CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Salem, Or., Jan. 14.—Governor Chamberlain sent the following message to the legislature today:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

My fellow citizens of this great and growing commonwealth, at the last general election honored me far beyond my deserts by electing me for a second time their chief executive. I cannot express in words my high appreciation of this great honor, but I can and do promise them through you, their chosen representatives, that with the help of Almighty God, who controls the destinies of all the nations of earth, I will in the future as in the past, remain faithful to every trust confided to my care and keeping. I crave, as I believe I shall receive, at your hands that courteous consideration which has ever been accorded to me by this distinguished body, and in return I give you the assurance of the best efforts of my life to assist you in making the work of this session an epoch-making period in the history of our state.

Under the provisions of the constitution it becomes my duty to inform you with reference to the finances and affairs of the state, to advise you as to the conditions of the several departments and institutions thereof, and to recommend for your consideration such measures as shall seem most conducive to its welfare and development.

GOVERNOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN

Election of a Senator.

The provisions of the direct primary nominating law, with respect to the election of a United States senator should be carried out in letter and in spirit. At the last primary election Frederick W. Mulkey received the nomination of the Republican party for senator for the short term, and Jonathan Bourne for the long term, while John M. Gearin received the nomination of the Democratic party. At the election held later Mr. Mulkey received the highest number of the votes cast for the short term and Mr. Bourne for the long term, whilst a majority of the members-elect (Democratic and Republican) of the legislature pledged themselves to vote for the choice of the people for senator. But whether they did or not, the people have expressed their choice for the important office, and their wishes should be respected and obeyed, and the gentlemen nominated by the people ought to be elected unanimously, for the short and long term respectively. I suggest that this be done as soon as the legislature is organized, so that the work of the session may proceed, and the time which has heretofore been devoted to this purpose may be given to legislation vitally affecting the welfare of the state.

State Institutions.

The several state institutions are in excellent condition, and it is to be hoped that every member of the legislature will visit them all. The superintendents of the asylum, penitentiary, reform school, blind school and deaf mute school have prepared reports showing in detail the population, condition and cost of each institution. These reports are printed, and to each is appended a report of the trustees, and your attention is particularly called to them and to the recommendations made therein. I deem it unnecessary to do more than call attention to these reports, and to say that each of these institutions is capably officered by conscientious public servants, and to these as well as to a faithful and efficient corps of subordinate employes the state is indebted for an economical and intelligent administration of its affairs.

Finances.

The financial condition of the state was never better in its history than now, there being no indebtedness of any kind outstanding against it. I respectfully refer you to the reports of the secretary of state and state treasurer, both of which are full, and contain information in detail as to all the financial transactions of the state for the two fiscal years just ended.

Taxation.

As rapidly as conditions will admit, there ought to be a complete divorcement between the system of taxation for state and that for county and municipal purposes. This policy is being adopted here as the state advances in population and wealth.

An examination of the statement given herewith shows that in 1899 all of the money for defraying the expenses of state government was collected from the various counties on apportionment of taxes, except $15,828.93 derived from other sources than direct tax, whilst in 1906 the amount received from indirect sources had increased $267,847.96, the largest item of this increase being from corporations, fees and licenses. This amount will probably be still further increased by the laws adopted at the last election providing for a license upon the gross earnings of sleeping car, express, telegraph and other companies, and if the suggestion which is made elsewhere in this message is adopted with reference to an amendment of the inheritance tax law, taxes derived from this source would be very largely increased.

The burden of taxation has in the past fallen in the main upon real property, whilst personal property of every kind, public service and other corporations have not contributed their just proportion to the burdens of government, and laws ought to be enacted that will reach all this class of property which now practically escapes taxation.

Inheritance Tax.

