NO PLACE ON TICKET

Prohibition Party Will Be Left Out at Primaries.

VOTE NOT GREAT ENOUGH

District Attorney Advises County Clerk That No Party Is Eligible as Such Unless It Makes a Five Per Cent Showing.

A request made to County Clerk Swetland by E. O. Miller, secretary of the Prohibition party of Oregon, that his party be allowed a place on the primary ticket in Multnomah County will be denied. County Clerk Swetland referred the question involved in Mr. Miller's petition to District Attorney Chamberlain, and the latter has replied that in his opinion the Prohibitionists are not entitled to a place on the primary tickets unless the party polled 5 per cent of the entire vote cast at the election preceding the coming one. Under the law in force before the enactment of the primary law, the Prohibition party had a standing as a regular party, upon having polled 3 per cent of the entire vote of the county, and, as will be seen by the correspondence appended hereto, Mr. Miller holds that because the party did have that recognition in the past it is entitled to maintain its standing despite the change in the required percentage under the new law. Out of a total vote of about 20,000 at the last election in this country the Prohibition party received 455 votes.

The correspondenc ewhich has taken place is as follows:

Mr. Miller's Request.

Portland, Feb. 20.—Mr. L. Q. Swetland, County Clerk of Multnomah County, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: In re the coming primaries. In behalf of the Prohibition party, I desire to know if you are planning to allow us a place on the primary ticket?

We feel that we are entitled to this consideration for the following reasons: Section 3 of the Lockwood act reads in part as follows:

"Any and all political parties or associations which, at the election next preceding, polled a sufficient percentage of the entire vote in the state, . . . under the laws of the state governing general elections, shall be entitled to vote at such primary election for the election of delegates to their party conventions, respectively."

At the last Presidential election, as well as the state election preceding, we polled more than the then required 3 per cent of the total vote, and had won official standing as a party, and were entitled to make nominations under exactly the same conditions required of the two leading parties, and we believe, from the reading of said section 3, that we are still entitled to such recognition.

Trusting that you can consistently grant our petition, I remain,

E. O. MILLER, Secretary.

Referred to District Attorney.

Portland, Feb. 21.—Hon. George E. Chamberlain, District Attorney, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: Inclosed herewith please find letter from E. O. Miller, secretary of the Prohibition State Executive Committee, asking me if I am planning to allow the Prohibition party a place on the primary ticket. I also inclose herewith a copy of my letter to Mr. Miller.

I would refer you to section 3 of the Lockwood law and section 31 of the Australian ballot law, which, I think, are applicable to the matter.

I beg to ask you whether or not, in your opinion, the Prohibition party is entitled to participate in the coming primary election.

L. Q. SWETLAND,
Clerk of the County Court.

County Clerk's Reply to Miller.

Portland, Feb. 21.—E. O. Miller, Esq., Secretary Prohibition State Executive Committee, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of February 20, in which you ask me if I am planning to allow the Prohibition party a place on the primary ticket.

Permit me to say that I have not made any arrangements for the participation of the Prohibition party in the coming primary election.

I have consulted with the accredited author of the primary act, Mr. Lockwood, and he has stated that, taking into consideration the provisions of both section 3 of the primary law and section 31 of the Australian ballot law, the Prohibition party is not entitled to be represented at the primary election.

As I stated to you on Wednesday, no member of the Prohibition State or County Committees having expressed to me a desire to have a primary ticket, I had made no provisions therefor. But, inasmuch as there may be doubt as to the law, I have submitted the question to the District Attorney, asking his opinion in the matter.

L. Q. SWETLAND,
Clerk of the County Court.

District Attorney's Opinion.

Portland, Feb. 24.—Mr. L. Q. Swetland, County Clerk, City—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 21st inst., inclosing a letter from the secretary of the Prohibition State Committee. The latter, in his letter, requests you, as County Clerk, to allow the candidates of the Prohibition party to their county convention a place on the primary ticket, and you write to me for my opinion as to whether or not the request should be granted.

The secretary contends that at the last Presidential election, as well as at the state election preceding, the Prohibition party polled more than the then required 3 per cent of the total vote, thereby winning official standing as a party, and that they are entitled to make nominations under exactly the same conditions as required of the two leading parties, and he insists that the party is therefore entitled to have its delegates placed upon the primary election ballot as other parties.

