

That Headache

Or pain in and back of the eyes, and sometimes back of the head; or that sleepy, tired feeling when reading can be cured by wearing glasses that are accurately fitted. **WE HAVE RELIEVED AND CURED** many others, and we can help you if glasses will do it, but we positively do not advise glasses unless they are needed.

Barn's Jewelry Store Cor. State and Liberty Sts.

STOP THAT COUGH
By using HAAS' MENTHOLATED COUGH SYRUP WITH HONEY AND TAR.
F. C. HAAS DRUG CO.
SALEM, OREGON

MORE QUERIES

COUNTY TEACHERS WILL SOON BE BROUGHT UP TO THE RACK AGAIN.

Regular Examinations Will Take Place on February 8, and County Superintendent Now Has the Questions All Ready to Throw at Them.

County Superintendent E. T. Moores yesterday received instructions and suggestions from Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman relative to the regular county teachers' examination which will be held on February 8, 9, 10 and 11. The examination will be for both state and county papers, and the program as arranged for the examination by Superintendent Ackerman is as follows:

For State Papers.
Wednesday—Penmanship, history, spelling, algebra, reading, school law.
Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, bookkeeping, physics, civil government.
Friday—Physiology, geography, mental arithmetic, physical geography.
Saturday—Botany, plane geometry, general history, English literature, psychology.

For County Papers.
(First, Second and Third Grade Certificates.)
Wednesday—Penmanship, history, orthography, reading.
Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, physiology.
Friday—Geography, mental arithmetic, school law, civil government.
Primary Certificates.
Wednesday—Penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, reading.
Thursday—Art of questioning, theory of teaching, physiology.

THE MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—May wheat, 75 3/4.
New York, Jan. 12.—Silver, 50 3/4.
Union Pacific, 114 3/4; do preferred, 97 1/2.
Chicago, Jan. 12.—May wheat, opened, 41.16 1/2@41.17 1/2, closed, 41.16 1/2@41.16 1/2. Barley, 41@41 1/2. Flax, 41.16; Northwestern, 41.23.
San Francisco, Jan. 12.—Cash wheat, \$1.50.
Portland, Jan. 12.—Wheat, export—Walla Walla, 81c; Bluestem, 85c. Milling, Walla Walla, 85c; Bluestem, 88@90c; Valley, 87c. Eastern market basis, Walla Walla, 85c; Bluestem, 90c.

LOCAL MARKETS.
Wheat—80 cents.
Oats—42@43c per bushel.
Hay—Cheat, \$11.50@12; clover, \$11@11.50; timothy, \$13@14.
Flour—\$4.40 per bbl. retail.
Flour—City retail selling price, \$1.25 @ \$1.25 per sack.
Mill Feed—Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24.50.
Butter—Country, 22 to 25c.
Eggs, 25c.
Chickens, 8@10c.
Ducks, 10c.
Turkeys, 14@15c.
Pork—Fat hogs, 4 1/2@5 1/2c.
Beef—Fat steers, 1050 to 1250 lb. 3 1/2@4c; cows, 2 1/2@3c.
Mutton—Choice wethers, 4@4 1/2c per pound.
Veal—4@6 1/2c.
Apples—50 to 65 cents per bushel.
Potatoes—45 to 50c per bushel.
Hops—29 to 33 cents.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. A. Hitchcock*

ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

Upon a warrant sworn out by E. Sampson in Justice of the Peace H. H. Turner's court, C. H. Cook was yesterday taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff H. P. Minto, and is now occupying a cell in the Marion county jail. Cook is accused of the crime of larceny and will be given a preliminary hearing in Judge Turner's court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. His bonds were fixed at \$250, which he was unable to furnish.

According to Sampson's story the accused man and as have been employed for some time in a hop yard east of this city and have occupied the same room. He claims that Cook took \$60 out of his (Sampson's) trousers' pocket and appropriated the same to his own use. Cook, who is a stranger in this section, was in Salem when the warrant for his arrest was placed into the hands of the officers and was taken into custody while walking along the street.



TEETH THAT STICK

Our Flexible plates have been giving a large number of people in and around Salem perfect satisfaction after other dentists had failed. Don't be deceived. Be up-to-date and have the **BEST** in dentistry. This kind is obtainable at one place in Salem.