The inheritance tax law was passed in 1903 and since that time, up to and including the 20th day of September, 1906, there has been paid into the state treasury from this source $45,109.54. The law should be amended so as to increase the revenue derived therefrom. The tax should be graduated and increased as the inheritance increases, applying the same rule where the inheritance passes to the mother, father, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife of a son, or the husband of a daughter, or any child or children adopted in conformity with law, or a person to whom the decedent for not less than ten years prior to death stood in the acknowledged relation of a parent, or to any lineal descendant born in lawful wedlock. In every such case the tax is computed at the rate of one per centum of the appraised value thereof received by each person, provided that any estate which may be valued at a less rate than $10,000 shall not be subject to any tax, and the tax is to be levied in the above cases only upon the excess of $1000 received by each person. When the inheritance passes to any uncle, aunt, nece, nephew, or any lineal descendant of the same, then the tax shall be at the rate of two per centum upon amounts in excess of $1000. In all other cases (and such are rare) there is a graduated tax of three per centum on amounts over $500 and not exceeding $10,000; four per centum on all amounts over $10,000 and not exceeding $50,000; six per centum on all amounts exceeding $50,000. It will thus be seen that in the first class, and that covers most of the cases of inheritance, an estate running into the millions would only be burdened with a tax of one per centum; in the second class, which is rare, an estate of the same size would only pay two per centum; whilst in the third class, which is even more rare, the tax is graduated and increases as the inheritance increases. The system of taxing inheritances which I propose is constitutional, and is certainly most just, and a proper adjustment of it in this and other states must be a solution of the gradual absorption of wealth of the country in the hands of a few. It resorts to the whole people through taxation for governmental support money which in many cases at least has been (to put it mildly) harshly obtained from them, and the heir who has not assisted in its accumulation, either by the expenditure of brain or brawn, ought not to complain at being put measureably on a level with his fellows. There is no should not apply alike to each of the three classes named, increasing the rate as the inheritance increases, and I recommend that the law be recommended to accomplish this result.

Income Tax.

Another mode of taxation which should be resorted to is a graduated income tax. There could be no constitutional objection to it, nor could there be any injustice in levying a reasonable rate upon all incomes, ranging from say $3000 upward, increasing as the rate of income increases.

I recommend, therefore, the enactment of such a law.

Notaries Public.

Under the present system too many notaries public are appointed. The propriety of limiting the number is questionable, but if a liberal fee were authorized to be charged to the secretary of state for issuing a commission, to be turned into the general fund, it would operate to limit the number.

Forest Reserve Receipts.

The agricultural appropriation act of 1907, passed by congress and approved June 30, 1906, contains the following provision:

"That ten per centum of all money received from each forest reserve during any fiscal year, including the year ending June 30, 1906, shall be paid at the end thereof by the secretary of the treasury to the state or territory in which said reserve is located, to be expended as the state or territorial legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated; provided, that when the forest reserve is in more than one state or territory or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said reserve shall be proportional to its area therein; and provided further, that there shall not be paid to any state or territory for any county an amount equal to more than forty per centum of the total income of such county from all other sources."

The receipts from the forest reserves in Oregon to June 30, 1906, as disclosed by the records of the forest service, are as follows:

Cascade (N.)	$ 7,384.61
Cascade (S.)	4,474.39
Ashland	91.13
Wallowa	17,492.36
Wenaha	7,237.26
Chesnimnus	4,885.48
Maury Mountain	779.25
Blue Mountains (E.)	17,115.93
Blue Mountains (W.)	14,818.20
	$73,878.61

Ten per cent of this amount, or $7387.85, is the approximate amount to be paid to Oregon from this source.

It will devolve upon the legislature to provide for the method of expending this sum for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the counties in which the forest reserves are situated. In this connection permit me to call your attention to the fact that more than one-fifth of the area of the state, or 11,549,848 acres, is included within these federal reserves, and therefore practically withdrawn from settlement or sale. The moneys derived from this immense body of land ought all to be paid to the state to be added to the irreducible school fund, deducting first the cost of collecting the same. I suggest that a resolution be passed calling upon our representatives in congress to use their influence to have a law passed to bring about this result.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS OF THE STATE

Irreducible School fund.

