

Daily, One Year \$3.00, in Advance Daily, Four Months \$1.00, in Advance Weekly, One Year \$1.00, in Advance

DEFERRED THE DAILY TEXT-BOOK BILL WOULD BE A CRIME AGAINST EDUCATION.

The most important and best understood of all bills before this legislature is the Daily Text-book Reform bill. It was drafted by a committee created at the special session that held sittings for three weeks at Portland and corresponded with editors and legislators all over the state. We are going to talk plainly to the people to show why their work should be upheld.

This committee was composed of senators John D. Daly of Corvallis, B. F. Melkey of Monmouth, both professional teachers, Representatives Hall of Columbia, Young of Clatsop, and Palmer of Lion. Hall is an educated gentleman, a professional man of the best standing. Johan Young is a lawyer, a graduate of the State University; Palmer of Lion is a farmer, who knows what the farmers want, and who holds his earnest convictions against the pressure of the American Book Co's. agents in Lin county. This committee that has given special time and attention to this question of textbook reform is in a position to know that a change is needed.

If the Daly bill does not become a law AT THIS SESSION, Oregon remains for six years longer at the mercy of a text-book trust that can force the adoption of an entire change of text-books, or of new and additional books whenever it sees fit, AT ITS OWN PRICES. If we adopt the Daly bill, the state can keep all the present books that are desirable, but can compel the Trust to REDUCE THE PRICES. SEE?

The bill that has been industriously circulated that the Daly bill was backed by a book corporation, Ginn & Co. of Boston, and that the question of voting the bill up or down, was simply the question of doing up the American Book Co. in the interest of another monopoly, ought not to deceive anyone. Letters received in this city can be shown to any legislator who wants to know the facts proving conclusively that Ginn and Co. are opposed to the Daly bill, and favor the county and city option plan. There are forty or fifty text book publishing houses that will be brought into OPEN COMPETITION under the Daly bill, while if the present system stands all competition is closed for the American Book Co., to make such reductions as it sees fit. This is the cold truth about the Daly bill but some of the members don't want to know the truth. They prefer to defy their constituents, degrade the most sacred of American institutions in the interest of monopoly or because they have not investigated the question and know no more about the text-books than a horse does of heaven?

Is the House of Representatives of the Oregon legislature prepared to sully the glory and honor of this commonwealth by tranculently or ignorantly on the occasion of its semi-annual session?

When we erect a soldier's monument with public money, let it not be for the heroes of Santiago and Manila alone, but the heroes from Bull Run to Appomattox, for the heroes of Chapultepec and Mexico, for the pioneers of border warfare with the antagonists of Great Britain at New Orleans in 1812, and the minute man at Valley Forge in 1776.

A soldier's monument should commemorate the deeds of martial valor of all the nation's heroes, from the foundation of its independence to the latest achievements of American glory. It should be for the soldiers and sailors, the nurses and chaplains, those who helped at home as well as those who enlisted to go forth to battle. A soldier's monument erected by the people should stand for the patriotism of the whole people.

Another Scheme to Create New Offices at the Expense of the People. It is hard to find who is back of the scheme to create another judicial district that cuts off part of this district. It is evident that those who are determined to legislate Judge Boise out of office are not willing to quit, although some of them have about as much practical knowledge of legislation as a man who can't tell a hen coop from a man-of-war.

There is no merit in the bill that proposes to detach Benton and Lincoln from the second judicial district and to form them, along with Polk, Yamhill and Tillamook into a new district. Before the statute book be burdened with a new law the proposed measure should betray a decent quota of intelligence. There has never been complaint that the judicial

bowing to the most obnoxious of all trusts of a trust-ridden age? When Washington, Montana and Idaho to the north and east of us get textbooks from 25 to 40 per cent cheaper than we do UNDER THE COMMISSION PLAN, and California prints her own textbooks at about half what our people pay shall the house of representatives in the face of these facts continue the present expensive, corrupting, irresponsible system for six years longer?

