years. At the age of 21 he married Miss Lucy I. Adcock, a daughter of one of the pioneer families of the county. After his marriage he located on a farm seven miles west of Pendleton, where he lived for four years, at the end of which time he removed with his family to Adams, in 1884, where he has since resided.

At Adams he first engaged in blacksmithing and at the end of four years he purchased a half interest in the general merchandise store of T. J. Gallaher, this partnership existing for six months, when Mr. Lieuallen bought out his partner and conducted the business alone for a number of years, when he sold the store and engaged in farming on a large scale.

From the very first of his residence in Adams he has been prominently connected with the city government. He served one term as mayor and has been a member of the city council since the town was first incorporated.

He has always been deeply interested in the public schools, both as a private citizen and member of the school board. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church and has been an active Sunday school worker.

He is a public-spirited citizen in every way and has always taken the lead in every movement for the betterment of his town, county and state. He favors many progressive and necessary laws as is shown by his declaration of principles, which follows.

Mr. Lieuallen is familiar with every condition of Umatilla county and eastern Oregon, having been a close observer and constant reader, and if elected will prove to be an aggressive and competent law-maker. He believes in public morals, and is an advocate of every good movement which will promote the moral or material interest of the county.

His declaration of principles to which he will strictly adhere, if elected, is as follows:

If I am elected, I will, during my tenure of office, work and vote for:

1. Increased appropriation for public schools, until our children have as good an opportunity for an education as children in adjoining states.
2. Irrigation laws, so as to encourage irrigation.
3. Laws to promote good roads.
4. Laws to discover all hidden property for purposes of equitable taxation.
5. Local taxation on all taxable franchises.
6. Enactment of laws for protection of stock against contagious diseases.
7. Laws to reduce freight rates as low as consistent with fair returns upon capital invested.
8. I hereby endorse the primary election law, as a means of restoring government to the people.
9. I pledge my support to statement No. 1.

"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

G. A. HARTMAN FOR JUDGE.

Pioneer Citizen With an Excellent Public and Private Record.

George A. Hartman, sr., candidate for county judge, gives the following excellent review of his public services in Umatilla county:

I was born on the prairies of Iowa of poor, but honest parents on July 1, 1852, coming from there to Umatilla county in 1871 and have lived here ever since. When I have anything to say I do not hide behind a nom de plume, nor use the columns of an irresponsible newspaper, my brand will be found on every article. I was defeated two years ago by 36 votes by undue influence. The office of county judge is principally a business office and as I represent interests which pay over $2000 in taxes each year, I certainly would insist on an economical administration of county affairs.

The man who accepts an office solely for the money he may make out of it is a poor public servant, as the occupying of a place of public trust should be above any money consideration.

If I am again honored my best efforts will be exerted to conserve the people's interests.

The county debt has increased during the past two years and the people are this year called upon to pay the heaviest taxes in the history of the county.

This was partially brought about by the county, after it had won in the supreme court, making a present back to the railroad company of nearly $40,000. The people are now making this up in increased taxes as the taxpayers doubtless know without mention from me.

The railroad company, I am reliably informed, contributed to my defeat, not because I am a democrat but because I would not, while a member of the county court, consent to the $40,000 gift. Recent dispatches state that Mr. Cotton, attorney of the railroad company, sent $5000 to Tacoma to help elect the democratic mayor, thus showing that the contribution was not made for party reasons.

Now I don't charge the court with corruption, but I do think they were influenced by influential friends of the railroad company. I will not be surprised to run against this influence in this campaign, but will depend upon the good judgment of the people to counteract it, for it is up to them to say who shall conduct this county's affairs. The First National Bank or its shareholders, brought a suit similar to the O. R. & N. company. They were defeated, but paid up all interest and costs.

The falsehoods told of me in the past, or that may be invented before the close of the campaign, I ask the voters to take as falsehoods and slanders which, they are. I have ever been careful of my official integrity, never to my knowledge having accepted a dollar for any official act contrary to law, and any one who has made or in the future does make such a charge, does so knowing he is telling a malicious falsehood. "The levying and spending a direct tax on your property is a matter of business—not politics. When politicians make it a matter of politics it costs twice as much as it should cost."

I pledge an economical administration and ask the voters to read carefully the following old oath, which applies to the present time.:

"I do solemnly pledge myself that I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce to the public weal."

Finally, trusting that the voters and taxpayers of this county will show by their votes on June 4 that they believe I have the moral courage and personal independence to carry out this pledge, and again honor me by an election, I pledge my best efforts in their behalf.

