commission got started that it meant the saving of millions to the state, and that it forced the railroads to pay into the state funds millions that they had heretofore refused to pay, they became

Saving in Grain Freight Charges. "A sample of what our railroad com-nission has accomplished is shown b

the saving in grain shipments inside the state Only this year I am informed that something like \$700,000 was saved to the grain shippers through the rates fixed by this commission. This is only

one item I mention, but this has been the case throughout the entire system

Minor Defects in Primary Law.

"I am only familiar in a general way

with your direct primary law, so I cannot compare it with the Wisconsin aw. I believe that Wisconsin has the

best direct primary law so far enacted. Of course, there are some defects, but they are not vital. They are only minor defects and can be changed. For

instance, Wisconsin's tobacco is one of the biggest industries of our state. Our law sets the date of election at the

wrong time. It comes just as the tobacco crop is being harvested, and during the threshing time. This makes it very bad for the farmers. Another defect as the opening and closing of the polls. In the city the polls are

open at night, but not in the country. This should be changed. The farmer should be allowed to vote at night, also. One can't blame a farmer, who

is harvesting his tobacco from not voting himself or allowing the man whom he is paying a large daily wage.

to vote at this time. These and a few other defects, I believe will be changed.

that he run again. President Roosevelt's work as President has been well done, but he has still a great work to accomplish. He may not want, a third term, but the people want him."

HOUSE FITTED UP.

dent of Police Protection-Gossips

of Underworld Spread Rumors.

A persistent rumor to the effect that

at least one large den of vice would be

such move, and after investigating the

rumor, he again declared it to be false.

Coupled with the rumor of a plan

o open another disorderly house, was the insinuation that the men who were spending money in fitting up the place had received assurances from some po-

ice official that they would not be mo-

Wednesday night, Inspector Bruin was

not at headquarters, but had been clos-

eted with Mayor Lane during the after-

noon and evening. When Bruin re-turned to his office, he was asked as to

why the Paris House had been closed, and replied that he knew nothing whatever about the matter. This is

to have had at least some knowledge. While Attorney H. C. King, through motives of revenge, is said to have directly brought about the closing of

the Paris House, there are many who believe that inspector Bruin was also back of the move, and that he made reports to Mayor Lane which caused

the latter to act.

There is a strong impression in po-

lice circles that the time has now come

when the mysterious individuals who are fitting up the two new North End dives will attempt to open their es-tablishments. That they have every

confidence they will be permitted to run is shown by the fact that they have spent money lavishly, but the

police say emphatically that no more big resorts such as the Paris House was, will be tolerated in the North

SALES ON NORTH SIXTH.

Quarter Block at Flanders Street

Brings R. W. Lewis \$65,000.

Scarcely a day passes without one or nore transfers of North Sixth street property, and two transactions were

idded yesterday to the large number

made earlier in the week. The largest of these sales was of the quarter-block at the northwest corner of Sixth and

Milwaukie Country Club.

Eastern and California races. Take Sell-wood or Oregon City car, starting from First and Alder streets,

Fields & Tynan.

When the Paris house was closed

"Certainly President Roosevelt must consent to a third term. He is a great good President. He represents the people and they will demand of him

of fixing the rates.

MANY SEEK CLERK GRAFT AT SALEN

Fat 40-Day Jobs in Legislature Again Have Multitude of Seekers.

OREGON PAYS BIG MONEY

Washington Lawmakers Bar Women, Have More Economical and Efficient Method and Use Less Than Half as Many Clerks.

Clerkship graft in the Oregon Legislature, beginning two months hence, promises to repeat its blennal raid on the state treasury. Many persons, including young women, are pulling wires for the 'soft jobs,' with members of the law-making body. The places are notorious sinecures, with large salaries, and little

or no work.

This graft recurred in the Legislature for many sensions, and though the Legislature in 1893 enacted a law to limit the number of cierks and to require them to work for their pay, successive Legislatures refused to be bound by the act, especially the Senste, and it stands on the statute books practically a dead let-

Women Barred at Olympia.

