

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY

DISTRICT VOTING WARDS VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION

THE SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT TO BE DIVIDED

For Election Purposes—Professor G. A. Peebles' Plan as Reported to the Board.

Upon instructions issued by the board of directors of the Salem school district (No. 24) City Superintendent G. A. Peebles has drafted a plan for dividing the district into voting wards, as provided by the law passed at the special session of the legislature in 1898, and which bill became a law on October 15th of that year.

"Sec. 2. All school districts in this state having a school population of 2,000 or over, as shown by the last preceding school census, shall be subdivided into voting wards by the directors of such districts, such wards to conform as nearly as possible to the city wards comprised in its boundaries. The board of directors of all such districts shall establish at least one polling place in each ward, the judges and clerks of which shall be qualified electors within the provisions of this act, and residents of such ward; and each elector shall be required to cast his or her ballot in that ward in which he or she resides."

Superintendent Peebles' report is now on file with the board, and will be acted on at the next meeting. The divisions made by him are as follows:

Voting ward No. 1—Beginning at a point in the center of Marion street, in the city of Salem, where said Marion street intersects the right bank of the Willamette river, thence east along the center of said Marion street to its intersection with North Mill creek; thence northeasterly and westerly following the meanderings of said North Mill creek to a point in the center of the county road known as the Garden Road; thence easterly along the center of said county road to the point of its intersection of the east boundary line of said school district No. 24. All territory situated north of this said sub-division line No. 1, and within the boundary lines of said school district No. 24, constitute and be designated as voting ward No. 1, school district No. 24, Marion county, Oregon.

Voting ward No. 2—Beginning at a point in the center of Court street, in the city of Salem, where said Court street intersects the right bank of the Willamette river, thence easterly along the center of said Court street to a point where said Court street intersects North Mill creek; thence westerly following the meanderings of said North Mill creek to the bridge where Center street intersects the center of said North Mill creek; thence easterly along the center of said North Mill creek; thence running easterly along the center of the road or street known as Asylum avenue to the point of intersection of the east boundary line of said school district No. 24, by said Asylum avenue, road or street. All territory in said school district No. 24 situated north of this said sub-division line No. 2, and south of sub-division line No. 1, of said school district No. 24, to be designated and to constitute voting ward No. 2, for said school district No. 24.

Voting ward No. 3—Beginning at a point in the center of Ferry street, in the city of Salem, where said Ferry street intersects the right bank of the Willamette river; thence running easterly along the center of said Ferry street, in said city of Salem, to the point of intersection of the corporation line of said city of Salem, thence northerly on said corporation line of said city of Salem to the point of its intersection of North Mill creek; thence westerly down and with the meanderings of said North Mill creek to a point in the center of State street, in said city of Salem; thence easterly along the center of the county road leading past the Oregon state penitentiary, commonly known as the "red barn" or Macleary road, to the point where said county road intersects the east boundary line of said school district No. 24. All territory in said school district No. 24 situated north of said sub-division line No. 3, and south of sub-division line No. 2, to constitute and be designated as voting ward No. 3 for said school district No. 24.

Voting ward No. 4—All territory in said school district No. 24, situated south of said sub-division line No. 3, to constitute and be designated as voting ward No. 4 for said school district No. 24.

Corvallis was the place of meeting for the legislature yesterday—the first time in several years. The members met around the festal board in the state agricultural college building hall.

BABY ITCHED 6 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA.

My six-week old son had a itching out on the top of his head which would not stop. I tried all sorts of ointments, but nothing would cure him. I bought Cuticura and used it as directed. He is well now, after six long years of itching, crying, and worrying. Cuticura really cured him. W. M. NEUBILL, Lexington, Ohio.

FACE HUMORS

DAILY TEXT-BOOK COMMISSION BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

The Measure Received Only Six Negative Votes—A Summary of Its Provisions.

From Daily of Feb. 1st.)

The Daily text-book commission bill passed the senate last night after an extended debate by a vote of 22 to 6, 2 absent. The bill is known as senate bill 141, and was introduced by Senator Daly, of Benton county. The bill creates a state board of text-book commissioners, whose duties it shall be to select all text-books for the public schools and the high schools of the state, and repeals all acts in conflict therewith.

The discussion of the bill covered about four hours before its final passage. Senator Daly, the father of the bill, opened the debate by giving a concise statement of the changes contemplated by the bill, which he considered was a great improvement over the present system.