G. A. HARTMAN.

"Till" Taylor for sheriff; the best field sheriff the county ever had. Courageous, watchful, efficient, his chief duty—that of guarding the county's peace—is ever faithfully performed. Shall he be made to suffer because of the peculation of an office deputy—which he has made good to the last dollar, with interest? Shall he be made to suffer because, in the diligent performance of his outside duties, he has not found time to warm an office chair? If they do not vote for "Till" Taylor again, the voters who put him in office before have done hi ma positive injury.—Weston Leader.

JOHN M. GEARIN FOR SENATOR.

Oregon's New Senator is a Native of Umatilla County.

United States Senator John M. Gearin has demonstrated that a minority member of the upper national house can do effectual work for his constituents, if he be a man of conscientious devotion to duty and a real desire to serve the people of his commonwealth. He was an active factor in securing from the congress the $400,000 which has been appropriated to continue work on improvement at the mouth of the Columbia river, and the money now is being spent under the direction of Major Roessler, engineer in charge of the Department of the Columbia.

The manner in which a minority senator may aid his state was illustrated by his inducing all the democratic senators to agree to unanimous consent that the $400,000 bill be considered, at a time when measures of tremendous national import—the railway rate bill, the statehood bill, the Philippine tariff bill and others—were pressing for settlement. Objection by one senator, republican or democratic, would have prevented consideration at that time; and experience since that time, by members from all states, has proved the difficulties that would have been encountered had action not been secured when it was. Senator Gearin ha won popularity and respect from his colleagues, and is in a position to do effective work in the future.

He has stood for the president's rate regulation policy, and at all times has been classed by the Washington newspaper correspondents in their advance polls of the senate as unequivocally for the enactment of a law which will really accomplish something for the relief of excessive rates, rebates and the control of the coal and oil and other necessaries by transportation companies; in other words, against continuance of the existing union between roads and coal mining and oil-producing concerns.

The vast importance of these measures—overshadowing all other issues of recent years—has brought to Oregon the loyal support of their minority senator for the things which are so ardently desired by the people of the United States.

Senator Gearin has taken up the complaints of the people of Sherman and other counties, and is close to success in his efforts to get relief for them from the difficulties they have heretofore experienced by reason of the overlap claims of the railway companies.

He has procured personally from Secretary Hitchcock of the department of the interior active measures for the relief of the settlers of Lincoln county, who have been demanding that lands belonging to allotment Indians on the Siletz reservation be taxed, in order that they may be compelled to bear their just share of the burden of the local government. This is a matter that concerns every locality where reservation lands have been allotted in severalty, and, when he shall have succeeded in procuring relief for Lincoln county, the precedent will doubtless enable other communities to procure the same relief.

Senator Gearin has been influential in urging to early beginning work in building ditches for the reclamation of arid lands, and has closely watched all such enterprises and had frequent conferences with the department officials to the end that no undue delay be experienced.

In every department of the federal government Senator Gearin is a welcome visitor, and receives prompt and courteous attention whenever he goes with requests for his constituents. He is popular with the administration, perhaps as much so as any other member of the upper house.

Senator Gearin stands unvaryingly for Statement No. 1, and has at all times so stood, notwithstanding reports that pretend to show to the contrary. He will insist that the legislature owes to the people of the state their wish as to election of federal senator as expressed in the election in June, and that whoever receives the popular majority then should be chosen for senator.

He has not engaged in a campaign of abuse; and he has remained at his post in the senate, in order to be on hand when the senate voted on the rate regulation bill, refusing to promise to go to Oregon to help his candidacy, even though such a course lose him the popular election in June; he has replied to all invitations to speak, saying that he cannot desert his post until the rate bill shall have been disposed of by the senate.

Some time ago, a report gained circulation that he joined with Senator Fulton in telegraphing Governor Chamberlain that it might be advisable to call a special session of the legislature to appropriate money for the relief of San Francisco sufferers; that later, discovering that if such session were called, it might elect a successor to him, he wired the governor to disregard the first telegram. It is true that he telegraphed first suggesting the extra session, but it is not true that later he wired to the governor to disregard the first telegram; he remained in his original position, and stated that rather than recede therefrom he would lose his seat and let anyone elected by the legislature come to the senate.

However, Senator Gearin has small complaint for the treatment that has been accorded him in the campaign, and has carefully avoided transforming the contest into one in which "slinging mud" should be a leading feature.

He rests upon his record of a year, and is willing to abide by the decision of the voters of the commonwealth when they cast their ballots in June. He has for many years been in favor of election of federal senators by direct vote of the people; he stood upon such a position long before the people adopted their amendment to the organic law of the state and provided for choice directly by the people of their representatives in the upper house.