Dr. B. E. Wright
THE PAINLESS DENTIST
Steusloff Building Court Street
Phone 2591 M
Hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., 7 p. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN ON AFFAIRS OF STATE

(Continued from page 1.)

to by every candidate of every party elected at that election. Several acts were introduced at the last session looking to the fulfillment of these platform utterances, but nothing resulted therefrom, and these pledges remain unperformed. The argument in favor of placing the several state officers on salaries is unconstitutional in without merit in view of the fact that the power of the Legislature so to do has received heretofore judicial, executive and legislative sanction. If it be insisted that such legislation is unconstitutional, what is to be said of those statutes which authorize the collection and appropriation of fees by officers who are in express terms inhibited from so doing by section 1 of article XIII of the constitution? Truly, those who oppose a salary law on constitutional grounds, while they enter no protest to the present system of collecting fees "strain at a gnat while they swallow a camel." Any statute which enables a public officer to compensate himself for his services by the collection of fees is liable to abuse, and so well recognized has this fact become that salary laws are rapidly making the place of those providing for fees in the cases of all the county officers. In his message to the present Congress President Roosevelt, recognizing the abuses which have grown out of a statute authorizing the commissioners of Alaska to collect fees for official services, proposed that they be provided for them to take the place of the discredited "fee system," which should be abolished in all offices. I do not deem it necessary to enter into a discussion of the reasons for the faith that is in me when I express the opinion that there is no question as to the right of the Legislature to place all the state officers, with the exception of the state printer, on salaries, but content myself with a reference to my message of two years ago, where the subject is fully considered from a legal standpoint. Such a law ought to have been passed long ago, and it is to be regretted that it has not been passed, and it is better late than never to attempt to do it. Those who persist in the violation of party and platform pledges can rest assured that soon or late will come a day of reckoning at the bar of public opinion.

Election Expenses.
Laws have been passed in many states limiting the amount of money allowed to be spent in elections by candidates and party organizations, and requiring itemized statements containing the names of contributors, amounts contributed by each, amounts expended and to whom paid, to be filed as public records in the offices where the certificates of election are filed. Such laws are most salutary in their effect and tend to prevent the debauching of the electoral franchise. I suggest the passage of such a law at this session.

Desecration of Family and Wife-Beating.
Desecration of family and wife-beating should be made a crime for which the deserter may be extradited from the state in which he seeks an asylum. Investigation will show that of all the families under the care of private charitable associations no less than one in ten owe their destination to the cause of wife-beating. The laws for the punishment of this heinous crime are inadequate, and deserters know that they have only to step over the state line to secure immunity. These desertions are, in many instances, for the deliberate purpose of evading the support of wife and children, and the burden of their support is thus shifted from the shoulders of a heartless husband and father to the public. A stringent criminal statute will have a wholesome effect upon these deserters, and I recommend the passage of a law that will bring them back to the state, if not to discharge their duty, then to be supported by the state within the walls of a prison.

But criminal statutes will not reach the brute who strikes and beats a defenseless woman, the mother of his children. Imprisonment may be a slight punishment for him, but it is a severe one for the helpless wife and children who are dependent upon him for their daily bread. For such inhuman creatures the public whipping-post has been proven to be the most effective punishment, and I recommend such a law for your consideration.

Veto Power and Irregular Appropriations.
A constitutional amendment should be submitted to the people for adoption which will authorize the executive to veto any single item in an appropriation bill which meets his disapproval. It sometimes happens that it becomes necessary to veto an appropriation bill because it contains some items that should not under any consideration be inserted therein. It may not be desirable to suggest to you now that I will feel it my duty to veto any, even the most important, measure appropriating public money if riders are superimposed thereon in violation of constitutional provisions. If such measures are passed over my veto, the responsibility must rest with the Legislature and not with the executive.

Modification of Jury Trial.
The constitution of the state and of the United States guarantees to the accused in all criminal prosecutions and to litigants in civil cases the right of trial by jury. There are many miscarriages of justice and much expense is entailed upon the people as well as upon litigants by a law which requires that all the jurors shall agree upon a verdict. I am a firm believer in the jury system, and hold it to be the safeguard of the rights and liberties of the people, but there is neither reason nor justice in permitting a minority, or even one of twelve jurors, to prevent a verdict either in a criminal or civil case. Under our form of government a majority rules in all other cases, and the same doctrine should prevail in the trial of cases, to the end that there shall be a speedy end to litigation.

It is questionable if the Legislature has power to enact a law embodying this proposed reform in our jury system without amending the constitution. This has been done in some of the states, and I suggest the submission to the people of a proposed amendment to the constitution which will authorize the modification of the law regulating trials by jury in both civil and criminal cases.

