

PLAN OF GRANGE

Betterment of Farm, Home and Factory.

REFORMS MOST NEEDED

Parcels Post, Post-Check Currency, Fair Transportation.

DAY FOR HIGHER THOUGHTS

Proclamation Signed by Labor and Other Organizations Would Set Aside Washington's Birthday for Consideration.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—(Special).—A proclamation to the American people will be promulgated this morning from the Capitol of each state, signed by Herbert Myrick, editor of the Orange Juice Farmer, Bryant B. Brooks, Governor of South Dakota, who excludes parcels post from his approval; Aaron Jones, Indiana, master of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; C. W. Post, of Michigan; by the chief executive officers of some of the National and state, labor and agricultural organizations. Many other equally representative indorsements are being received hourly.

Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, telegraphs: "President Roosevelt's policy on the control and regulation of railway rates is sustained by public opinion in Louisiana, and my hope is that the Democratic vote in the House and Senate will be cast to enact the same into law."

Governor Terrell, of Georgia telegraphs: "Warmly favor all the purposes of proclamation."

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, telegraphs: "I heartily indorse the bill to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

The proclamation sets forth:

"The farm is a corner-stone of the republic; the factory comes next in importance. Farmers and factory-workers constitute the great producing masses. Labor upon the soil, labor in the factory, labor in distribution of the products of the farm and factory—such are the source of the country's wealth, our vast producing and consuming power, upon the prosperity of which depends the National welfare.

"Behind and above all is that most wonderful of human institutions, the American home. Conditions within the home and influence upon it from without should be such as to make each and every home circle a nursery of all that is best and highest in personal character—a constant inspiration to honest endeavor in private or public life on part of both young and old."

The proclamation therefore asks that Washington's birthday, February 22, be observed as "Farm, Home and Factory Day." It advises that upon that day the American people concentrate their thoughts and deeds upon the settlement of conditions affecting farm, home, factory and all that therein is.

"How can each of us make home more precious, school more useful, farm and factory more interesting and prosperous, improve our Government, promote religion, make life more joyous and more worth living for ourselves and for those who are to come after us?"

"On this day such questions may be well considered thoughtfully and prayerfully and acted upon wisely. Let us stamp out graft-in business, in politics, in Government. Let us stand like a rock for good, old-fashioned honesty in all our acts and relations. Let us insist upon complete devotion to the people's welfare in all public officials, from the highest to the lowest, that private self shall not influence public acts."

Four Most Paramount.

Among other essential reforms the following-named are just now of paramount importance and are within our grasp:

First—Administration of transportation and communication with absolute fairness to all, but with special privileges to none; therefore,

Second—Government authority over railroads sufficient promptly to abolish unjust rates, speedily to wipe out every vestige of discriminations that now breed monopoly and to insure that railroads be conducted with such authority, economy and honesty as to serve the public well at equitable rates, which will pay a just return upon capital actually invested; provided, every dollar earned goes into railroad treasury for the security-holders' benefit.

Third—A parcels post, so that packages up to 30 pounds weight may be collected, transported by mail and delivered at one-half the present exorbitant rates, which will pay a just return upon capital actually invested; provided, every dollar earned goes into railroad treasury for the security-holders' benefit.

Fourth—Post-check currency, whereby \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills, also certificates for fractional parts of a dollar, may, for postal and mailing purposes, be converted at will into checks payable only to the party whose name is written upon the face thereof; when not so used, bills to be payable to bearer and to pass current as at present.

What Results Would Follow.

These reforms will profoundly cheapen and simplify transportation of persons, products and intelligence. These reforms will strangle that mother of trusts, transportation discrimination, in whatever guise. These reforms will facilitate exchange of farm and factory products, promote general welfare without injustice to any interest, bring the amenities of life to the humblest city, home or to the most distant rural family, and insure fair returns upon every dollar legitimately invested in transportation and allied industries.

Measures to carry out all of these reforms are now pending in Congress. They are indorsed in the spirit, if not by the letter, by the President, by certain Senators and Representatives, regardless of party, by state Legislatures, public officials, agricultural and labor organizations, commercial bodies and the public generally.

The proclamation, therefore, urges everyone to communicate with his Congressman and Senators at Washington in behalf of the reforms named. If these are not secured before Congress adjourns, March 4, the President is respectfully re-

LEE MADE A MESS OF IT.

Remarks on British Navy Give Great Offense to Germany.

COMBINATION AGAINST HIM

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The speech of Arthur Hamilton Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, at Eastleigh, Hampshire, on February 3, has created such a storm in Germany that the government organs here this morning are busily endeavoring to editorialize away its effect. Mr. Lee himself, in a communication to the Standard, makes a similar effort by declaring that he was incorrectly reported, and giving what he calls a correct version, which is so different from the original report as to do infinite credit to the ingenuity of English newspaper reporters.