Senator Gearin is a native of Umatilla county; he was born within that county as his parents were crossing the plains in 1852, and has been a factor for advancement and civic betterment since he has reached the age of manhood.

SPEED OF ANIMALS.

The Greyhound Leads, Followed by the Horse and the Red Deer.

The following interesting letter concerning the relative speed of animals appeared in the London Field:

The fastest animal we have is the greyhound. The next are the race horse, the red deer and the hare, and then comes the good, big, bold dog fox, which is a fine galloper on good going. In comparison with any of the above the fastest foxhound on sound flat turf is as slow as a man mowing grass for haymaking. But if you radically alter the trial ground the above does not hold good. For instance, on rough clods, whether melted or not, a hare cannot run at all; hence she generally takes care not to go there, and where greyhounds are kept she habitually lies in her form near the fringe of a rough fallow that when coursed she may quickly be on good going. With such long, powerful hind legs a hare can beat anything up a steep hill. A foxhound can easily beat any horse over deep clay plow, because the horse weighs as much as twelve hounds and therefore sinks deeply. In stag hunting the red deer tires earlier than the blood hunter, though the horse may not be faster, but great consideration must be made for the discretion of a good horseman, who avoids exhausting deep ground which the deer plods through.

A run of eight miles within the hour in either of the three wet wintry months would leave the body of the field behind, but it would be easy to a riding man on a galloping horse when the March winds have dried the country and the obstacles are only ordinary.

CONNECTS THE BRAIN.

The Organ That Enables the Hemispheres to Act In Harmony.

Near the base of every well organized human brain there is situated a curious little spongy body called the corpus callosum. This all important little organ consists of a double chain of white nerve fibers, and it is through these that the two portions (hemispheres) of the brain are enabled to act in harmony by being continually brought into anatomical and physiological relations with each other.

Several years ago a well known Philadelphia physician and surgeon, Dr. A. H. Stevens, made the announcement that, in his belief, the corpus callosum was the seat of the soul. His peculiar ideas were given quite an airing through the press at that time, but the whole theory fell pretty flat when Dr. A. F. Sawyer of San Francisco proved that a certain west coast worthy had survived twenty years after having the entire corpus callosum shot out of his thought tank and that another had lived eleven years after sustaining a similar injury. The psychologists were pretty well agreed that a man's life would terminate the moment his soul made its exit on the lead of a pistol cartridge. It was these well attested cases of men living after losing the corpus callosum that caused Dr. Stevens' "soul theory" to relapse into obscurity.

What Load Will Ice Bear?

The army rules are that two inch ice will sustain a man or properly placed infantry; four inch ice will carry a man on horseback or cavalry or light guns; six inch ice, heavy field guns, such as eighty pounders; eight inch ice, a battery of artillery, with carriages and horses, but not over 1,000 pounds per square foot on sledges, and ten inch ice sustains an army or an innumerable multitude. On fifteen inch ice railroad tracks are often laid and operated for months, and ice two feet thick withstood the impact of a loaded passenger car after a sixty foot fall (or perhaps 1,500 tons), but broke under that of the locomotive and tender (or perhaps 3,000 foot tons).

Just Sneeze Right Out.

"Never suppress a sneeze," said the trained nurse to the young woman who had just performed that polite act. "It is a great strain on all the nerves and blood vessels of the head, as it throws all the action to the back of the head instead of letting it come out of the mouth safely and naturally. The unusual and hard strain on a little blood vessel that may be weak is likely to burst it and cause instant death. A loud sneeze does not sound very nice, but it is a safe thing to do every time."

When a Man Is Weakest.

According to experiments with the dynamometer, a man is precisely at his weakest when he turns out of bed. Our muscular force is greatly increased by breakfast, but it attains to its highest point after the midday meal. It then sinks for a few hours, rises again toward evening, but steadily declines from night to morning. The chief foes of muscular force are overwork and idleness.

His Politics.

Election Canvasser—What does your husband think of the fiscal question, Mrs. Hodge? Mrs. Hodge—Well, sir, when 'e's a-talking to a protectionist 'e's a free trader, and when 'e's talking to a free trader 'e's a protectionist, and when 'e's a-talking to me 'e's a raving lunatic!—Punch.

How to Tell Them Apart.

Mr. Knowall (laughing)—Can you tell me, Miss De Witte, what is the difference between a wise man and a fool? Miss De Witte—A wise man knows he is a fool and is miserable; the fool thinks he is wise and is happy.

Unappreciated Demonstration.

Small Brother—Marie, does your admirer stutter? Marie—No; of course not! What made you think of such a thing? Small Brother—Then why does he write "My dear, dear Marie?"—Fliegende Blatter.