Senator Daly was followed by Senator Mitchell, who spoke in favor of the bill. He likened the American Book Company into an octopus, which threatened to impair the efficiency of the educational system of the state. The senator made an eloquent appeal in support of the bill.

Mr. Brownell doubted the expediency of the bill, and was opposed to placing in the hands of the governor the matter of naming a board of text-book commissioners, asserting that such a course would eventually drift into politics. The speaker further doubted that the appointment of a commission would remedy the trouble that was alleged to exist in the matter of selecting text-books. Senator Driver voiced the sentiments expressed by Mr. Brownell, and maintained that such appointive power should not be vested in the governor.

At this point the senate adjourned to 8 a. m., at which hour the discussion was resumed. Senator Daly, the father of the bill, taking the floor again in support of the measure. He contrasted the proposed bill with the existing bill, and showed wherein it would be an improvement. Senators Mitchell and Smith spoke ably for the bill. The latter gentleman had no hesitancy in placing the matter of naming the commission with the governor, whom he referred to as a man above mercenary influences.

Senator Kuykendall moved to have the bill referred to the committee on engrossed bills, to report at 2 p. m. Thursday, in order that certain amendments that had been proposed might be engrossed thereon.

Senator Daly, of Lake, objected to having the bill referred to a committee, because it met his approval and he was satisfied with the appointments to the people of the state.

Mr. Kuykendall informed the senate of the amendment he proposed to have placed in the bill, by reading the same. The amendment provided that the board of commissioners should consist of seven members, instead of five, the appointees to be apportioned as follows: One from the faculty of the state university at Eugene; one from the faculty of the state agricultural college at Corvallis; one from the faculty of the state normal school at Monmouth; one to be selected from the county school superintendents of the state; one from among the active educational workers of the state, and two competent business men.

Sensors Daly, Haines and Fulton took exception to the proposed amendment, claiming that the appointees, as provided in the amendment, were unqualified to select text-books for public schools. Senator Mulkey favored the passage of the bill as it was originally drafted.

Senator Reed, the irrepressible member from Douglas county, observing that a number of the spectators were retiring from the senate chamber, quietly arose, addressed the chair, and facetiously remarked: "I think it is about time the matter was coming to a vote; I see some of the audience is already leaving." The jovial senator had resumed his seat before President Taylor could call him to order.

The motion of Senator Kuykendall to have the bill recommitted, was defeated and the bill was passed by a vote of 22 to 6, 2 absent. The vote was as follows: Ayes—Adams, Bates, Cameron, Daly of Lake, Daly of Benton, Driver, Dufur, Fulton, Haines, Harmon, Haxelme, Hixon, Joseph, Kuykendall, Looney, Mackay, Mitchell, Mulkey, Selling, Smith, Wade, President Taylor; 22. Nays—Brownell, Clem, Kelly, Patterson, Porter, Reed; 6. Absent—Morrow, Froelich; 2.

A brief summary of the provisions of the bill are as follows: "In 1901, and in the month of January every four years thereafter, the governor shall appoint, from different sections of the state, a board of five text-book commissioners, who shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. The governor shall fill all vacancies in such board. "The commissioners shall meet at the state capitol on the second Monday of July, 1901, and on the second Monday in July every six years thereafter, and continue in session for a period not to exceed fifteen days, exclusive of Sundays and other holidays. Four members shall constitute a quorum. They shall immediately organize by selecting a chairman from among their number, and a competent person as secretary. No person holding any office in the state, or any county, shall be elected secretary. "When the organization has been effected the commissioners shall select text-books for use in all the public schools in this state for six years. The sessions of the board shall be public and the vote upon the selection of each text book shall be viva voce, and the vote of each member shall be recorded in the minutes of the board. The adoption shall include text-books for all branches of study specified in the state course of studies for schools of

all grades, and no others. At least three votes shall be necessary for a choice of any text-book.

The text-book commissioners shall receive proposals in writing from publishing houses, not later than the first day of the meeting, relative to the price at which certain text-books can be procured during a term of six years. The right is reserved to the commissioners to reject any text-books or text-books contained in any proposal if the price asked therefor is considered unreasonably high. The proposal of no publisher shall be considered by the board unless that publisher shall have delivered to each member of the board, free of cost, one copy of such text-book at least thirty days before the meeting of the board.

