

HOUSE BREAKS RECORD

(Continued from page one).

Resolution No. 19—By Jackson, providing for form of calendar similar to that used in California.

Joint resolution No. 4, by Newell, providing that no bills be introduced during last five days.

No. 5, by Beales, amending article 1 of constitution pertaining to assessment and levying of taxation.

Resolution, by Jones of Polk and Lincoln, to dispense with printing of daily calendar.

Joint No. 6, Beales, to amend constitution pertaining to levying of taxes.

Concurrent No. 14, McCue, for committee to examine into condition of mouths of Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Resolution No. 20, by Rodgers, that codes, etc., issued to members remain property of state.

New House Bills.

H. B. No. 16, Rodgers, to appropriate money for support of state reform school.

H. B. No. 17, by Shusher, to protect sheep from disease and for sheep inspector, quarantine of infected animals, etc.

H. B. No. 18, Newell, to prevent gambling and selling pools at state fair grounds.

H. B. No. 19, by —, to amend hunters' license law.

H. B. No. 20, Jackson, to establish rates for railroads, to prevent discrimination, etc.

H. B. No. 21, Jackson, to amend code.

H. B. No. 22, Jackson, to grant cities and towns right to regulate water and light charters.

H. B. No. 23, by Jackson to amend code.

H. B. No. 24, by Jackson, to amend code.

H. B. No. 25, by Jackson to amend code relating to protection of deer.

H. B. No. 26, by Jackson, to amend code, relating to laying out of country roads, appointing supervisors, etc.

H. B. No. 27, by Jackson to define law pertaining to woven wire fences.

H. B. No. 28, by Jackson, pertaining to hunters' licenses.

H. B. No. 29, by Jackson, to prohibit issuance of free transportation.

H. B. No. 30, by Jackson, to amend code.

H. B. No. 31, by Jackson, to amend code.

H. B. No. 32, by Jackson, pertaining to levying of taxes.

H. B. No. 33, by Jackson, to provide right of telegraph and telephone companies to cross railroads.

H. B. No. 34, by Pike, to amend code.

H. B. No. 35, by Pike to amend code.

H. B. No. 36, by Burns, regulating sale of adulterated foods.

H. B. No. 45, by Barrett, to amend code.

H. B. No. 46, Perkins, to amend code.

H. B. No. 47, by Beales, to amend code pertaining to assessment and taxation.

H. B. No. 48, by Barrett, Umatilla, pertaining to loaning of state funds.

H. B. No. 49, by Northrup, to amend code relating to power of administrator.

H. B. No. 51, by Northrup, to amend code.

H. B. No. 52, Northrup, to amend code relating to execution and acknowledgment of deeds.

H. B. No. 53, Northrup, to provide for recording and sale of realty.

H. B. No. 54, by Northrup, to amend code.

H. B. No. 55, by Northrup, to prohibit use of pawns on railroads.

H. B. No. 56, by Northrup, to regulate depositing of state funds in banks.

H. B. No. 57, Beales, to amend code providing for licensing of corporations.

H. B. No. 58, Beales, to provide payment of interest on state funds.

H. B. No. 59, Beales, to increase road and poll taxes from \$2 to \$4 per annum.

Adjourns to Monday.

The senate introduced about 70 bills and adjourned over to 2:30 Monday. The house followed suit, and a special train bore the members to Portland at 1:45 p. m. It is supposed all ride on passes. Governor Chamberlain has been seen paying his fare since January 1st.

Coke Asks No Favors.

Senator Coke is one man who asks no favors. President Haines will do him a favor if he is left off all committees. He has no bills in which he is personally interested, and has no trades to make.

That's the house the doctor built—
The biggest house you see;
Thank goodness he don't get our money,
For we all drink Rocky Mountain Tea.
For sale at Dr. Stone's store.

NEVER MIND

what brought on your spell of stomach trouble" but just got a bottle of the Bitters at once. You will notice its beneficial results from the start and that before long your ailments have disappeared.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is the medicine that has been doing such things for over 53 years and is just as effective today. It cures Poor Appetite, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colds, Female Ills, or Malaria.

Senate Defeats Joins.

In the senate resolutions against investigating committees were adopted, with the understanding that some future provisions would be made for such investigations later on.

Each senator was provided with \$5 worth of postage stamps for use during the session. Provision was also made for codes, session laws, etc.