A word in conclusion: Do the members of the House arrogate to themselves the superior wisdom and judgment on this subject that sets up their opinions against such men as the 24 senators who supported the Daly text-book bill? As against the opinion of the governor of this state, who favors of the Daly text-book bill? As against the opinion of Ex-State Superintendent Irwin, who favors the Daly text-book bill; against the present state superintendent, who is supporting the Daly text-book bill? Will the people believe that he no special knowledge of this question, who have not had time to investigate the subject as the special committee have done, who have not even heard the question or debated it themselves, that such members know more about the subject than those who champion the Daly bill? No, the people will never accept such a theory of inspired knowledge on the part of any man, much less their representative.

Dr. Mitchell says in difficult cases of Anemia, he adds cod-liver oil half an hour after each meal and he likes to use it in an emulsion; that he has watched with growing surprise some listless, feeble, creature gathering flesh, color and wholesomeness of mind and body from this treatment.

"Scott's Emulsion" is cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites. It regenerates tissue, invigorates the nerves and brain, enriches the blood and adds fat and strength.

ial duties in the second district were more than the presiding judge could discharge. It is a well known fact among attorneys that, notwithstanding the increase in population, there is less litigation than there was half a dozen years ago, and there is promise of further decline rather than increase. Under such circumstances any plan to decrease the territory of the second judicial district is nonsensical. It is without a single claim for the support of members from the counties that reside in the second or any other judicial district.

The occasion for the bill is a wrangle between friends of the two judges in the third district, involving proposed abolition of Judge Boise and his department. Some claim that there is need in the district for two, and others but for one judge. To settle this difficulty, rather than as an act of public necessity is the true object of the measure for attacking the boundaries of the second district. It is a principle that ought not to be carried into legislation. If the third district has too many judges, one ought to be abolished. If not, the friends of these judges ought to be made to behave themselves, and to leave things as they are. The desire to change something that now already exists seems to be a mania of legislators. It becomes so extravagant that bills without intelligence and without excuse find way into legislative bodies. The practice ought to be ended and law and order made stable by promptly voting down all measures that favor of frivolity or folly. The bill above referred to should be the first to be punctured.

Let them give their reasons for opposing a bill that is believed to be a fair, just, honest and progressive measure. Let them if they be friends of the American free schools declare why they oppose abolition of the text-book system universally declared to be oppressive, inferior, unjust and injurious to education.

If a House member can give a good reason for opposing a bill that practically passed the senate by a unanimous vote let him be prepared to give that reason briefly and clearly Wednesday at three p. m. And he will be treated fairly and respectfully by advocates of the measure. If he can give no good reason it is his duty as a man to vote for the Daly Text-book bill.

A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT. The proposition to appropriate \$1000 toward a monument for those who offered their lives in the recent war with Spain raises the question whether a military honor of this kind ought to be conferred at public expense upon any particular class of soldiers. By all means let us erect them a monument. Let us rear a noble altar to the heroes who unselfishly serve the nation on the field of battle, or on board the battleship. Let us say to the generations growing to citizenship and to the men and women who have sent their loved ones to the front that we esteem their valor at the front and appreciate their sacrifice at home. But in so doing let us not forget to honor all our military and naval heroes, living or dead, not alone of this war, but of all wars for the preservation of our country.

When we erect a soldier's monument with public money, let it not be for the heroes of Santiago and Manila alone, but the heroes from Bull Run to Appomattox, for the heroes of Chapultepec and Mexico, for the pioneers of border warfare with the antagonists of Great Britain at New Orleans in 1812, and the minute man at Valley Forge in 1776.

A soldier's monument should commemorate the deeds of martial valor of all the nation's heroes, from the foundation of its independence to the latest achievements of American glory. It should be for the soldiers and sailors, the nurses and chaplains, those who helped at home as well as those who enlisted to go forth to battle. A soldier's monument erected by the people should stand for the patriotism of the whole people.