The secretary's contention is based upon section 31 of the Australian ballot law, approved February 13, 1891, in connection with section 3 of the primary election law. Section 31 of the Australian ballot law, as it stood originally, provides that "any convention of delegates, and any assembly of electors, as hereinafter defined, and also individual electors to the number hereinafter specified, by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly prepared and filed in the manner hereinafter provided, may nominate one candidate for each public office to be filled at the election, whose name shall be placed upon the ballots to be furnished as hereinafter provided. A convention of delegates, within the meaning of this act, is an organized body of delegates representing a political party which, at the election next preceding, polled at least 3 per cent of the entire vote cast in the state, county, precinct, or other electoral district for which the nomination is made. An assembly of electors, within the meaning of this act, is an organized body of not less than 100 electors of the state, or electoral division thereof, for which the nomination is made."

Section 3 of the primary election law provides as follows: "Any and all political parties or associations which, at the election next preceding, polled a sufficient percentage of the entire vote in the state, county, city, precinct, or other electoral districts for which nominations are to be made by the conventions to be entitled to make nominations as a political party or association, under the laws of the state governing general elections, shall be entitled to vote at such primary election for the election of delegates to their party conventions, respectively; and no nominations made by any convention of delegates for candidates for any city or county offices shall be deemed legally made, or shall be printed upon the sample or official ballot by the County Clerk, under the general election laws of this state, for use in any general or municipal election, unless the delegates attending such convention from precincts within such cities as are designated by section 1 hereof were selected at a primary election held in accordance with this act; but this provision shall not preclude nominations by assemblages of electors or individual electors, or by the direct primary method, as may be otherwise provided by law. Persons nominated as delegates to any such party convention shall be qualified electors of the ward or precinct for which they are nominated."

If the law of 1891 had not been amended, there is no question but that, construing it in connection with section 3 of the primary election law, the secretary's contention would be correct, provided the Prohibition party did as a matter of fact cast at least 3 per cent of the entire vote cast in the state or county.

It is claimed that the Prohibition party gained a standing as a party under the provisions of section 31 of the act of 1891, and that, therefore, it is entitled to have its delegates voted for at the primary election notwithstanding the fact that section 31 (supra) has been so amended as to raise the requirements necessary to give the party standing for the purposes of the election from 3 per cent to 5 per cent of the total vote cast.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed amendatory of section 31 of the Australian ballot law, and, as amended, said section is as follows: "Any political party, and any assembly of electors as hereinafter defined, and also individual electors to the number hereinafter specified, by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly prepared and filed in the manner hereinafter provided, may nominate one candidate for each public office to be filled at the election, whose name shall be placed upon the ballots to be furnished as hereinafter provided. A political party within the meaning of this act is an affiliation of electors representing a political party which, at the general election next preceding, polled at least 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in the state, county, precinct, or other electoral district for which the nomination is made for Representative in Congress, or which shall present a petition with the signatures of at least 5 per cent of the electors of that district, stating their intention to form a new political party, giving the designation thereof. An assembly of electors, within the meaning of this act, is an organized body of not less than 100 electors of the state or electoral division thereof for which the nomination is made."

The secretary of the Prohibition State Committee ignores the amendment, and claims that you should act in accordance with the law as it stood prior to the amendment of 1901.

I am of the opinion that section 3 of the primary election law is to be construed in connection with section 31 of the Australian ballot law, as amended in 1901, and that the Prohibition party is not entitled to have its delegates placed upon the primary election ballot unless, at the next preceding election, it polled at least 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in the county. Whether this has been done or not is a mere matter of computation, which you must determine from the records in your office.

Whether the Prohibition party is recognized by you in the preparation and arrangement of the primary ballots or not does not prevent that party from placing in the field at the general election a full ticket, both county and state, if they see fit to do.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully yours,

GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
District Attorney.

AFTER THE NEW STOCK

LEWIS AND CLARK BOARD WILL ACT THROUGH COMMITTEE.

Seven Men to Be Appointed Today Will Have Charge of Additional Subscriptions.

At a special meeting of the Lewis and Clark directors yesterday afternoon it was agreed to appoint, immediately the permanent committee on ways and means, and a special committee of five was appointed to select the advisory committee of 25 stockholders. The ways and means committee will be determined on today, and the advisory committee will be chosen tomorrow.