"The commission shall report to the state board of education the adoption of all text-books, and that board shall enter into a contract with such publishing houses for furnishing the text-books decided upon by the commission. "In August, 1901, and in the month of August every six years thereafter, the state superintendent of public instruction shall, under the direction of the state board of education, issue a circular giving the full title of each book adopted by the text-book commissioners, the date of copyright, the exchange, the introductory and the retail price thereof. Such circular shall be sent to each county superintendent, free of cost, in sufficient quantities to enable him to supply a copy without charge to each school officer in his county. "In July, 1901, and in the month of July every six years thereafter, and at no other time, the board of directors in any district in which a high school is maintained shall adopt text-books required to complete any branch of study added by such board of directors to the branches of study specified for a state high school course. Such adoption shall be made viva voce, and a majority vote of the entire board shall be necessary to a choice of any text-book, and the vote thereon of each member shall be recorded in the minutes of the board. No text-book shall be adopted that shall be used, directly or indirectly, as a substitute for any text-book adopted by the state board of text-book commissioners, or that shall be used, directly or indirectly, to replace any such adopted text-book. "When text-books have been adopted by a board of school directors, as here provided, such board of school directors shall, not later than thirty days after the adoption, enter into a written contract with each publisher whose book or books shall have been adopted, to maintain at least one copy of each such district where such book or books may be purchased. "It is made the duty of all boards of school directors to cause the text-books adopted to be introduced and used in their respective schools within fifteen months from the date of adoption. "The text-books that may be adopted shall be used in the public schools of this state thereafter, and it shall be the duty of the school officers and teachers to comply with the provisions of this act concerning the same. If any teacher shall wilfully violate any of said provisions, he shall be deemed to have violated the terms of his contract with the district. Any taxpayer of a school district, or parent or guardian of a child attending a common school in any district shall be deemed to have such a beneficial and direct interest in the law concerning text-books, in that he may bring any proper proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction to compel the board of directors of his district or teachers in his school to perform the duties enjoined upon them in relation to text-books. "Each member of the state board of text-book commissioners, and the secretary elected by them, shall be paid \$100 for attendance at each meeting, and a further sum of cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from such meeting on the most usual route. Any claim for compensation shall be audited by the secretary of state, and paid out of the funds in the hands of the state treasurer not otherwise appropriated."

"The committee on revision of laws submitted an adverse report yesterday on senate bill No. 95 (by Senator Dufur). Senator Dufur's bill provides that the wives of the inmates of the Soldier's Home at Roseburg may be admitted to that institution and become chargees of state. The committee refused to recommend the passage of the bill for the reasons that the buildings of the Oregon Soldier's Home are inadequate to accommodate a greater number of inmates and further that the passage of the bill would necessitate a large appropriation for the construction of additional buildings in order to accommodate the wives of the inmates of the home.

While Senator Mulkey's bill (No. 212) creates the office of county recorder for Polk county, at a salary of \$1000 per annum, it so modifies the other county departments and changes the compensation of the other officers to an extent that it does not incur any additional expense to the taxpayers. At present the county clerk of that county receives \$1000 per annum and \$500 for a deputy. By the provisions of the proposed bill, the clerk will receive an annual salary of \$1200 with no deputy, and the recorder shall receive \$1000, making an aggregate of \$2200 per annum.

The judiciary committee yesterday reported favorably upon senate bill No. 23 (by Brownell), providing for the election of county prosecuting attorneys and providing for county precincts and attorney districts. The committee proposed an amendment which was adopted, by which the bill if enacted, will become operative June 1st, but will not apply to the present district attorneys who shall serve out their present terms of office. The matter of determining upon the compensation of the prosecuting attorneys is left to the legislative delegator from the several counties. The bill will probably come up for third reading this week.

The committee on agriculture and forestry, to whom had been referred senate bill No. 55 (by Looney) to prevent the production and sale of unwholesome foods and medicines, and to regulate the sales of adulterated foods, drinks and medicines, reported the same back to the senate, recommending the adoption of a substitute bill. The substitute provides for the continuation of the office of food and dairy commissioner and enlarges and defines his duties. He is to have a salary of \$1000 per annum and traveling expenses, and his office is to be located in Portland. The office is to be filled by appointment by the legislature until July 1, 1900, when such office shall be elected at the general election.