Canal and Locks at Willamette Falls.
The act of 1870, appropriating money for the construction of the canal and locks at Oregon City, provides that the

issuance and payment of the bonds thereon authorized to be issued upon the express condition that the Willamette Falls Canal & Locks Company shall pay for the benefit of the common school and ten per cent of the net profits arising from tolls collected for passing freights and passengers through said canal and locks. In the subsequent compilations of the code this statute seems to have been omitted. No attempt has yet been made to ascertain, has ever been made to collect anything for this company or its successors, in interest, and the only payment ever made to the state was \$435 paid in 1873. Recently my attention has been called to the matter and the attorney-general is diligently at work at this writing endeavoring to ascertain the rights of the state in the premises, and will in due course institute proceedings to test the question as to the liability of the present owners of the canal and locks, and its predecessors in interest, and to ascertain what if anything is due the state. A joint committee of the Senate and House was appointed in 1893 to consider a plan for the acquisition by the state of the canal and locks, as well as to consider the use then being made and proposed to be made of the water power at the falls for industrial purposes. An appropriate committee prepared quite an extensive report with a bill for the condemnation of the property for the use of the state, but nothing came of the report. The right was reserved to the state in the act of 1870, at the expiration of twenty years from the completion of the canal and locks upon payment of the value thereof. This public highway ought to be owned by the state or the general government, and the river opened to free navigation.

I suggest that an appeal be made by you, through our senators, for congressional action which will place the ownership of this canal and locks in the United States. If the owner and the representatives of the government cannot agree upon a price to be paid, condemnation proceedings should be authorized or a new canal and locks built on the opposite side of the river. The opening of the Willamette river is a matter of the greatest importance to the people of Oregon; and the producers and shippers ought to have the benefits that would accrue to them from a reduction in freight charges that would surely follow government ownership and control.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.
The report of the state land board gives a detailed account of the reclamation projects now under way in the state, the number of acres involved and the progress that is being made. Your careful attention is invited to this report. Many thousands of acres of heretofore worthless land are being reclaimed, and it is safe to predict that in a very short time the state will be dotted by actual settlers and under cultivation. It is to be hoped that the committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last session will present to you a report of their work, with a bill for the regulation of riparian and water rights. The adoption of a carefully digested bill of this nature will do much for the future welfare of the whole state, but more particularly those parts which have been reclaimed and where in the absence of a wholesome statute upon the subject there is constant danger of litigation and strife.

Census in 1905.
The secretary of State in his report calls attention to chapter VIII, title XXV, Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon, relative to the enumeration of the inhabitants and industrial products of the state once in ten years. This enumeration must be made this year under the statute referred to. The law governing the subject was passed in 1864, and does not mention in his report. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress, a census of manufacturers will be taken this year under the supervision of the bureau of census. (See report of the director of census, October 15, 1904). A later act was passed by Congress and approved March 1, 1905, authorizing the director of the census to operate with the secretary of state of the state of Michigan in taking the census of manufacturers and to share the expense thereof, the results of which are to be accepted by the United States as its census of manufacturers for that state for 1905. It is further provided that "the director of the census may in his discretion co-operate with the officials of other states which take a like census in so far as it may aid in the collection of statistics of manufactures required by existing laws."

I urge therefore that our midway census law be amended and modernized, and that either the secretary of state or the commissioner of labor be authorized to co-operate with the Federal authorities under the act of Congress referred to, to the end that the census of the state, when taken, may be of some value from a statistical standpoint, and time and money saved in the preparation thereof.

Good Roads.
Some method should be adopted for improving the country roads. Much interest has been attracted to this subject in the past two years through the efforts of the State Good Roads Association, and it may be that some measure will be presented by the association for your consideration. If so, I invite your serious attention thereto. There is no question but that through the methods which have been in vogue in this state, results have not been satisfactory, and our roads are in little if any better condition than they were twenty years ago. The value of every acre of farm land would be enhanced by a system of roads which could be traveled the entire year, while the business of the tradesman would correspondingly increase.

Oregon Historical Society.
This society is doing a grand work for the state in collecting data from which the future historian must write a truthful history of the state from its earliest discovery and settlement. With little other aid than voluntary contributions, this society has gathered from old pioneers and their descendants most valuable data and many historical records, which, with the lapse of a few more years, no amount of money could obtain. Many states contribute most liberally to these historical societies, and I submit that you should be liberal

in appropriating a sufficient sum to enable the Oregon Historical Society to carry on its work.

Conclusion.
Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, of my earnest desire to render you any assistance in all legislation having for its object the relief of our people from oppressive taxation and the betterment of their social and industrial condition. Nor can I close this message to you without taking advantage of the occasion to express my thanks to the secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and other state officials and employees with whom my duties have brought me into daily and intimate contact, for the uniform courtesy and kindness I have at all times received at their hands.

HOUSE.
Morning Session.
The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by Speaker Mills. A resolution was immediately introduced by Muir, of Multnomah, to extend the privileges of the floor to the press. The motion was unanimously adopted. At this juncture a number of resolutions were thrown out on the recommendation of the committee on resolutions as similar resolutions had been adopted.