On calling the board to order, President Corbett spoke of the advisability of proceeding to take subscriptions for the additional capital authorized by the stockholders at the meeting February 14. Director Fenton called attention to the fact that the by-laws adopted by the stockholders seemed to provide for doing this work through the standing committee on ways and means. He admitted that the intention had been to reserve the naming of committees, so far as possible, until the Board of Directors should be filled out to the full 25 authorized by the by-laws, but in this case he did not see how the appointment of the standing committee could be well avoided, for the further progress of organizing the Lewis and Clark corporation rested very largely upon the work to be framed and carried out by the ways and means committee. He thought it would be well understood that the appointment of this committee at this time was occasioned by the necessities of the case, and not from any disposition to be unfair to the directors to be added to the board when the additional $200,000 of capital shall have been subscribed. Messrs. Scott, Devers, Mallory, Wolfe and Fenton, as well as President Corbett, expressed the opinion that the standing committee on ways and means should not be named off-hand. President Corbett called Directors Scott and Devers to consult with them at the First National Bank at 11 o'clock today, over the appointment of this committee.

Director Mallory deemed it necessary for the Board of Directors formally to adopt the by-laws before they could come into full operation, even though the stockholders had already adopted them. Then the question of the competency of this meeting to act on such a matter came up, this being a special meeting, and no such matter as the adoption of by-laws having been mentioned in the call for it. It was agreed, however, that the by-laws should be adopted by the directors, in order that work under them might proceed, and that a subsequent meeting, concerning the competency of which there should be no question, should ratify this action.

The duties of the standing committee on ways and means are thus defined in the by-laws:

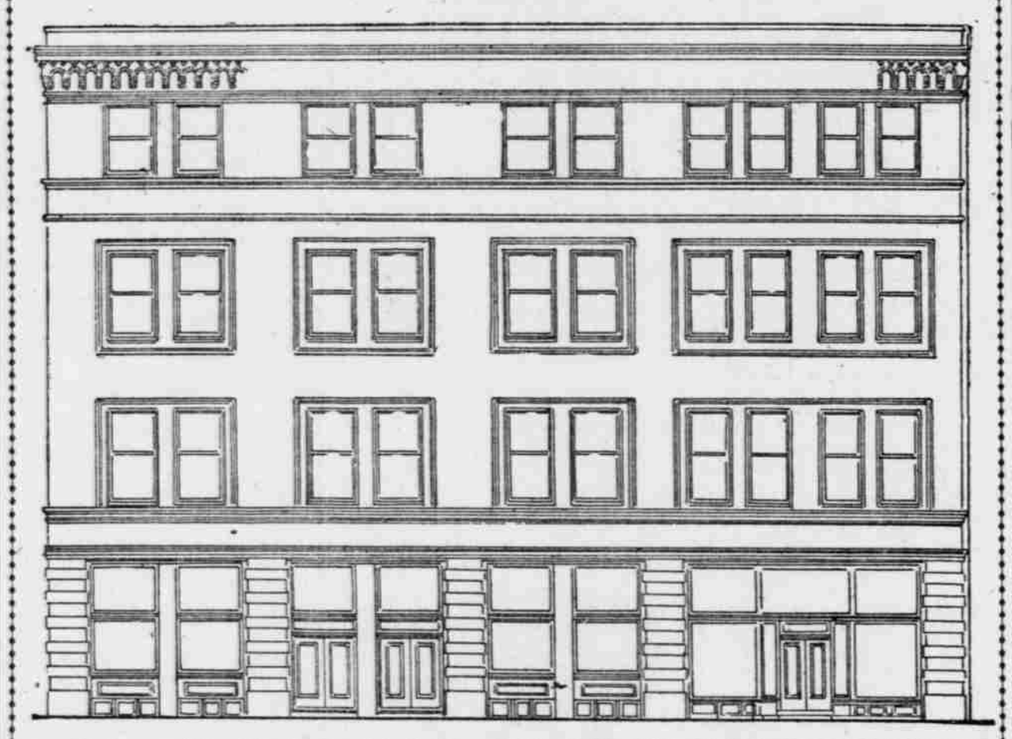
The committee on ways and means shall consist of seven (7) members, and it shall be charged with the duty of raising funds necessary for the corporate purposes of the company, including the soliciting and collecting of subscriptions to the capital stock, and the selling of tickets of admission, the fixing upon the rates at which concessions and privileges shall be disposed of, and all other matters relative to the collection of amounts due or to became due to the company, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the board or the executive committee, to establish and appoint agencies and individuals for the collection of funds for account of the company, and to require such persons to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