In contrast with the Oregon Legisla-ture, the Washington Legislature has an efficient clerkship system, from which women are barred and in which the men employed, work hard. At Salem, it is customary to give each standing com-mittee and each joint committee a clerk,

mittee and each joint committee a clerk, but at Olympia one clerk serves several committees, frequently laboring tentwelve and fourteen hours a day. At Salem such labor is a myth, in fact many clerks have little or nothing to do but sisne round and wait for the end of the session and their pay. The waste at Salem may be exemplified by citing that though the Washington Legislature has 15 members—being half again as large as Oregon's lawmaking body of 80 members, it employs less than half as many stenographers and committee clerks.

cierks.

Fifty men stenographers and clerks were employed at Olympia at the last session. At salem fifty women clerks and stenographers were in service, and in addition, so male clerks and stenographers. Each clerk and stenographer in the Evergreen State served nearly, three members. Were the same ratio applied at the Oregon capital, the Legislature could get along with between 30 and 46 clerks and stenographers, or 1.6gistature could get along with between 30 and, 40 clerks and stenographers, or with one-third as many clerks as at the last session, and make a corresponding reduction in the expense.

\$700 a Day for Clerks.

At the last session at Salem, the total cost of all employes was \$27,387.40, of which sum about \$21,600 was for committee and private clerks and stepographers averaging nearly \$550 a day, or more than \$700 for each day the law-makers were at work, since they were in actual session less than 30 days.

The women stepographers at Salem received \$700 for a full session; work law-

csived \$200 for a full session's work, last-ing a pariod of 40 days, while the best committee clerkships for the men yielded 3255. As these employes in few cases were on hand more than five days of each week and even when supposed to be at their posts had little to do, it is seen jobs were "fat."

The \$200 was pin money for many a young woman, who though she might not have been a practiced stenographer or clerk, drew her money just as if she stenographers to members of the Senaie. Each Senator had his own stenographer, who cost the state in most cases \$200. depending on the length of service. The stenographer was a girl or young woman, who usually was given the place through political pull, or kinehip.

Extravagance of Senators.

Several of the Senators were reluctant to appoint stenographers at first, but it was pointed out to them that the places allotted to them for appointment were "going to waste" and that deserving young women needed them. Senators engaged stenographers at the expense of the

ctwinter verses allow Envisor times \$460	ĕ
M. A. Miller 120 Farrar	į
Wright 200 Carter 200	į
Bowsrman 200 Hobson 200	í
Whealdon 200 Pierce 200	
Nottingham 227 Avery 200	į
Hodson 200 Crolsan 200	ł
Coshow 200 Rand 205	į
Sichel 200 Howe 200	ł
Lacock 120/Coe 120	į
Loughary 200 Smith 200	ł
McDonald 120 Tuttle 203	
Malarkey 200 Brownell 200	į
Coke 264 Holman 120	ł
The House of Representatives did not	

have private stenographers for the members, at the last two sessions, but on account of the larger number of committees of that body, its expense for committee clerks and stenographers was higher than that item in the Senate. The total sums paid out for employes of all kinds or private and committee clerks and stenographers was as follows in 190

Benate House Joint	House-Senat	Employes. \$11,780 9,290 e. 6,517	sand stend grapher \$8.76 6.54 6.51
Tota	is to the second	\$27.887	\$21,62
13	Retter Wet	had at Oh	mani a

By banishing femininity from the clerkhips of the Washington Legislature, that body has been able to work faster and more satisfactorily. Favoritism is cut down to the minimum, and closer application to duty can be required than in the case of womes. This was the testi-mony of members of the Washington Legislature at Olympia in 1995, when asked for their opinion of the woman clerk system. The Secretary of the Washington Senate J. W. Lysons, whose cosition corresponds with that of the Chief Clerk of the Oregon Senate, was a rong advocate of the no-woman system. hen asked if men's work was not more satisfactory than women's as clerks of the Legislature, Mr. Lyons responded:

"No. I'll not put it that way. But it is plain that work under the present system is more satisfactory."
"Ask a girl clerk to work like the men clerks," remarked a member. "and ene would think you horrid or snap your head off or raise the roof or do all

Big Graft in Joint Committees.