Just before adjournment, the speaker gave notice that there will be a Republican caucus in one the committee rooms at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening.

At 3 o'clock S. B. No. 141, the Daly text-book bill, came up under special order and was read the third time. There was no debate and the roll call was taken at once, resulting in a failure to pass. The vote was as follows: Ayes—Brattain, Briggs, Conn, Cummings, Davis, Fiager, Grace, Gray, MeQueen, Moody, Myers, Nichols, Palmer, Roberts, Stewart, Stamp, Virtue, Whitney, Wilson, Wonacott, Mr. Speaker—29.

Noes—Bayer, Beach, Blackaby, Butt, Curtis, Donnelly, Farrell, Fordney, Freshland, Hawson, Hill, Hobkirk, Lamson, Massingill, McAllister, McCulloch, Morton, Platts, Reeder, Sherwin, Smith, Stillman, Thompson, Thompson, Whitley, Whitson, Young—27.

Dr. Mitchell says in difficult cases of Anemia, he adds cod-liver oil half an hour after each meal and he likes to use it in an emulsion; that he has watched with growing surprise some listless, feeble, creature gathering flesh, color and wholesomeness of mind and body from this treatment.

"Scott's Emulsion" is cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites. It regenerates tissue, invigorates the nerves and brain, enriches the blood and adds fat and strength.

ial duties in the second district were more than the presiding judge could discharge. It is a well known fact among attorneys that, notwithstanding the increase in population, there is less litigation than there was half a dozen years ago, and there is promise of further decline rather than increase. Under such circumstances any plan to decrease the territory of the second judicial district is nonsensical. It is without a single claim for the support of members from the counties that reside in the second or any other judicial district.

The occasion for the bill is a wrangle between friends of the two judges in the third district, involving proposed abolition of Judge Boise and his department. Some claim that there is need in the district for two, and others but for one judge. To settle this difficulty, rather than as an act of public necessity is the true object of the measure for attacking the boundaries of the second district. It is a principle that ought not to be carried into legislation. If the third district has too many judges, one ought to be abolished. If not, the friends of these judges ought to be made to behave themselves, and to leave things as they are. The desire to change something that now already exists seems to be a mania of legislators. It becomes so extravagant that bills without intelligence and without excuse find way into legislative bodies. The practice ought to be ended and law and order made stable by promptly voting down all measures that favor of frivolity or folly. The bill above referred to should be the first to be punctured.

Let them give their reasons for opposing a bill that is believed to be a fair, just, honest and progressive measure. Let them if they be friends of the American free schools declare why they oppose abolition of the text-book system universally declared to be oppressive, inferior, unjust and injurious to education.

If a House member can give a good reason for opposing a bill that practically passed the senate by a unanimous vote let him be prepared to give that reason briefly and clearly Wednesday at three p. m. And he will be treated fairly and respectfully by advocates of the measure. If he can give no good reason it is his duty as a man to vote for the Daly Text-book bill.

A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT. The proposition to appropriate \$1000 toward a monument for those who offered their lives in the recent war with Spain raises the question whether a military honor of this kind ought to be conferred at public expense upon any particular class of soldiers. By all means let us erect them a monument. Let us rear a noble altar to the heroes who unselfishly serve the nation on the field of battle, or on board the battleship. Let us say to the generations growing to citizenship and to the men and women who have sent their loved ones to the front that we esteem their valor at the front and appreciate their sacrifice at home. But in so doing let us not forget to honor all our military and naval heroes, living or dead, not alone of this war, but of all wars for the preservation of our country.

When we erect a soldier's monument with public money, let it not be for the heroes of Santiago and Manila alone, but the heroes from Bull Run to Appomattox, for the heroes of Chapultepec and Mexico, for the pioneers of border warfare with the antagonists of Great Britain at New Orleans in 1812, and the minute man at Valley Forge in 1776.