Director Wolfe spoke of the advisability of continuing the canvass for stock subscriptions while the matter should be still fresh in the minds of everybody, so as to take advantage of the success already attained, and not have to work up public sentiment again from the bottom. He deemed it certain that a considerable part of the additional capital would be subscribed in Portland, and said there should be a house-to-house canvass in the residence districts, and business men previously overlooked should receive attention. He wanted this done before people should lose interest in the subject, and all the other directors agreed with him. It was also pointed out that the specified duties of the ways and means committee would cover the matter entirely, authorizing the appointment of aids and employment of canvassers if the committee should deem them advisable.

The following committee to aid the president in selecting the advisory committee of 25 was appointed: Directors Wolfe, Scott, Devers, Fleischner and Wessinger. These will meet at the First National Bank at 11 A. M. Wednesday to select the advisory committee.

One hundred copies of the by-laws of the corporation were ordered to be printed for use of the directors, and the meeting adjourned. The next regular meeting, under the by-laws, will be held on the second Tuesday of March, being the 11th of the month.

FRONT ELEVATION FOR THE LAWRENCE SADDLERY COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING.



The four-story brick building to be erected by the Lawrence Saddlery & Harness Manufacturing Company, at the southeast corner of First and Stark streets, will be the finest improvement made on First street for several years. It will greatly improve the appearance of the street, as it takes the place of several ancient and dilapidated shacks. The lower floor of the building, which will be 100x100 feet, will be occupied by the company as a salesroom, and the upper stories devoted to the manufacture of saddlery and harness.

BIG SEIZURE OF OPIUM

COLLECTOR PATTERSON MAKES RECORD-BREAKING CAPTURE.

Shipment of 1200 Five-Tael Cans Captured on Board a River. Steamer.

Collector of Customs Patterson is rejoicing over the successful seizure by his deputies, on Sunday morning, of the largest haul of smuggled opium ever captured here, consisting of 1200 5-tael cans, which cost the intending smuggler about $4000. The opium probably came from British Columbia originally, but was shipped from Seattle over the Northern Pacific Railroad, billed to one Maitron (a fictitious name), in Portland.

The smugglers had adopted a very neat plan for getting the opium in without being detected, which they doubtless expected would work successfully. They shipped a lot of household furniture, bedsteads, tables, chairs and kitchen utensils, and with them three boxes which might naturally be supposed to contain dishes or books, but which contained the 1200 tins of opium, packed in excelsior. The shipment was taken from the train at Kalama, and forwarded to this city on the steamer Bailey Gatzert, to further lessen the chances of the opium being found by the customs officers. Collector Patterson, who had received a tip in regard to the opium having been shipped on the train, had officers at the depot when the train arrived; but they could find no signs of the opium. They proceeded to look for it on board the Bailey Gatzert and there they found it, and the household furniture which formed a part of the same shipment, which they also seized. There was no one to claim the opium, or the furniture, and no one is likely to claim either.

The opium, which will probably bring the Government some $6000, as the duty is $6 per pound, was placed in a vault in the Ainsworth National Bank for safety, and the furniture stored in a warehouse. It was rumored on the street yesterday, while the Chinese funeral procession was parading, that he was the owner of the opium, and that the shock he received on learning of its capture had caused him to drop dead from heart disease. The Chinaman died of heart trouble, but his demise took place on Saturday, before the seizure of the opium; so the rumor could not have been a true one.

ELECT THEM BY THE PEOPLE

Reasons for Abandoning Present Choice of Senators.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The Freeport Journal says that an amendment to the Constitution is not necessary to make the election of United States Senators by the people possible. A much simpler, and at the same time a perfectly effective plan, would be to have the party candidates nominated at state conventions, whose choice would be ratified as a matter of course by members of the Legislature.

The experiment has been tried only to be abandoned, and the Journal is rather unfortunate when it seeks an analogy in the history of the Electoral College. This institution bears no resemblance to a State Legislature. It was established for the single object of electing a President, and it was a comparatively easy matter to effect the change that has been wrought in its character.

To make the analogy stick it would be necessary to have the state conventions nominate the Legislators. As it is, the latter might claim that they belonged to a body that was just as representative as the conventions. They might appeal, possibly, to individual instructions, to the sentiment of the particular districts which they represented. That they should be absolutely pledged through a general convention is impossible.