The biggest clerkship graft in Oregon however, is in-joint committees of the two Houses, and this also is barred in Washington. The last Oregon Legislature appointed some 13 joint committees, to which it allowed 45 clerks, ranging in compensation from \$285 down. These committees investigated the various ons and departments of the stat-

is a long-standing joke that the work of these committees is perfunctory.

They are repositories for clerkship patronage and places in them are sought by legislators for junketing trips over the State or for "helping out" this or that State institution or department. The

clerks for these committees are often-times untrained or otherwise incompetent for their duties; besides they find it impossible, in most cases, to investigate closely a two-year administration in 40

days.

This graft in Olympia is unknown.

The Legislature makes no such investigations. A Board of Control, appointed by the Governor, manages the State institutions—penal, reformatory and charitable—and reports thereon to the Legis.

One of the ways in which the Washington Legislature spends more money, but to good advantage, is in compilation of the journal of the two houses. At Salem, the journal is not revised until after adjournment, for which it is customary to allow 29 days. At Olympia each day's record is made up each night following and printed copies of it are on the desks of the members next morning. This safeguards the accuracy of the This safeguards the accuracy of the journal, and makes it a useful convenience for the members. To keep up the ience for the members. To keep up the record each day requires the work of more clerks than at Salem in this regard. After adjournment at Glympia, the journal is ready for the printer within 24 hours. Members of the Washington Legislature ridicule the Oregon method of compiling the journal, calling it "slow" and saying that Oregon ought to take up with the up-to-date method. A 40-day session at Salem costs about \$50,000. A 60-day session at Olympia costs about \$50,000.

GROCERS MAKE STATEMENT

Committee Declares That Scales Used Are Commercially Correct,

Portland grocers are quick to resent the statment, made a few days ago by the agent of a scale company, which a fighting the manufacturers of the is fighting the manufacturers of the scale most in use in Portland, that the prevailing balances are inaccurate and are designed to make money for the grocer by overcharging the customer. G. W. Lang, J. A. Frakes and K. C. Couch, a committee appointed by B. J. Dresser, president of the Grocers' Association, issued the following statement vectorials:

"Owing to certain statements made by C. C. Claggett, who came to Portland a few weeks ago, that scales used by the majority of Portland grocers are inaccurate and that he could prove it, the president of the Grocers' Asociation informed him that the company manufacturing the scales has a standing offer of \$100 to anyone who can show a single commrcial inaccuracy on one of these scales provided, of course, the scale has not been tampered with by a competitive scale man. With the Owing to certain statements made by the scale has not been tampered with by a competitive scale man. With the alleged intention of showing up the insceurate computing features of this type of scale, and winning the \$100. Mr. Claggett met the local agent for the scale firm at the rooms of the Grocers' Association on the night of November at the regular meeting of the asso-

The local agent for the scale posted he \$100 in gold with the president of he association, who appointed three udges and ordered them to step out judges and ordered them to step out and get a scale from a nearby store on which to make the demonstration. After Mr. Claggett had taken up about one hour and a half in telling the judges of wonderful demonstrations he had made elsewhere, and reading different articles, no doubt intended to prejudice the committee, he put some specially prepared packages on the platform of the scale and asked the committee to read the valuation on the chart, but he would not accept their chart, but he would not accept their style of reading, and insisted on put-ting his own words into their mouths, and not only asked the judges questions, but insisted on answering them