A soldier's monument should commemorate the deeds of martial valor of all the nation's heroes, from the foundation of its independence to the latest achievements of American glory. It should be for the soldiers and sailors, the nurses and chaplains, those who helped at home as well as those who enlisted to go forth to battle. A soldier's monument erected by the people should stand for the patriotism of the whole people.

Just before adjournment, the speaker gave notice that there will be a Republican caucus in one the committee rooms at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening.

At 3 o'clock S. B. No. 141, the Daly text-book bill, came up under special order and was read the third time. There was no debate and the roll call was taken at once, resulting in a failure to pass. The vote was as follows: Ayes—Brattain, Briggs, Conn, Cummings, Davis, Fiager, Grace, Gray, MeQueen, Moody, Myers, Nichols, Palmer, Roberts, Stewart, Stamp, Virtue, Whitney, Wilson, Wonacott, Mr. Speaker—29.

Noes—Bayer, Beach, Blackaby, Butt, Curtis, Donnelly, Farrell, Fordney, Freshland, Hawson, Hill, Hobkirk, Lamson, Massingill, McAllister, McCulloch, Morton, Platts, Reeder, Sherwin, Smith, Stillman, Thompson, Thompson, Whitley, Whitson, Young—27.

Dr. Mitchell says in difficult cases of Anemia, he adds cod-liver oil half an hour after each meal and he likes to use it in an emulsion; that he has watched with growing surprise some listless, feeble, creature gathering flesh, color and wholesomeness of mind and body from this treatment.

"Scott's Emulsion" is cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites. It regenerates tissue, invigorates the nerves and brain, enriches the blood and adds fat and strength.

ial duties in the second district were more than the presiding judge could discharge. It is a well known fact among attorneys that, notwithstanding the increase in population, there is less litigation than there was half a dozen years ago, and there is promise of further decline rather than increase. Under such circumstances any plan to decrease the territory of the second judicial district is nonsensical. It is without a single claim for the support of members from the counties that reside in the second or any other judicial district.

The occasion for the bill is a wrangle between friends of the two judges in the third district, involving proposed abolition of Judge Boise and his department. Some claim that there is need in the district for two, and others but for one judge. To settle this difficulty, rather than as an act of public necessity is the true object of the measure for attacking the boundaries of the second district. It is a principle that ought not to be carried into legislation. If the third district has too many judges, one ought to be abolished. If not, the friends of these judges ought to be made to behave themselves, and to leave things as they are. The desire to change something that now already exists seems to be a mania of legislators. It becomes so extravagant that bills without intelligence and without excuse find way into legislative bodies. The practice ought to be ended and law and order made stable by promptly voting down all measures that favor of frivolity or folly. The bill above referred to should be the first to be punctured.

Let them give their reasons for opposing a bill that is believed to be a fair, just, honest and progressive measure. Let them if they be friends of the American free schools declare why they oppose abolition of the text-book system universally declared to be oppressive, inferior, unjust and injurious to education.

If a House member can give a good reason for opposing a bill that practically passed the senate by a unanimous vote let him be prepared to give that reason briefly and clearly Wednesday at three p. m. And he will be treated fairly and respectfully by advocates of the measure. If he can give no good reason it is his duty as a man to vote for the Daly Text-book bill.

A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT. The proposition to appropriate \$1000 toward a monument for those who offered their lives in the recent war with Spain raises the question whether a military honor of this kind ought to be conferred at public expense upon any particular class of soldiers. By all means let us erect them a monument. Let us rear a noble altar to the heroes who unselfishly serve the nation on the field of battle, or on board the battleship. Let us say to the generations growing to citizenship and to the men and women who have sent their loved ones to the front that we esteem their valor at the front and appreciate their sacrifice at home. But in so doing let us not forget to honor all our military and naval heroes, living or dead, not alone of this war, but of all wars for the preservation of our country.