This being the case, it is desirable to take the power to elect out of their hands, and it is desirable on several accounts. First, confusion would be removed as to the popular choice for Senator, and the man elected would represent the people of the state direct. Second, a corrupting influence would be withdrawn from the Legislatures. Third, the time that they now waste in Senatorial contests would be saved, and legislation would be expedited. Fourth, the one connecting link between National and state and municipal politics would be severed, to be advantage of all three. We are often asked to support bad candidates for the Legislature because a Senator is to be elected and party influence in the National Senate is set above the needs of city or state at Springfield.

These are reasons enough for going to all the trouble that is necessary to secure a Constitutional amendment.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 54; minimum temperature, 43; river reading at 11 A. M., 7.3 feet; change in the past 24 hours, —0.4 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., .33 inch; total precipitation since September 1, 1901, 24.16 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1901, 31.78 inches; deficiency, 7.62 inches; total sunshine February 23, 0.00; possible sunshine February 23, 10.48.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hours.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	State of weather.
Astoria	54	0.14	10	S	Cloudy
Baker City	48	0.01	*	SW	Cloudy
Bismarck	42	0.00	12	SE	Cloudy
Boise	50	0.28	*	SE	Raining
Eureka	58	0.00	8	NE	Cloudy
Helena	48	**	*	W	Raining
Kamloops, B. C.	40	0.02	*	E	Raining
Neah Bay	52	0.14	*	E	Cloudy
Pocatello	46	**	14	E	Cloudy
Portland	54	0.16	12	S	Cloudy
Red Bluff	54	0.18	14	SE	Pt. cloudy
Roseburg	58	0.00	6	S	Pt. cloudy
Sacramento	56	0.18	14	SE	Pt. cloudy
Salt Lake	52	0.00	12	SE	Cloudy
San Francisco	58	0.16	12	SW	Pt. cloudy
Spokane	52	0.04	12	SW	Cloudy
Seattle	54	0.34	6	S	Raining
Walla Walla	52	0.04	6	S	Pt. cloudy

*Light. **Trace.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm yesterday evening off the Northwest Washington Coast has advanced eastward, and it is now central over Western Montana. A second disturbance is now approaching the Washington Coast, and, although the barometer is unusually low, the gradients are not steep, and no high winds have yet been reported at the Weather Bureau stations in this district.

Heavy rains have fallen in Northern California during the last few days, and fairly good rains have occurred in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho.

The indications are for rain in this district Tuesday, with continued mild temperatures.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Tuesday, February 25:

Portland and vicinity—Occasional rain; southerly winds.

Oregon, Washington and Idaho—Occasional rain; winds mostly southerly.

EDWARD A. BEALS,
Forecast Official.

NEW TODAY.

MORTGAGE LOANS
On improved city and farm property.
R. LIVINGSTONE, 224 Stark st.

Stop Paying Rent and Interest
We will pay off the mortgage on your home or farm, and give you 16 years and 8 months to return the money at the rate of $5.50 per month, without interest. Contracts are assignable. THE AMERICAN HOME CO., OFFICE 511 MARQUAM BLDG. Open evenings till 8 o'clock. Agents wanted.

HOW TO PUT OUT FIRES.

Equip Steamboats With Efficient Apparatus.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—(To the Editor.)—To a spectator reviewing the fire on the river front today, this question presented itself forcibly: Why is it that a progressive city like Portland, with numerous river craft always at its docks, does not equip a few of them with fire pumps for service in cases of conflagrations on or near the river front? Half a dozen steamers, each having larger boiler capacity than any three of the fire engines, were moored within a few blocks of the fire, and had any been equipped with fire pumps the streams could have been more effectively applied than those from the engines, without being handicapped by scarcity of water, which appeared to be the case with at least one of the engines at this fire. The proposition is a very simple one from an engineering standpoint. All that is needed is the purchase and installation of proper pumps, the boilers of the steamers being ample to furnish the steam required to throw several large streams each. The cost would be less than the price of a fire engine, even if two steamers had to be equipped, in the event that one of sufficient size is not always within easy distance of the city. In that case two vessels, one of which habitually lays at her dock during the day and the other at night, would fully cover the time.