It soon became apparent to the "It soon became apparent to the judges that Mr. Claggett knew the scale was commercially correct, and that he was trying to deceive rather than enlighten the grocers present, and as this opinion was shared by many others, a motion was put and carried that the controversy come to an end, and as no point had been established and that it was clearly a case of technicalities and misreading of the scale on which he depended for a decision favorable to

which is evidently unable to sell its scales, should resort to such an unfair practice as to state that scales made any other company than their own are dishonest and inaccurate, when, as a matter of fact, the scales in use here are tested and sealed by the Government, and the computing figures on the chart have been carefully recalculated and verified as being commercially correct by the highest authority land, the Department of Standards, at Washington, D. C.

"In the grocers' meeting, after Mr. Claggett had talked for some time without proving any of his assertions, the local agent for the attacked scale was given five minutes to say what he cared to before the judges retired make up their decision, which they d ms few minutes and returned the fol-owing verdict: From all we have seen, we considered the scale commerlowing verdict:

"This is certainly a great victory for fair business methods in placing any article on the market, and a just rebuke to any firm which will resort to misrepresentation of a rival firm's product, whether it be scales or any her commodities."

FOR GOOD OF BROOKLYN.

Improvement Club Discusses Projects for Good of District.

The Brooklyn Republican Improvement Club last evening took up the questions of fire hydrants improvements of streets, electric lights and other matters. L. S. Daue presided. Councilman Rushlight reported his conference with W. M. Ladd. of the 12dd extern the Ladd estate. He announced that was to have a conference with a representative of the estate regarding the improvement of East Twelfth street, and other street improvements affecting the Ladd estate.

Father Gregory, of the Sacred Heart parish, addressed the club on the opening and improving of streets. He said that the club was doing good work. It was decided to inaugurate a campaign for needful things, and on motion the following standing committees were appointed. Fire protection M. appointed: Fire protection-M. G. Griffin, appointed Fire protection—M. G. Griffin, Charles Gregory. William Shinn, C. G. Ellison, Waldemar Seton; streets—Father Gregory, F. Kelly, Frank Stevens, G. Bartman, F. S. Finger; water—C. G. Ellison, Jake Luther, Theodore Dahlgren, E. B. Smith, Dan Rushilght, electric lights—L. H. Wells, Father Gregory, Emil Giser, Charles Inglefield, R. G. Wright, W. T. Flekes, J. A. McDonald, Thomas Compton.

The committee on fire protection wil look into the question of securing lower fire insurance rates as soon as the new fire company is installed, which will be about February. A sewer committee be appointed later.

SUNDAY TRIPS TO SEASIDE

The A. & C. R. R. R. will run an excur on to Seaside and return every Sunday at the round trip rate of \$1.50. Take advantage of the low rate and see the ocean. Tickets for sale during the week at 248 Alder street and at the Union Depot, Sunday morning.

Do not purge or weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A seriect liver correcter. Carter's Little liver Pills

CURBS RAILROADS

Senator La Follette Discusses Work of the Wisconsin Commission.

MEMBERS ARE APPOINTIVE

More Readily Answerable to People if Governor Is Made Responsible for Their Tenure, He Says. Will Speak Here Tonight.

Robert Marion La Follette, United States Senator from Wisconsin, the man ho fought and defeated the "System" in Wisconsin and who is now fighting the battle of his political career in the United States Senate, spent half a night in Portland The Wisconsin Senator left yesterday morning for Tacoma, but got no further than Castle Rock on account of the floods. He returned to Portland last night and after consult



Senator LaFollette, of Wisconstn

ing with H. W. Stone, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., it was decided to hold the lecture tonight at the White Temple. By this arrangement Portland people will be given a chance to hear what Senator La Follette has to say about the "System" and about Senator Fulton's course in the Senate during the days that the railroad rate bill was pending. When Senator La Follette retired at the