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S. B. 38, Brown. To make an 8-hour law for day labor in certain employments. Read first time.
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S. B. 42, Smith. To provide for special tax for the construction of permanent roads. Read first time.
S. B. 43, Smith. To establish a boundary line between Umatilla and Walla Walla county. Read first time.
S. B. 44, Pierce. For the custody and disbursement of school funds in districts of the first and second class; to take the funds out of the hands of school clerk and place them with the county treasurer. Read first time.
S. B. 46, Malair. To require conditional sales and leases of personal property to be recorded. Read first time.
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The Senate was called to order at 10:14 o'clock and the roll call showed all the members present except Mays, Rev. W. C. Kautner, of Salem, opened the session with prayer.
H. B. 5, Laws. To authorize a special tax levy of five mills in Clatsop county to construct a court house. Read first, second and third time and passed.
S. B. 38, Brown. To make an 8-hour law for day labor in certain employments. Read first time.
S. B. 39, Wheaton. To appropriate money for the payment of Indian war veterans.
S. B. 40, Smith. To establish board of health. Read first and second time.
S. B. 41, Booth. To establish a laboratory at the State University. Read first time.
S. B. 42, Smith. To provide for special tax for the construction of permanent roads. Read first time.
S. B. 43, Smith. To establish a boundary line between Umatilla and Walla Walla county. Read first time.
S. B. 44, Pierce. For the custody and disbursement of school funds in districts of the first and second class; to take the funds out of the hands of school clerk and place them with the county treasurer. Read first time.
S. B. 46, Malair. To require conditional sales and leases of personal property to be recorded. Read first time.
The Senate took a recess until 10:55, when all re-assembled in the House of Representatives to hear the Governor's message.

After hearing the Governor's message the Senate adjourned at 12:30 to meet at 2 o'clock.
Afternoon Session.
The Senate convened at 2 o'clock and the roll call showed all present except Howe and Mays.
H. B. 47, Siebel. To inflict corporal punishment for wife-beating. Read first time.
S. B. 48, Croisan. To authorize Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer to purchase land on part of the state. Read first time.
S. B. 49, Laycock. To regulate costs in criminal cases. Read first time.
S. B. 10, Miller. To print Governor's message. Adopted.
The Senate confirmed the appointments of the Governor of regents of the University of Oregon, State Normal School and Agricultural College.
S. B. 50, Pierce. To provide for an action of employ against employer. Read first time.
S. B. 51, Smith. To amend code. Read first time.
S. B. 52, Brownell. By request. To amend code.

HOUSE.
Morning Session.
The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by Speaker Mills. A resolution was immediately introduced by Muir, of Multnomah, to extend the privileges of the floor to the press. The motion was unanimously adopted. At this juncture a number of resolutions were thrown out on the recommendation of the committee on resolutions as similar resolutions had been adopted.

Smith (Josephine) introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate an allegation made in one of the morning papers. The motion was not allowed.
A resolution inviting ministers to open with prayer the sessions of the House was adopted.
Among the resolutions thrown out there were several for the distribution of stamps, papers, etc., among the members.
S. B. 6, To amend charter of Hillsboro, was introduced at this period but laid aside until to be taken up in regular routine of business.
Vawter, Jackson, Mays and Edwards were excused for the day.
The first reading of bills was then begun.
H. B. 76, Mayger. To celebrate 100th anniversary of Lewis and Clark expedition.
H. B. 77, Mayger. Re-districting of judicial districts.
H. B. 78, Linticum. To amend code relative to roof of judicial records.
H. B. 79, Capron. On the matter of the State Board of Taxation.
H. B. 80, Henderson. Relating to depositions.
H. B. 81, Smith (Josephine). To appropriate money for state girls' reform school.
H. B. 82, Branholt. To incorporate the city of Estacada.
H. B. 83, Craig. For additional term of court at Portland.
H. B. 84, Bingham. For expenses of school superintendent of Lane county.
H. B. 85, Bingham. To change boundaries of Lane county.
H. B. 86, Bingham. Pertaining to additional judicial districts.
H. B. 87, Bingham. Issuance of bonds.
H. B. 88, Chamberlain. Publication of laws.
H. B. 89, Welch. To amend code relating to sheriff's tax record.
H. B. 90, Hudson. To amend code relative to marriages and marriage contracts.
H. B. 91, Cole. To incorporate town of Lexington.
H. B. 92, Jagger. To amend code

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S. B. 53, Pierce. By request. In regard to execution of deeds. Read first time.
S. B. 54, Pierce. To amend code. Read first time.
S. B. 55, Pierce. To amend code in regard to taking of game. Read first time.
S. C. R. 11, Howe. To appoint committee to examine state schools. Referred to committee.
S. B. 56, Booth. To create an examiner of state officers and officers.
S. C. R. 12, Hudson. To investigate State Printer's office.
S. C. R. 13, Hudson. In regard to lease of country at penitentiary.
S. C. R. 14, Holman. To investigate State Library.
Adjourned to 2 p. m., Monday.

Bills to Amend Code Defined.
Every effort possible is