It is evident that the crews of such vessels could be instructed as to their duties, perhaps having one or two firemen to direct operations. The cost of equipment and maintenance would thus be less than in the case of a fire engine, and the area controlled would be much greater, and it would be covered more effectively by far than the fire engines could cover it, the land engines being frequently badly handicapped in the case of fires on wharves and warehouses on the river's edge. This suggestion is in lieu of a specially built fireboat; but the city authorities should take steps toward securing one or the other means for checking water-front fires as quickly as possible.

G. R.

DR. BREEDEN IS HERE.

Will Be Greeted With a Full House at Taylor-Street Church Tonight.

H. O. Breeden, LL. D., one of the most able lecturers in America, will deliver one of his charming illustrated lectures tonight at the Taylor-Street Methodist Church. This will be the real intellectual treat of the year. Dr. Breeden has lectured in nearly every big city in the United States, and it was only through special efforts that he was induced to stop off long enough in Portland to afford the people of this city the opportunity to hear him.

The subject of his lecture tonight will be: "From Gibraltar to Mars Hill." Dr. Breeden has traveled extensively in the Holy Land, and his talk on what he has seen in his travels, illustrated as it will be by a large number of valuable stereopticon views, will charm his Portland audience, as it has charmed large audiences elsewhere.

LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION.

Judge Williams Comments on Old Photograph of It.

A photograph of the second inauguration of President Lincoln, which was published in a recent number of Leslie's Weekly, will prove of interest to all pioneer Oregonians, for it contains among others the pictures of the two men who then represented Oregon in the United States Senate. They were the late J. W. Nesmith, who served from 1861 to 1867, and Judge George H. Williams, who was Senator from 1865 to 1871. President Lincoln is represented as in the act of reading his address to the solid mass of people before him, and Senator Nesmith, seated on the platform a little distance away, is apparently telling a funny story to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. His head is bent slightly over the Massachusetts man's shoulder, and Wilson is smiling as if in appreciation of the joke. On the stairway stands Senator Williams, and just below him is Roscoe Conkling.

The picture was shown to Judge Williams yesterday, and he readily recognized many of the likenesses. The picture of President Lincoln, he said, was very poor. One marked as that of Roscoe Conkling was not a picture of Conkling, but of another man. Conkling, Judge Williams said, stood at the front of the platform, and the mark had evidently been misplaced by the artist. Judge Williams also recognized the pictures of Judge Holt, Judge-Advocate-General of the War Department; Zach Chandler, Hannibal Hamlin, John G. Nicolay, private secretary to the President; Senator Henderson, Clerk Middleton, of the United States Supreme Court; Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase and Justices Nelson, Clifford, Miller and Field. When his attention was called to the pictures of Nesmith and Wilson, he said he did not doubt that the former was telling one of the stories for which he was noted.

"He was a great story-teller, and he was very fond of relating amusing anecdotes," said Judge Williams.

Judge Williams said the photograph, which was announced in the periodicals as "a rare photograph of Lincoln's second inauguration," has every appearance of being genuine. Some of the likenesses were very dim, but there was no question as to the ones he recognized.

England in Africa, by an Imperialist.

TEMPLETON, Feb. 22.—(To the Editor.)—The present predicament of Britain in Africa impresses one very strongly, as an unhappy illustration of the fearful and wonderful workings of democracy in the government of empires. A French statesman recently pronounced John Bull's case to be the sickness of imperialism. With the deference due to this gentleman, he is all wrong. If he had said constitutionalism, "he'd a' had him!" The humor in John's blood is too much liberty. The inhabitants of the Continent of Europe may calm their perturbed souls; there isn't the slightest danger that it will become epidemic. What boots it that the poor devil whose bones are barely covered by the shimmering sands of Africa went forth under a free flag to fight for the principles of freedom, as applied to his own people, when men like Stead, Bannerman & Co. may, without let or hindrance, move heaven and earth to annul the sacrifice? One of thees is evidently drunk or worse with the power conferred on him by a free press, his pet hallucination being that he is the custodian of his country's conscience. The other stands for just plain politics, political preferment at any price. If this is the only fruit of all the experience of all the ages in human government, there is still a grand opening for the practical politician. If John Bull's star is on the wane—and the present controversy would certainly indicate that he is under the ban of the gods, previous to entering on the last stage of his eventful history—it was when he sanctioned the insane policy of pacification after Majuba, that he betrayed the first symptom of senility, even while his great scheme of universal suffrage was and is still in embryo. May its period be indefinitely postponed! If the state of affairs in Africa has been correctly reported, the advent of another Christ would be timely or a lesson—which? In England the latter would best serve. No matter. Under any circumstances, the law of compensation affords the expatriated Britisher whose affection for his country has not been completely alienated by the freaks of her would-be rulers, one consolation, which even they can not take away: he can turn, if not without longing, at least with a world of charity, to the good old days when, while yet inchoate, the Gordian knot of this affair would have been severed with an ax.