When Senator La Follette retired at the Portland hotel, about 1 o'clock, he left a call for 7 and made an appointment to talk with a reporter of The Oregonian at 7:30. The Senator was waiting for the interviewer and while he was trying to cat some boiled rice and cream he talked about what the people of Wisconsin, (not he, as its former Governor and present Senator) had accomplished. It has been said of many men that they would sooner talk than eat. Senator La Follette is one of those men. When he got to talking railroads and reforms he forgot to eat his boiled rice and the brief half

He is small in stature. This is against him. If he had the size to go with his abilities, he never would be overlooked in a throng. Because he is small, one must get close up to the man to really feel his greatness. The Senator can stand close inspection, for the closer one gets to him the bigger he becomes.

La Foliette a Human Dynamo.

Senator La Follette was born in 1865 n a farm in Dane County, Wisconsin His father was Kentucky-born French Huguenot and his mother was Scotch-Irish. Right here it is apparent where the Senator got his love for politics and his forensic power. He became a lawyer in 1580-a lawyer with an ambition, so they say in Wisconsin. First of all there they say in wisconsin. First or all there is a great deal of the man about Sensitor. La Follette; then he is a man with a purpose, and in order to get this purpose before the people and get results, he is the politician. He is a human dynamo. Senator La Follette talks in a hurry, thinks deeply, theroughly, but in dynamo. Senator La Foliette tuin hurry, thinks deeply, thoroughly, but in a hurry. His face, lined heavily and his head, suggest more of an great round head, suggest more of an actor than a shrewd successful man with There is a story somewhere that the man who brough the railroads of Wisconsin to their collective knees, once thought seriously of becoming an actor, but was advised from doing so my John McCullough on account of his lack of stature. Senator La Follette would have made a great tragedian, for the tragic force and dramatic presence Senator La Follette will talk all day

and all night on what Wisconsin has accomplished in the way of railroad legislation and other reforms, but states at the outset that he will refuse to discuss personally, while not on the plat-form, senators and the "System" at Washington.

There are three great things that should be demanded from the railroads, said the Senator over his forgotten rice and cream, "adequate service, equal ser vice and reasonable rates. There should be no such thing as our shortage. There should be no favoritism shown to ship pers. All shippers, when they ship by car lots should be given the same rate. In Wisconsin we have a Rate Commission its work, though it has been hard and difficult, has been successful. They are appointive and I am in favor of appointing this commission. Iowa has tried the elective rate commission and while Iowa has one of the best laws ever passed, there has nt been a change in the rates since 1888

Wisconsin's Railroad Commission.

'In Wisconsin our railroad commission is made up of three men who are appointed for a long term. They have the power to regulate the railroad rates and service within the state. They are empowered to inquire into the value of railroad property and can demand this information from the tax commissioners. This commission incommissioners. This commission in structs the railways as to the number of cars it should run, where it shall build its depots and at what cost. "If there is to be a railroad commis-

it here is to be a failroad commis-sion in Oregon, my advise is to have its members appointed by the Governor. If they are elected you will find this, your first commission will do its work splendidly. This has been the history of all commissions that have been elected. The railroads never sleep. Their agents are always on the move, reaching out," and the Senator moved his right arm in a darting fashion, expressing a snakelike expressing a snakelike movement,

while his fingers expressed a half clutch. "And the first thing you know they have your commission. "Have the Governor appoint your railroad commission, then if it fails to do what is demanded of it center your fight on the Governor. Any time a railroad can get the interest scattered, it can win. If you have a commission and it is elected, the candidates would naturally come from the various parts of the state. See how easy it is for the railroads to use their great power? "Wisconsin has not won her fight without a scar. Perhaps the greatest fight was made on the tax commission. It was a colossal task. It meant the raising of rates in every county. It

It was a colossal task. It meant the raising of rates in every county. It was necessary to raise the taxes to a cash basis and the protest was long and loud. In addition to the tax commission, a supervisor of assessors was named from each county, and this helped greatly in the readjustment of Wisconsin Statesman Arouses Enthusiasm-Affair Largely Attendthe taxes. These supervisors meet each year and discuss the work of the as-sessors and the new assessments. The ed and Distinguished Guest people and the railroads fought the readjustment of taxes at first, but when the people found that when the Adds to the Success.