But for the policies which have been adopted by the legislature from time to time with respect to its school lands, the irreducible school fund might have been five or six times as large as it is at present. Lands have been fixed at prices too low under the pretext that these lands would be sold in limited quantities to actual settlers, thus compensating by the establishment of homes and families, and the subjecting of acquired titles to assessment and taxation, for the loss that was being incurred by the school fund in minimum prices. In theory this seemed not unreasonable. In practice, large bodies of these lands have been acquired by speculators who hold them now, and a magnificent domain intended for the education of the children of the state has been measurably frittered away. Notwithstanding this, the irreducible school fund in the treasury department is in better condition today than it ever was before, as will be seen by the following comparison:

Mortgage loan notes December 31, 1899, $1,981,69.76; cash in treasury unloaned December 31, 1899, $444,698.17; mortgage loan notes September 30, 1902, $2,423,014.87; cash in treasury unloaned September 30, 1902, $729,435.42; mortgage loan notes September 30, 1904, $3,234,229.90; school district bonds September 30, 1904, $226,950; cash in treasury unloaned September 30, 1904, $200,361.24; mortgage loan notes September 30, 1906, $3,723,539.64; school district bonds September 30, 1906, $325,325; cash in treasury unloaned September 30, 1906, $71,883.05.

From this it will be seen that this fund in the treasury department has increased since the close of the fiscal year 1899, $1,694,979.76, and that while at the close of the fiscal year 1902 there was $729,435.42 in the treasury unloaned, and at the close of 1904 $200,361.24 unloaned, there was at the close of 1906 only $71,883.05 unloaned and in the treasury. In respect to this latter sum it may be said that applications are on file for loans at this writing sufficient to consume it all.

In addition to $4,120,747.69 in securities and money belonging to the school fund, there is $478,712.70 in certificates of sale of school lands, certificates of sale of lands acquired by foreclosure, and unsold farms acquired by foreclosure and still undisposed of, making the fund amount in all to the sum of $4,599,460.39 on September 30, 1906.

The amount of interest apportioned to the several counties of the state from the irreducible school fund in 1879 was $34,337.12, and this has steadily increased each year until in 1906 it amounted to $247,992.29, the largest apportionment in the history of the state. This gratifying increase, notwithstanding the rate of interest has been reduced from eight to six per cent.

Agricultural College Fund.

In this fund there is $193,415.41 of principal in notes and land certificates and including $9871.19 in cash unloaned, an increase of $1934.99 since the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1904. The net income from this fund has been paid from time to time to the treasurer of the board of regents on warrants drawn by the secretary of state.

State University Fund.

In this fund there is $104,206.34 of principle in notes and land certificates, and including $1146.61 in cash unloaned, an increase of $790 since the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1904. The net income has been paid from time to time to aid in the support of the university.

The governor recommended liberal treatment for the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg.

State Land Agent.

The report of the state land agent, Mr. Oswald West, shows in detail what has been accomplished in his department during the two years ending September 30, 1906. It is entitled to your very careful consideration as showing the efforts he has made and the results which have been accomplished in the way of placing his department on a business-like basis and bringing it in close touch with the office of the state land board. I take occasion to commend him for faithful and efficient service, for it has been largely through his personal effort and attention to duty that the fraudulent speculations in the public lands of the state have been brought to an end, and some of the criminals prosecuted and convicted.

There have been no operations in selecting indemnity lands on alleged mineral base during the past four years. Within the past two years the creation of the Wallowa, Wenaha and Chesnimnus forest reserves have made available 47,000 acres of new base for indemnity selection. Instead of selling this base for the minimum price of $1.50 per acre it was determined in the spring of 1905 to offer a limited amount thereof to the highest bidders in order to ascertain something as to its market value.

Bids were received therefor, and offers ranged from five to six dollars per acre, while seven and eight dollars were offered for a few small tracts. All of these offers were accepted and the board decided to fix the price at $6 per acre until further notice. The demand was active for this base and on the 24th of April, 1906, the price was raised to $7.50 per acre, which has been maintained since, and the probability is this amount can always be obtained for this base to be used for indemnity selection.