IMPERIALIST.

If you feel all played out, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never disappoints.

Lecture of Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

The first of a series of popular lectures to be given at the School of Domestic Science will be inaugurated by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who will speak on the subject, "Firing the Human Engine," Wednesday evening. A treat is expected by all who know of Dr. Hutchinson's qualifications as a speaker and writer on all subjects relating to hygiene and dietetics. He held the lectureship on anatomy, including hygiene and dietetics, for three years at the State University of Iowa. He was professor of comparative pathology and embryology in the University of Buffalo; was lecturer on diseases of animals in the Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, London, and was associated as lecturer in the extension department of the University of London. The North American Review, Harper's Monthly and London Contemporary Review have received many contributions from his pen. He is the author of "Studies in Human and Comparative Pathology." The lecture is free and all interested are invited to attend.

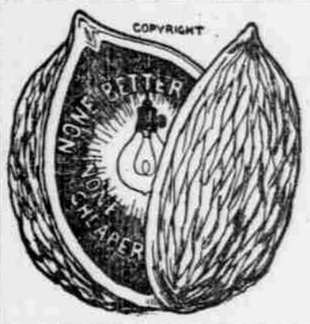
MRS. CAPTAIN J. J. H. GRIGGS,
Of the Columbia & Okanogan Steamship line, Wenatchee, Wash., who bought one of our beautiful baby grand Hardmans, writes as follows: "The piano came in perfect condition, and we are very much pleased with it, and will surely recommend your store to any one who wishes to buy a piano."

WILLIAM M. MEEK
Of Condon, Or., writes as follows: "I am pleased to say that the Estey organ was received in perfect condition, and after being in the house ten days, the tone is better than ever.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US

A. L. RIDENOUS
Of Ostrander, Wash., to whom we sold a fine Packard Piano, writes: "The piano arrived all right, and was not marred any. It is a dandy."
We are constantly receiving letters of this kind, and all of which come to us unsolicited. We are the recognized high-grade piano house of the Pacific Northwest, and why shouldn't such pianos as Knabe, Hardman, Steck, Fischer, Packard and Ludwig, and the celebrated Estey organs bring forth such testimonials? Our prices no higher than others charge for inferior makes.

ALLEN & GILBERT CO.
Successor to The Wiley B. Allen Co.
Retail Store.....209-211 First St.
Wholesale Store...210-212 Second St.
PORTLAND, OREGON.



In a Nutshell....
The truth about our stock of things electrical—ready at hand and what must be ordered—as well as of our methods of setting them up, wiring and making connections can be told in a line—none better, none cheaper, none more satisfaction giving. We will live up to the most rigid specifications if given the opportunity, which we solicit.

Western Electric Works
305½ Washington St.,
Portland, Or.

Small Umbrellas
At small prices. Your child can have an umbrella this season if small prices make any difference.
JUVENILE UMBRELLAS, 75c up, and mighty good ones at that.
JOHN ALLESINA
TWO STORES:
286 Washington St. Near Woodard, Clarke & Co.
309 Morrison St. Near Meier & Frank Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Marquam Grand Theater—Calvin Heilig, Mgr.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday nights, Feb. 24, 25, 26. Matinee Wednesday at 2 o'clock. VIOLA ALLEN, presenting "IN THE PALACE OF THE KING." Evening prices—Entire lower floor, $2. Balcony, first 6 rows, $1.50; last 6 rows, $1. Gallery (reserved), 75c; balance, 50c. Boxes and loges, $12.50. Matinee prices—Entire parquette, $2. Entire parquette circle, $1.50. Balcony, first 6 rows, $1.50; last 6 rows, $1. Gallery (reserved), 75c; balance, 50c. Boxes and loges, $12.50. Curtain rises evening performance promptly at 8 o'clock. Matinee at 2 o'clock. Seats now selling.