> Senator Robert M. La Follette is a good fellow—to say that he is an Elk is a sufficiency. Last night he was "one of the boys" and joined the antone of the boys and joined the anti-lered throng that congregated at the "salt lick" at the Elks' Temple, where the second stag social of the season was held. He mingled with the Port-land Elks as though he had known them for years.

> land Elks as though he had known them for years.
>
> Senator La Follette started for Tacoma yesterday morning, but, thanks to the kind flood, he became stranded at Castle Rock and was compelled to return to Portland last night. When the herd assembled at the old stamping grounds to rejoice that they are alive, there was something in the air tha fold them that one more of their kind was in town. The scent was pronounced, and plainly said that the evening would never be complete until the missing one was gathered into the fold.

A committee composed of Dr. Harry McKay, D. Solis Cohen, John Lamont and K. S. Irvin started out on a search and the scent led them straight to the Hotel Portland. Sitting in the lobby was one of the biggest Elks in the country, who felt within him the call of the wild. He knew something was doing, but what it was he could not tell.

He was approached by the Elks on the committee and after a nose-rub-bing of a few moments, the band made a lightning dash for the corner of Sev-enth and Stark streets, where the big herd was waiting for the return of the searchers. That was how Senator La-Follette was roped in. It did not take any persuasion to take him away from the Hotel Portland, because as soon as he learned what was in progress nothing but a cordon of patrolmen could have kept him away.

And what a time he and all the others had! He exchanged paws with practically every Elk in Portland, and even went so far as to make a speech He spoke but a few moments, but he took particular pains to state that of all the Elks Temples he had visited in the United States, the Portland Elks had the most magnificent. This made the bunch feel good, and they gave him a cheer that woke up some of the guests of the Oregon Hotel, which is across the street from the temple. He confined his remarks to topics of interest to the order. est to the order.

RESORTS SIMILAR TO PARIS Generally it is an easy thing to bag several Eaks on the streets of Portland, but last night the hunters who sought only the highways went home empty-handed. Every Elk who was able to eat Mysterious Individuals Seem Confior well, laugh perhaps—attended the so-cial Enough sandwiches, "weinnies" and pickles were eaten to fill a tramp steamer pickles were eaten to fill a tramp steamer and as to the other, all the oil carriers that touch at Portland could not carry it away if they made but one trip each.

The social lasted until about 11:30 o'clock and then all the good Eliks separated and went to their lairs. They all declared that the stag was the best in the Simultaneously with the sudden closing of the Paris House, on orders from Mayor Harry Lane, the police have made the discovery that certain mysterious individuals are fitting up two similar resorts of large size, one at Second and Everett streets and the other at Third and Flanders streets. history of Portland Elkdom, and the in tervening month before they will have another will seem like a year to them.

depended for a decision favorable to himself.

The scales in question are not only in general use in the stores of Portland, but all over the United States; and it is deplorable that a rival company, which is evidently unable to sell its hest and all the acts were features, members of the entertainment comm to whom much credit is due for the sucess of the evening, were. Sig Werth-eimer, Jay Upton, Joe Day, Larry Keatopened was carried to Inspector of Po-lice Bruin three weeks ago. He was informed that Second and Everett streets had been selected as one loca-tion. He stated emphatically at the time that he had beard nothing of any such move and after investigating the ing and W. J. Reilly.

FINED FOR FIGHTING.