Desert Land Act.

The State Land Board files a separate report relating to desert lands, and your particular attention is called to it, and especially to the recommendations made by the board.

I earnestly call attention to the code framed by the committee mentioned, and beg you to be extremely cautious about making any changes in a proposed measure which has been framed after weeks of deliberation and consultation by a committee having the best interests of the whole state at heart.

Railroad Commission.

It is axiomatic that a railroad company is a quasi public corporation and the public has an interest in its proper operation and in the regulation and control of its rates and fares, as well as in the proper rendition of the services required to be performed by it. In those states where this right has not been asserted the railroad company and the public stand measurably in the relation of members of a great partnership, with the managers of the company dictating its policies and establishing its rates, not only without consulting the public, but in such a way as to injuriously affect their most vital interests. Not otherwhere and in no other business does such an anomalous situation exist. The state has a primary interest in the establishment not only of a uniformity of rates by railways but in seeing to it that the rates charged are just and reasonable throughout its boundaries, and it is no argument against this right that the state has been slow to assert it. No state has been so liberal as Oregon in its policy with respect to corporations generally and railroad companies in particular. If sections of the state rich in lumber, in mineral, in agricultural, and every thing that tends to industrial and commercial development, have been neglected by the one great railway system which practically controls its whole traffic, it certainly can not be justly claimed that the neglect is invited or induced by the liberal policy of our law makers. Thru the generous policy of the federal government lands sufficient in amount and value have been granted in aid of railways with in the jurisdiction of the state to build not only the lines now in operation but to extend them across and through the central, eastern and southeastern portions of this commonwealth. Not only that. Vast forest reserves have been created along the Cascade Mountains in this state, and in other states, in which in which have been included worthless lava beds and deforestered lands of railway companies now operating here, and in exchange for these worthless lands these railway companies have been permitted to select hundreds of thousands acres of timber lands in the state under congressional legislation, thus increasing by millions the value of their original grants, and these lands are held from sale and settlement, greatly hindering the development of the state.

The demand of the people for railway extension have been unheeded by the powers that be, and they have been publicly informed that when any particular section of the state has been developed sufficiently to make a railway a profitable investment, their demands would be investigated and considered, thus reversing the usual policy of extending lines into rich sections to aid and assist in general development. The result has been that with all its possibilities for commercial and industrial growth, Oregon is far behind all other states in obtaining what it needs and what it is of right entitled to have in the way of better facilities for transportation and travel. Nor does the evil stop here. There is a lack of uniformity in rates where roads have already been built. Many rates are grievously unjust and unreasonable, retarding the development of the state. Persons and places are discriminated against, a woeful lack of proper equipment to handle the freight and even the passengers exists everywhere, depot accomodations, switching and other facilities are inadequate, and no effort seems to be making to rectify these crying evils anywhere. For the rectification of these conditions the shipper is without remedy. The cost and expense an individual would be too great to warrant him in undertaking through any court their correction, nor could he with safety incur ill-will of the railway company which has been delefict in its duty to him and to the public. Neither the farmer nor the producer can get his product to the market, nor can the merchant supply the consumer with his wares. The result has been and will be still more disastrous to the state. And the time has come when the other members of the great partnership in railway operation, the public, should assert itself in the correction of existing evils. With interstate traffic the state has nothing to do, but with intrastate, or that which is purely local, the evils which are acknowleged to exist can be greatly relieved in short order, and eventually corrected by the railway commission, vested with ample powers and composed of men who have been taught to believe that a public office is a public trust, and that the people have rights which the transportation companies and bound to respect. The courts of this state and of other states, and of the United States, have sustained the action of commissioners in their attempts to correct the evils which exist in Oregon, and the question of power is no longer in the experimental stage. Where a commission exists the conditions have not been bettered, the fault lies either with the statute under which it acts, or in the personnel of the commission; and the evils complained of in this state can be largely corrected by a railway commission acting under authority of an ample stature appointed by the Governor with power of removal. In the proper enforcement of such a law the responsibility is fixed and certain, and it has been the experience of other states that in no other way can relief be assured. The control of railways and the regulation of rates has become a burning question in this country, and a large share of the time of the first session of the present congress was devoted to the subject of interstate railway regulation and control. Every reason and argument which was urged in support of interstate legislation and control, applies with equal force to regulation and control of traffic which the intrastate and local, and the subject to the juriadiction of the state authorities. Recent and continuous discussion of the subject renders it unnecessary for me to dwell at length upon the conditions of Oregon, which suggest prompt action at your hands to relieve a situation both unprecedented and unjustifiable.