CORDRAY'S THEATER—
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING
SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 23,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
LINCOLN J. CARTER'S GREAT COMEDY-DRAMA,
"THE ELEVENTH HOUR."
SEE The Mill on the River.
SEE The Blockhouse Tower.
SEE The Millionaire's Drawing-Room.
SEE The Bismarck Gardens.
A Splendid Cast, headed by the Eminent German Dialect Comedian, CHAS. A. (KARL) GARDNER.
Usual prices—25c and 50c.

THE BAKER THEATER—
GEORGE L. BAKER, Manager
Phones, Oregon North 1076; Columbia 506.
HIGH-CLASS POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
Tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, with a special Wednesday matinee. See the TWO LAMONTS, FIVE LEONDOR BROTHERS and eight feature acts. Hear the child-wonder ALICE BARNAM, PALOMA LADIES' QUARTET, NELL MONTGOMERY. Never-changing prices—Evening, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinee, 10c, 15c, 25c.

THE BAKER THEATER—
GEORGE B. BAKER, Manager.
Phones, Oregon North 1076; Columbia 506.
Four nights, starting Thursday night, Feb. 27, with matinees Saturday and Sunday.
Stetson's big double
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" COMPANY,
$20,000—Production—$20,000.
SALE OF SEATS STARTS THIS MORNING AT 10 A. M.
Be in time and avoid the rush.
Night prices 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c
Matinee 10c, 15c, 25c

FREDERICKSBURG MUSIC HALL—
SEVENTH AND ALDER STREETS
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
Of the Seely dinner fame.
ADMISSION FREE.

NEW TODAY.

Notice!
Properties of every description handled by us. Parties desirous of purchasing or disposing of properties should consult us.
ROUNTREE & DIAMOND
241 Stark St., cor. Second.

2 Dozen Fresh Ranch Eggs for 45c

Best creamery butter.....60c and 65c
Fresh dairy butter .....40c and 45c
Country butter 35c
Best sugar-cured hams 13c
Picnic hams 9c
Cottage hams 10c
5-pound pail lard 50c
Leaf lard, 5-pound pail.....65c
50 pounds compound lard $4.75
60c tea 35c

10c lb. Arbuckle and Lion Coffee
All goods retailed at wholesale prices.
LA GRANDE CREAMERY, 264 Yamhill.

S. L. N. GILMAN
AUCTIONEER.

Special Auction Sale
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at Residence.
We are instructed by Mrs. H. Bories to sell by public auction at the residence, No. 548 Morrison Street, between 17th and Chapman, on Thursday next, February 27, at 10 A. M., all the Carpets, Bed Lounge, Center Table, Lamps and Rockers and Chairs, Stoves and Flat Top Office Desk, Bookcase, Bedroom Furniture, etc., Cook Stove, Kitchen Furniture; at residence, Thursday next, 10 A. M.
S. L. N. GILMAN, Auctioneer.

NEW TODAY.

RENT GOES HIGHER
Rent is high now, but low to what it will be before the Centennial is over. Be wise, and stop rent now when you have the opportunity. This company will build 100 houses and no more. The last series will soon be complete. This will be your last chance to get a home on such favorable terms—$5 cash and $5 per month will get you a house and 50x100 feet of ground at University Park only.
Portland Homebuilding Co.
151 Sixth, near Morrison.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Damaged Cotton and Flour....
Sixty-five bales cotton (more or less), 4825 quarter sacks flour (more or less), ex Br. str. Indravelli, will be sold at public auction, for account of whom it may concern, on
Wednesday, February 26, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at Montgomery Dock No. 1, Portland, Or.
The cotton will be sold in lots of ten (10) bales or less, and the flour in 250-sack lots, with option of whole.
GOODS ON VIEW AT DOCK.
Terms of sale, cash.
W. E. CRAVEN, Master, Str. Indravelli.
S. L. N. GILMAN, Auctioneer.

Lewis and Clark Centennial Site.
The high fence necessary on such occasions can set below the top of the high bank at University Park leaving an unobstructed view of the passing ships, the harbor, the city and the five perpetually snow-capped peaks.
UNIVERSITY PARK
Is four miles from the postoffice, has Portland city water, has street-cars, quick service, Portland public schools, a system of broad boulevards, the Columbia University, building restriction, liquor restriction, and many beautiful homes costing from $1000 to $10,000 each. Lots from $75 to $200 each. $5 cash and $5 monthly, no interest, no taxes. Abstract furnished with each deed.
University Land Co.,
151 Sixth, near Morrison.