Contractor W. C. Adams Loses All Around at St. Johns.

tested trials ever held before Recorder Thorndyke, of the St. Johns Municipal Court, W. C. Adams, a contractor, yesterday was fined \$15 and costs for assaulting Anthony Youngdorfer, who has the contract for the erection of the new City Hall. The trouble had the new City Hall. The trouble had a most trifling basis. It seems that Adams accused Youngdorfer's men, employed on the City Hall, with appropriating a mortar board of small value. There was a dispute over the matter and Adams chassed Youngdorfer around the block with a piece of said to be the first important move of the police since Bruin became in-spector of which he has not claimed around the block with a cantling. The latter's sprinting abil-ty probably saved him from serious injury, for Adams was extremely hos-

Shortly afterwards they met in front Shortly afterwards they met in front of Peddicord's real estate office, where Adams struck Youngdorfer in the face. The latter seized Adams and hurled him into the street, where he fell so neavily that he fractured a rib and sustained other injuries. Adams was confined to his bed for several weeks. Recorder Thorndyke's courtroom was filled to overflowing with with the property of nesses for the two men. Captain Snow, a Civil War veteran, defended Adams. and fought the case vigorously. Attorney Greene appeared for the prosecution. Captain Snow said he had no hope for a fair trial and wanted a change of venue, but this was de-nied and the trial went on. More than score of witnesses were examined on both sides, with the result that Con-tractor Adams was convicted, as it was shown by witnesses that he struck Youngdorfer first during the street The trial lasted several hours, and

it developed that professional jealousy was at the bottom of the row.

SAYS HUSBAND BEAT HER Wife of Artist Richard Max Meyer Has Him Arrested.

Rianders streets, which was sold by B. W. Lewis for \$65,000. The purchaser, it is understood, was James Danholm, of Bandon, Or. The transfer is not entirely concluded. The property is improved with several frame buildings, originally dwellings, which have here raised and stores fitted in Professor Max Meyer, a Portland artist, teacher of painting and proprietor of a large store and portrait gallery at 348 Alder street, was arrested by Patrolman Blackman yesterday afternoon upon com-plaint of Mrs Gertrude Meyer, who have been raised and stores fitted up charges her husband with assault and battery. In a complaint filed in the Municipal Court she swears that she and under them.

A. C. Spencer yesterday sold a lot on the east side of Sixth street, between Everett and Flanders. The purchasers were Messrs. Reed. Thomas and Mackie, and the price \$23,000. There one of her sons were struck in a brutal manner by the defendant in their home. 348 Jackson street, early in the morning. When taken to police headquarters and booked on the assault and battery charge. Professor Meyer gave his version of the affair, after he had been released on is an old dwelling upon the property, which was purchased as an investment. The sale was made through Reed, ball, given by a friend. He declares the action of his wife is a plot to ruin

Pyrography, or Pictures by Fire

Is attracting wider attention each year. Thousands are using our outfits, and turning to us for the beautiful Whitewood Boxes, Stands, Tabourettes, Easels, Racks and other useful devices, which we show in endless variety.

Art Skins

In every beautiful and desirable shade and weight; a large shipment just received-Stains, Varnish, Paints, Bulbs-all at popu-

Art Bronzes

Statuettes, Vases, Jardinieres.

Hammered and Wrought Brass

In Candlesticks, Candelabra, Trays, Stands -a great and attractive display.

Leather

In this single word is embraced the greatest exhibit of fine leather goods ever shown in Portland. No advertising space can adequately set out the attractiveness of our lines. A personal visit will be at once a pleasure and a liberal education in Holiday selections.

Kodaks and Cameras

For every purse or purpose. Our salesmen are skilled photographers. There is no detail in this fascinating art which we cannot give cheerfully and without price.

You Can Always do Your Drug Shopping Over Our PHONE EXCHANGE 11

9 Trunks and 20 Extensions-No Exasperating Waits

WOODARD, CLARK & CO.

I did not strike her, struck the son to reprimand him, and that was all that happened. My wife recently inherited \$7000, and she does not care for me any more. I deeply regret her action in the court, but I will say that I fully intended filing suit for divorce soon after the holidays.

vorce soon after the holidays.