The motion of Senator Selling yesterday morning to reconsider the vote of the preceding day by which senate concurrent resolution No. 5, relating to the printing of the proceedings of the house and senate by the state printer and the compensation to be paid the secretary of state for furnishing the copy therefor, was sustained after an extended discussion. Mr. Selling also thought it was time the senate was placing itself on record for economy. He was supported by Senators Mitchell, Mulkey and Smith, the latter named gentleman making an able speech,

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.

For a Young Woman to Acquire a Thorough Education in Domestic Science Free.

Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday received a letter from the Oread Institute, of Worcester, Massachusetts, asking him to appoint one student to the institute, who would receive a free scholarship, as each state and territory is entitled to one free scholarship. The appointee must be a young woman between the ages of 18 and 25 years, of good health, possessing a good education, and desiring to obtain a thorough knowledge of household science and all that pertains to it. To such person coming to the school by recommendation and appointment of the governor of her state or territory, tuition, room and board will be given free, and at the close of her course of study she will be added, if she proves competent and so wishes, to a position as teacher in her home state or territory or elsewhere, should she so elect.

The Oread Institute is a successor to the New Era Cooking school, of Worcester, Massachusetts, the special work of which was the teaching of cookery, and the fitting of girls for teachers lecturers and demonstrators in cooking alone. The notable and signal success of the school's efforts along these lines led step by step to the organization of the Oread Institute with its provisions for teaching all that is comprehended in domestic science.

We give no rewards, an offer of this kind is the meanness of deception. Our plan is to give every one a chance to try the merit of Ely's Cream Balm—the original Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the Head by mailing for 16 cents a trial size to test its curative powers. We mail the 50 cent size also and the drugist keeps it. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

A CLEAR LIST—Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday received from the general land office clear list No. 53, containing 14,177 acres, in the Lakeview land district, being swamp and overflow lands. Governor Geer at once made a request for a patent from the government.

THE SUGAR BEET BOUNTY

PASSED THE HOUSE BY ONE MAJORITY—AIDED BY M'COURT.

Happenings in the Senatorial Wing of the Capitol—The Equal Suffrage Amendment.

From Daily of Feb. 1st.)

The most anxiously awaited result of yesterday was that touching the sugar beet bounty bill. It came up for reconsideration as a special order. The motion to reconsider carried without opposition and then the ballot was awaited breathlessly. The completion of the roll called revealed only thirty votes in its favor, but Mr. McCourt not wishing to deny the people of Eastern Oregon this one assistance toward the development of their resource, changed his vote to aye, thus giving the one needed to carry it. Following is the vote in detail: Ayes—Bayer, Beach, Blackaby, Cummings, Curtis, Davis, Donnelly, Farr-I. Flegg, Fordney, Freeland, Hall, Haw-on. Hill, Hobkirk, Lewis, Maxwell, McAllister, McCourt, Moody, Morton, Myers, Nichols, Roberts, Sherwin, Staney, Stewart, Virtue, Whalley, Young; 31. Speaker: 21. Nays—Brattain, Briggs, Butt, Grace, Gray, Gregg, Jones, Knight, Kruse, Lamson, Marsh, Massingill, McCulloch, McQueen, P. Mer, Platts, Ross, Smith, Stillman, Stump, Thompson of Clackamas, Thompson of Washington, Topping, Whitney, Williamson, Wilson, Wonacott; 27. Absent—Conn. Leeder; 2.

Senate joint resolution No. 7, of the eighteenth biennial legislative session, which provides that the proposed amendment to the constitution relative to granting to the legislatures the power of voting, be submitted to the people at the next general election was the matter demanding the consideration of the senate yesterday afternoon. On the motion of Senator Mulkey, the courtesy of the senate were extended to Mrs. Abigail Scott Finley, one of the most untiring suffragist workers in the state, to the extent that that talented personage was invited to address the senate on the pending resolution. Mrs. Finley made a few brief, though forcible remarks pertinent to the resolution, simply requesting of the senators that they show the resolution the same consideration they had shown to other similar resolutions, to the extent that it should be submitted to the voters. The speaker was enthusiastically applauded for her appropriate remarks which certainly were not fruitlessly made, inasmuch as the resolution was adopted by a vote of 25 to 1, 4 absent. President Taylor alone voted in the negative.

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WOMEN MUST TAKE IT.

Thousands Rely on Paine's Celery Compound to Keep Them Well.



Do you suffer with periodical headaches?

Do you begin to complain of sleeplessness?