I earnestly recommend, therefore, the passage of a law creating a railroad commission, to be appointed by the executive and subject to removal by him for failure to properly discharge its duties, with ample power to carry out the purpose of its creation.

In this connection I commend to your consideration a bill prepared by the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland. It shows careful preparation, and contains provisions which have been tested in other states and which in many instances have received the approval of the courts of last resorts.

Open River.

Closely allied to the railroad question is that of opening and improving the waterways of the state. These are the instrumentalities which Providence has placed at our doors for natural regulation of the rate question. Statutes unquestionably assist in protecting the public from exhorbitant transportation charges, when there are no competing waterways. But neither statute nor other compulsory method is ever necessary as a factor for bringing about just and reasonable charges when there exists a navigable waterway. For this reason, short-sighted indeed is he who does not see and realize the importance to the state of keeping the Columbia, and Willamette and other navigable streams of the state open for navigation. Appropriations made by the general government have been inadequate to meet the growing demands in all the states. Not only have they been inadequate but they have been too infrequent to complete important projects already under way or to protect them from almost total destruction by the elements in exposed places after appropriations are exhausted. The movement now being fostered and furthered by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will do much to educate the people to the importance of river and harbor improvement, and it is confidently hoped that the future congress will come to look upon the subject of larger and more frequent appropriations with greater favor, and place the subject alongside appropriations for defraying the expenses of government instead of relegating it to a place of minor importance as has been done in the past.

In the meantime, and until the needs of the state are properly recognized, Oregon should follow the lead of other progressive states, and meet the demands of her rapid commercial and industrial development. The locks at the falls of the Willamette, now in private ownership, should be purchased by the general government, and maintained without cost to the shipers of the great country tributary to the Willamette river. Every ton of freight which passes through the pays a heavy toll, and if this could be cut off, a like reduction would be made on the charges now made by the railroad Co. now paralleling the river.

To Abolish Passes.

It is recommended that a law be passed abolishing free railroad passes.

Reciprocal Demurrage.

Railroad companies charge shippers a certain sum denominated demurrage, for each day's failure to load cars promptly. This is not an unmeasurable charge to make as it hastens the shipper and relieves the congested traffic situation. On the other hand, this right should be made reciprocal, and when a company fails beyond a reasonable time to furnish cars to a shipper it should be compelled to pay a sum equal to that which the shipper would have to pay for failure to unload. The rights and duties should be made reciprocal by law.

Commends National Guard.

The Oregon National Guard is commended for its splendid efficiency.

State University and Agricultural College.

The reports of these educational institutions show a constantly increasing attendance. The needs of both institutions for the ensuing two years are set out at length, and I trust the reports and recommendations therein contained will receive your earnest consideration. This state has cause to be proud of both these institutions of learning, and their reasonable requests ought to be complied with. Not only has the number of students increased each year but the standard of studies has been advanced to conform to older established institutions of the same class and character, and it is not claiming too much to say for both that they stand as the equals of institutions much older and better equipped because of the greater liberality of the states in which they are situated.

The Governor opposes private insane asylums, and demands their strict inspection if allowed to exist at all.

A law for the examination of private banks is advocated by the Governor.

The passage of a law authorizing the loaning of public funds, so that the state and not private individuals will secure the interest, is advocated.

The statute of Oregon assuming a person to be dead if not heard of in some years, and any money he may have on deposit escheating to the bank at the end of the time is condemned. Such funds, the Governor asserts, should be held by the state, so that the owner may recover should he ever reappear.