The calendar question was again brought up by report of the resolutions committee, authorizing the so-called Duniway calendar. Hodson opposed the resolution, because he stated that the state could have the better form for even less money, provided that no graft entered into the method of figuring the compensation.

Smith of Umatilla introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution in such a manner as to prevent the removal of the state capitol for twenty years, but also providing for the location of state institutions where the legislature may direct.

More Senate Bills.

S. B. No. 23—Hart, to amend act for licensing peddlers.

S. B. No. 24—Hart, regulating pasturing of foreign sheep upon public range.

S. B. 25—Hart, to regulate irrigation.

S. B. 26—Hart, to prohibit publications of false statements concerning corporations.

S. B. 27—Miller of Linn, income tax.

S. B. 28—Miller of Linn, to tax inheritance.

S. B. 29—Caldwell, repealing code on disposition of real property.

S. B. 30—Hedges, prohibiting railroad passes.

S. B. 31—Hedges, to amend section 18 of code.

S. B. 32—Booth, creating office of examiner of public officers.

S. B. 33—Bingham, regulating water rights.

S. B. 34—Bingham, for purification of elections.

S. B. 35—Bingham, to punish publishing obscene literature.

S. B. 36—Bingham, for protection of forests.

S. B. 37—Bingham, relating to liens on mines.

S. B. 38—Bingham, for proper observation of Memorial Day.

S. B. 39—Bingham, relating to county superintendent of Lane county.

Cured of Lung Trouble.

"It is now eleven years since I had a narrow escape from consumption," writes C. O. Floyd, a leading business man of Kershaw, S. C. "I had run down in weight to 135 pounds, and coughing was constant both by day and by night. Finally I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and continued this for about six months, when my cough and lung trouble were entirely gone and I was restored to my normal weight, 170 pounds." Thousands of persons healed every year. Guaranteed at J. C. Perry's drug store; 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature

FRUITS, NUTS, MINCE MEAT

Groceries!

In fact everything in the line of reasonable holiday goods and delicacies may be found in stock at our store. Don't overlook.

BARRINGTON HALL COFFEE

Give us a call and be convinced of the superiority of our service.

H. M. Branson

326 State st.

Why not leave the whole matter in the hands of the governor? He was elected by both Republican and Democratic votes and can safely be

DISCUSS CONVICT PROBLEMS

Taxpayers Talk on Bills For Jute Mills and Convicts on County Roads--Both Carry Hundreds of Thousands

Ed. Journal: This is a question that will come prominently before this legislature. The Eastern Oregon wheat and wool growers want the state committed to the bag-making business by putting in a jute mill in the penitentiary in place of the present stove foundry, at a cost of from \$250,000 to \$300,000, and the good roads people want the convict labor parceled out to the different counties, as the counties may demand, for road work, and will ask for an appropriation of \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of the bill they will introduce.

Both these plans are open to serious objection. Taking first, the jute mill plan; this proposed with the expectation that a jute mill would cheapen the price of bags to the wheat and wool men, but the experience of both Washington and California goes to prove the contrary, and the price of bags is regulated, as it has always been, by the bag trust, and the only benefit of a jute mill would be to cheapen the price of bags to about 20 per cent of the bag users, and all others would pay the price of the bag trust, and their part of the taxes necessary to pay for the bag material and raw material, would go to enrich the man who would get the state-made bags, as the state, with an investment of even \$500,000 could not begin to make all the bags needed. To run a jute mill the state would have to build new buildings, buy a large quantity of expensive machinery, employ many expert and high salaried men to act as foremen, to teach the convicts and see they do not waste too much material; buy every year a lot of raw material, and the already heavily burdened taxpayer would have to foot the bill.

The jute mill would keep the convicts employed only about half the time. The work is both unpleasant and unhealthful, and defeats the main object of a convict labor bill, which is to give the prisoners something to do all the time.

The good roads bill, as framed by the committee appointed for that purpose, is utterly impracticable, and would fail to compass the object for which it was framed. The convicts should not be taken from the constant authority and supervision of the superintendent of the penitentiary and that of his subordinates, as these men make a study of habits and dispositions of the men confined, and can handle and care for them better than any man, or set of men can, who are not so posted. I am of the opinion that not many sheriffs in this state would want to take 30 or 40 desperate criminals, guard them and care for them two or three months while they are working on county roads. They would be very difficult to handle; would always be plotting to get away, and in the end the roads would cost the county more than if they appropriated the money and employed their own citizens to do the work and paid them for it. Convict labor so employed would come in direct competition with every farmer and every farmer's boy, who want to earn a little money by working on the roads.