When we erect a soldier's monument with public money, let it not be for the heroes of Santiago and Manila alone, but the heroes from Bull Run to Appomattox, for the heroes of Chapultepec and Mexico, for the pioneers of border warfare with the antagonists of Great Britain at New Orleans in 1812, and the minute man at Valley Forge in 1776.

A soldier's monument should commemorate the deeds of martial valor of all the nation's heroes, from the foundation of its independence to the latest achievements of American glory. It should be for the soldiers and sailors, the nurses and chaplains, those who helped at home as well as those who enlisted to go forth to battle. A soldier's monument erected by the people should stand for the patriotism of the whole people.

Just before adjournment, the speaker gave notice that there will be a Republican caucus in one the committee rooms at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening.

At 3 o'clock S. B. No. 141, the Daly text-book bill, came up under special order and was read the third time. There was no debate and the roll call was taken at once, resulting in a failure to pass. The vote was as follows: Ayes—Brattain, Briggs, Conn, Cummings, Davis, Fiager, Grace, Gray, MeQueen, Moody, Myers, Nichols, Palmer, Roberts, Stewart, Stamp, Virtue, Whitney, Wilson, Wonacott, Mr. Speaker—29.

Noes—Bayer, Beach, Blackaby, Butt, Curtis, Donnelly, Farrell, Fordney, Freshland, Hawson, Hill, Hobkirk, Lamson, Massingill, McAllister, McCulloch, Morton, Platts, Reeder, Sherwin, Smith, Stillman, Thompson, Thompson, Whitley, Whitson, Young—27.

\$1.00 BEST OREGON WEEKLY \$1.00

SALEM WEEKLY JOURNAL

The \$1.00 Weekly... DAILY JOURNAL ---\$3.00 A YEAR

HOFFER BROS. An Independent Associated Press Paper for the People. Send for samples free.

STUMP, THOMPSON OF CLACKAMAS, VIRTUE, WHITNEY, WILLIAMSON, WILSON, YOUNG, MR. SPEAKER: 39.

CATARRH OF STOMACH. A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effective Cure for It.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bearer the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bearer the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bearer the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CURE YOURSELF! Use the 41 for constipation, indigestion, biliousness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

THE PIONEER LIMITED. Is the hands of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between St. Paul and Chicago, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the pioneer road of the West in adopting all improved facilities for the safety and joy of passengers.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE. The attention of eastbound travelers is called to the advantages offered them by the Rio Grande Western, "The Great Salt Lake Route."

Burlington Route. Absolutely the Fastest. The Burlington Route via Billings is not only the cheapest route to Omaha, Kansas City, and all points south, but ABSOLUTELY the fastest.

YACQUINA ROUTE. Corvallis & Eastern Railroad. Connecting at YACQUINA with the YACQUINA BAY STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION. STEAMER WM. M. HOAG. Running between Portland and Corvallis, stopping at all way landings.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD. The Direct Route to Montana, Utah, Colorado and all Eastern Points.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS ARE MORE ENDURING Than ANY STONE.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS ARE MORE ENDURING Than ANY STONE.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS ARE MORE ENDURING Than ANY STONE.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS ARE MORE ENDURING Than ANY STONE.



Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include Salt Lake, Denver Pt., Minneapolis, St. Paul, etc.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include Spokane, Walla Walla, Spokane, etc.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include For San Francisco, To Astoria and way landings, etc.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include For Dayton, Corvallis Albany and Way Points, etc.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include St. Paul, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Montreal, Toronto, New York, Boston.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include 6:00 P.M. Lv. Portland, 8:25 P.M. Lv. Portland, etc.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include 7:30 A.M. Lv. Portland, 10:55 A.M. Lv. Portland, etc.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include 4:50 P.M. Lv. Portland, 7:30 P.M. Lv. Portland, etc.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include 8:30 P.M. Lv. Portland, 10:55 P.M. Lv. Portland, etc.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE, ARRIVE. Rows include 144 MILL ST. AND 130 STATE ST. SALEM, ORE.