Have you already begun to have spells of dizziness? Does constipation or dyspepsia in any of its many forms warn you of the inevitable oncoming of general nervousness or debility?

By all means go to your druggist and get a bottle of the most wonderful restorative within the reach of woman-kind today—get a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and as a safeguard of other ailing, half-dependent, suffering women have done before you, and as thousands more must do, you will find in its peculiar curative qualities the womanly strength and health that you desire.

Take Paine's celery compound and the liver will resume its normal functions, biliousness will disappear; the kidneys will find the relief they need; good digestion and the proper assimilation of food will begin at once, dissolves and constipation will no longer trouble you, wasting nervous tissues will regain their healthy tone, the blood will clear itself of its impurities and you will no longer fear the breaking down that comes to so many women early in life.

quoting from the constitution. In the course of his remarks the eloquent senator from Eastern Oregon claimed that it would be unlawful to pay the secretary of state any compensation whatever for such services. Senator Fulton maintained that it was an injustice to an officer to reduce his salary or compensation during his term of office. He would gladly support any measure that would reduce the fees of the several state officers providing the same did not apply to the present officers. The vote by which the resolution passed was finally reconsidered and the resolution was laid on the table.

The first excitement of last evening's session of the house was occasioned by the consideration of the constitutional amendment giving the right of suffrage to women. Mrs. Dunway was given the courtesy of the floor and addressed the house eloquently and pleasantly for a few minutes, setting forth the reasons upon which she based her hopes for the success of her ambition to see womanhood placed upon the same political level with manhood. The only speech in opposition was by Mr. Whalley, who thought the election franchise was even now more widely distributed than it ought to be and that matters would not be improved by extending it to women. He cited some statistics to show that in school elections and in some of the large cities in which the right to vote is enjoyed by women, only a small percentage of them avail themselves of it and their influence for good is scarcely recognizable. But the temper of the house was decidedly in favor of Mrs. Dunway and her cause, and when the vote was taken, only six had courage enough to say no—Beach, Butt, Marsh, Reed, Thompson of Washington and Whalley. The absent ones were Conn, Donnelly, McCulloch, Platts and Topping. Mr. Briggs, of Washington, did not vote. The remainder voted aye.

THE FEMALE PRISONERS.

A Memorial Introduced in the Oregon Legislature on Tuesday.

The following memorial was introduced in the house by Mr. Flegg on Tuesday and was referred to the committee on the subject that has been the cause of much discussion in the past: "To the Honorable Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon—Gentlemen:— "Your memorialists, a committee representing the Catholic Ladies' Social and Relief society, a society organized

for charitable work in the city of Salem, would respectfully call your attention to what is considered an unfortunate condition and ask your earnest consideration toward remedying it.

"In the state penitentiary there are now confined three female prisoners, and from time to time in its history has such been the case, crime requiring retribution has invaded the ranks of womanhood. Connected with that institution there is no provision made whereby female prisoners can obtain any exercise or fresh air. They are compelled to endure from day to day solitary confinement, with no work, employment or opportunity to relieve the terrible monotony or breathe the pure air outside the prison cells. The result in many cases is what might be expected. The victims degenerate in body and mind until insanity or death overtake them.

"The superintendent of the penitentiary in his reports of both 1898 and 1899 has called your attention to this condition of affairs with reference to these persons, and has made suggestions looking to the improvement of their surroundings. We appeal to you in the name of humanity that his recommendation receive your attention, and

"Your memorialists pray that this matter may be made the subject of deliberation and that your honorable body may provide some suitable arrangement whereby an exercise ground may be constructed for female convicts, and some suitable employment may be given them, so that their incarceration may not be a living torment.

"Most respectfully, Mrs. E. N. Edes, Mrs. Frank Davey, Mrs. J. B. Bennett, committee."

TO ROSEBURG.—H. H. Stapleton, who, for the past six years, has been in the employ of the Ladd & Bush bank, the city of, has accepted the responsible position of bookkeeper of the First National bank of Roseburg, and left on last evening's train to assume the duties of his new position today. Harry is a Salem boy by birth, and has a host of friends who are glad to hear of his good fortune, and he leaves with the best wishes of all who know him.

A HOME IN GEORGIA.

Mr. Will House was in our burg Sunday and he carried a girl, a cat and a buggy load of greens. He is preparing to begin housekeeping.—Cleghorn's Citizen.