"Professor Meyer is a coarse, vulgar man," declared Mrs Meyer, when she appeared in the office of Clerk Frank D. Hennessey, of the Municipal Court, to file her complaint and secure a warrant for her husband's arrest. "He was not always so, but he has altered. There is no peace with him around the house. This morning he became angry and beat both me'and my son with a club. It is both me'and my son with a club. not the first time. This is a very hard thing to do, but I have suffered enough and he must be arrested and prose-

Mrs. Meyer was accompanied by three children when she appeared at police headquarters. She requested that the ball of her husband be fixed at a high figure. saying. 'I don't want him at home to-night.' The ball was set at \$50, which a friend furnished

FROM ENGINEER GOODRICH.

St. Johns Official Declares He Has Not Been Dismissed. ST. JOHNS. Or., Nov. 15.—(To the Editor.)—An article relating to the af-

fairs of the St. Johns City Council, and myself, published in The Oregonian of November 14 does me an injustice. First, the city engineer of St. Johns never was ousted or dismissed. Second, the plans and specifications for the new city hall have never been changed or altered, as alleged, in any way, shape or manner, as can be fied by the recorder in whose hed by the recorder in whose hands they are and have been, and from whom they can be had. Third, it is an unheard of thing for a city engineer to give a bond. The city engineer of St. Johns is paid by a fee system. He has to pay his deputies who, by the way, are the two best all-around entered that he knows on the Pacific. rineers that he knows on the Coast, the equal of any in the United States, Messrs, Elliott and Scoggin. As the city engineer has no instruments or other effects belonging to the city of St. Johns, the taxpayers are loath to pay a fidelity bond where none is needed. Again, it is unconstitutional to ask a bond where no value is pre-supposed to exist anent a fiduciary transaction.

W. W. GOODRICH.

Forger Handed Over to Kentucky. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 15 -E L Travis, with 70 aliases, wanted in dozen states for forgery, was surredered today to the sheriff of Davis County, Kentucky, on a charge swindling a bank. Travis was

swindling a bank. Travis was ar-rested here last week and, while in jail, attempted to commit suicide. America's Bad Murder Record.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 - During the past five years 45,000 persons were murdered in the United States. More persons were murdered last year than died of typhoid "I did not assault or beat my wife," in the United States. More persons were said Professor Meyer. "I did attempt to murdered last year than died of typhoid chastise one of my young sons for rude fever. This awful total has been due to

ctions toward me, and Mrs. Meyer in- the way in which the law was adminisefficient. It is burdened with restrictions My wife and technicalities, and in almost every e does not case the criminal has nine chances of eacaping to one of being found guilty. So declared Marcus Kavanagh last night in an address before the alumni of St. Ignatius College.

Hard to Get Gillette Jury.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The work of securing a jury to try Chester E. Gil-lette, who is charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, was conwas made in securing jurymen.

Out of the special panel of 150 talesmen, 90 have been challenged, twenty have been excused, 36 remain to be examined, and only four have been acceptable by both sides. It may be that smother ed by both sides. It may be that another panel of 150 will have to be drawn

Baptists to Meet at Baltimore. ST LOUIS, Nov. 15.-The annual convention of the National Baptist Congress convened today. The meeting next year will be held at Baltimore.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth
Be ourse and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, curse wind coils and durrhous.



With magnifying glass in hand our refather did his shopping. No poor threads in shoes or shoddy woolen goods for him.

How the Gotzian Shoe would stand out if this were the custom today. Every thread waxed and four where other makers deem two sufficient. Every piece of leather selected for

Northwestern wear. Every lining smooth and every last made to fit a Northwestern foot. Why shouldn't Gotzian Shoes

We will tell you how they are made if you will ask us. We have a book all written on the subject—"How Shoes Are Made."

The Gotzian Shoe

For men, women and children. Made in St. Paul by C. Gotzian & Co. since 1855.