An institution for the care of the feeble-minded is recommended.

Publication under oath of campaign expenses is suggested as a good enactment, looking toward the purification of elections.

Regarding the expenses to sheepmen of the quarantine law, the Governor says that steps should be taken at once to eradicate scabies so as to remove this handicap against our citizens. In this connection I call attention to the fact that the quarantine has been removed against Wyoming, and posibly against some of the other Western states, because of the adoption of laws having for their purpose eradication of this disease which requires the enforcement of the quarantine referred to.

There should be a law against promotion of fake money schemes, says Governor.

State Printer.

This official should be placed on a salary and a building put up especially for him, where the valuable records of his office will be safe, and his work may be done more economically.

Normal Schools.

There are too many normal schools in the state supported by money raised from the taxpayers. One in Eastern Oregon and one in Western Oregon might with propriety be maintained, affording every facility to those belonging to fit themselves for teachers, whether the four normals be retained or not. I repeat the recommendation made to the last legislature that they be placed under one Board of Control.

New Apportionment

of state senators and representatives is recommended. The Governor regards present apportionment as unjust and unequal, especially as to Eastern Oregon.

Employ Convicts.

The Governor opposed the suggestion of a prison jute mill, as the grain bags made in such institutions are shown to be more expensive than those imported. He advises the continuance of the stove plant at the penitentiary, and employing the convicts at labor that does very little into competition with the workingman of the state. He favors working the convicts in the public roads as much as is practicable.

A law is also recommended providing for the transportation of convicts to the penitentiary by officers of the institution.

Because of Washington's cordial support of the Lewis and Clark Exposition a liberal appropriation is recommended of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle in 1908.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to remind you that every bill should receive your most careful consideration and be thoroughly digested before being permitted to become a law. The danger of ill-advised legislation will be somewhat lessened if, on the last day of the session, a resolution should be adopted, providing that no bill can pass from either body to the other during the last five days of the session. This would give ample time for a full and fair discussion of all measures pending for passage. Quality of force quantity is applicable here as elsewhere, and it were better to have no legislation than such ill-advised, faulty. That member is not the man who introduces and secures the passage of the greatest number of bills. He who watches all bills introduced and points out the defects in some, is rather entitled to the greatful thanks of the people.

Gillette razors—$5 and $6.50 at
CHAMBERS' HARDWARE

CLOSING OUT SALE

Positively going out of business. All staple groceries sold at absolute cost and our big stock of Shoes, Dry Goods, Hats, Men's and Boys' Pands and Underwear will be sold at a sacrifice. Just a few articles.

1 gal. Log Cabin Maple Syrup	$1.20
1-2 gal. Log Cabin Maple Syrup	60c
1 qt. Log Cabin Maple Syrup	35c
1 gal. Saratoga Drips	60c
1-2 gal Saratoga Drips	30c
1 pkg Cream of Wheat	17c
Quaker and Scotch Oats per pkg.	10c
Extra quality Japan Tea, per lb	50c
4 cans good Salmon	25c
Extra choice Red Salmon, 2 for	25c
3 cans Stag Oysters	25c
1 can A & L Oysters	10c
Snider's Catsup	20c
Children's Underwear	8c up
Shoes at Half Price	
$2.50 Men's Shoes	$1.75
$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Hats	$1.00
Rubber Boots at Cost	
Ladies Rubber Foots	
Good Shoes for Men	
Good Shoes for Boys	
Good Shoes for Ladies	
$7.50 Overcoat	
Men's Sweaters One Half Price	
Men's Shirts	

Just come in and get our PRICES

SCOBERT & DODGE

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Chichester Chemical Co., Phila.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Vaginal Syringe. Cleanly, Convenient, Superior. Most Comfortable. It Cleanses Instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and testimonials. Valuable to ladies. MARVEL CO., 44 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.

Lane-Davis Drug Co., 6 stores.

Woodward, Clarke & Co., Portland