Now, as a taxpayer, I would like to ask the legislature, why not let well enough alone? Why make any changes at all? Is not the present plan of caring for and working the convicts in this state, infinitely better than any plan in force in any of our sister states? All must admit that the one object to be obtained in a convict labor bill is to give the prisoners something to do all the time. The present stove foundry does this, and neither of the plans proposed would do it. At present all the convicts are employed all the time, and the state is getting from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year to help the taxpayer to pay for their keep, and, best of all, no one is asked for an appropriation of from \$250,000 to \$500,000 to get this done. The state already has the foundry buildings and necessary power, has no exports of any kind to employ or any large quantity of raw material to buy each year. The work is healthy, the convicts like it as well as they like any kind of work. They work all the time, and so give their guards less trouble and the state less expense.

Why not leave the whole matter in the hands of the governor? He was elected by both Republican and Democratic votes and can safely be

Lard has been in existence a long time—so has indigestion

Human nature is hard to solve. People who are most particular about adapting the weight of their wearing apparel to the season and its conditions, who never think of going out in a storm without an umbrella and rubbers, who would not sit in a draft for a farm, will calmly sit at the table and stuff themselves with lard-soaked food and not realize for an instant that it is likely to give them a full-fledged case of indigestion and clog their whole inner machinery.

Lard is produced from hog-fats, sometimes impure, always indigestible, and there's a good day coming when no one will think of using it for cooking. Cottolene is the only rational frying and shortening medium in the world. It is made from

refined vegetable oil and choice beef suet—everything about it is digestible and conducive to health.

It is a product of Nature.

It will make pure, palatable, healthful food, and food which anyone can eat and enjoy without the after-pangs of a disordered stomach.

Every good grocer sells Cottolene.

It comes only in sealed white pails with a red label and band. In the center of the label is our trade mark—a steer's head in cotton plant wreath.

Try Cottolene once and you'll never more be a friend to lard.

COTTOLENE was granted a GRAND PRIZE (highest possible award) over all other cooking fats at the recent Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and food cooked with COTTOLENE another GRAND PRIZE.

"Home Helps" a book of 300 choice recipes, edited by Mrs. Rorer, is yours for a 2 cent stamp, if you address The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.

A NEW FEATURE—The patent air-tight top on this pail is for the purpose of keeping COTTOLENE clean, fresh and wholesome; it also prevents it from absorbing all disagreeable odors of the grocery, such as fish, oil, etc.



Nature's Gift from the Sunny South

trusted to get the best contract for the state obtainable. The convicts are there, they have to be kept, the expense of keeping them is a burden on the taxpayers. It is the prisoners' own fault that they are in the penitentiary; then why should not the state get something in return for their labor? The plant is already established. It is no experiment, as all others proposed are. It costs the state nothing, but, on the contrary, it produces a revenue each year, something none of the other plans

will do, and comes as little in competition with free labor as anything the convicts could do.

There will be plenty of other ways to spend the state money. The Jamestown exposition, the Seattle exposition, the Agricultural College, the State University, all the normal schools, and many others are to be heard from, and the burden of all of them comes to the taxpayers and so, as our convicts are now well cared for, will not the legislators turn down these two different proposals

tions and at least relieve the taxpayer of a little of his burden? A TAXPAYER.

How to Cure Chills.

"To enjoy freedom from chills," writes John Kemp, East Otisfield, Me., "I apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Have also used it for salt rheum with excellent results." Guaranteed to cure fever sores, indolent ulcers, piles, burns, wounds, frost bites and skin diseases; 25c at J. C. Perry's drug store

SUIT SALE



January is always house

cleaning time for us and we

now have on sale a large

assortment of Men's Suits

and Overcoats. Our regu-

lar line of from

\$10.00

TO

\$25.00

A SUIT
Are Now
Reduced.

Some as Low as \$6.50 and Up.
\$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, Etc.

SALEM WOOLEN MILLS STORE

136 Commercial St.

Salem, Oregon