According to the Standard's Berlin dispatch, unless Foreign Minister Lansdowne promptly repudiates responsibility for Mr. Lee's alleged utterances the government will make a formal complaint.

Mr. Lee is quoted as having said in a speech on February 3 that in the distribution of Great Britain's naval forces England had not so much to keep her eye on France and the Mediterranean, but to look westward at the Atlantic and the North Sea; that the fleets had been distributed so as to enable them to deal with any danger in that direction, should it occur. Under existing conditions he said, the British navy would get its blow in first, and he maintained that "By the recent naval reforms Great Britain's strength as a naval fighting power had been practically doubled during the last few weeks."

Garibaldi's Son Begs Parliament.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Riicloti Garibaldi, the last surviving son of the Italian liberator, has addressed a petition to Parliament asking to settle the question of the final disposition of his father's remains. It was the dying wish of General Garibaldi that his body should be cremated at the site where he was buried, and the government authorities stepped in and forbade it, although his son would have carried out his wishes.

Riicloti Garibaldi, in his petition, says he feels that his last days are near and so asks that the Chamber shall settle the question once and for ever, and demands that respect be shown for his father's desires.

Volunteer Automobile Corps.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—At the International Automobile Exposition just held here the public saw for the first time the uniform of the newly-organized volunteer corps of automobile-owners, a fresh addition to the German army. They were in olive green uniforms not unlike in cut to those of United States Army officers, and which were designed by Baron von Brandenstein, secretary of the German Automobile Club.

The enrolled automobilists and their machines are liable to be called out for war duty. They will be drilled for a short period each year.

Thousands Hear American Preachers.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The American evangelists had one of the most successful meetings ever held in London. Lord Kinnaird expressed himself as delighted with the results. Thousands of people collected outside Albert Hall hours before the opening of the meeting. An enormous number was turned away. At the close of the meeting 300 persons made public confessions. The audience included Dr. T. J. Barnard, the philanthropist, and many well-known clergymen.

NO PEACE PROPOSALS MADE.

Presence of British Ambassador at the White House Starts Rumor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, was at the White House tonight in conference with President Roosevelt for almost an hour. With him also was Mr. Spring-Rice, formerly attached to the British embassy at Washington, but now first secretary of the British embassy at St. Petersburg.

The presence of Ambassador Durand at the White House on Sunday night—quite an unusual thing for him—in company with Mr. Spring-Rice, who is in the United States on a brief vacation and fresh from St. Petersburg, gave rise to the surmise that the cessation of the war between Russia and Japan might be under consideration.

The ambassador declared when leaving that there was nothing of interest talked about and that he had nothing to say. When pressed for an answer as to whether the question of peace between the warring powers had been talked about, he replied laconically:

"No peace proposals; no, nothing."

Not Even Exchange of Ideas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The German embassy upon receipt of a cablegram from the home government, authorized the statement that there had not been even so much as an exchange of ideas between the Berlin and London governments regarding the ending of the war in the Far East.

Suit Waiting in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—It was stated on good authority tonight that the High Court against Mrs. Casse L. Chadwick should fall owing to the death of C. T. Beckwith, president of the defunct Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, O., proceedings against her would be immediately instituted in this state.

The suit brought here would be in compliance with an alleged bond made by Mrs. Chadwick by Herbert D. Newton, of Brooklyn.

Decision for Pythian Knights.

RICHMOND, N. D., Feb. 5.—Charles E. Shively, of this city, supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the World, has decided that a member who is a bona fide hotelkeeper may personally attend his own bar conducted in connection with such hotel business. He also decided that there is nothing in the Pythian law to prevent the supreme chancellor from holding the office of grand lecturer.

Greater Speed on German Railways.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The Prussian railways will introduce increased speed as a result of the recent experiments on the Sossen road, the highest speed on which hitherto was 59 miles an hour. The new schedules will provide a maximum of 62 miles an hour, and also longer trains. In the meantime heavier rails will be laid and curves and bridges strengthened.

Advance in Steel and Wire Products.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—The American Steel & Wire Company, at Homestead, have announced an advance of \$1 a ton on all their products, including wire and wire products. It is reported that an advance in the price of tin plate will also be made this week.

WAS TOO EAGER

Humphrey's Haste May End His Political Life.

COMBINATION AGAINST HIM

His Final Effort to Keep Stewart in Seattle Postoffice Will Unite Piles and Ankeny to Kill Him Off.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—Representative W. E. Humphrey, of Seattle, probably signed his political death warrant when he brought about the nomination of George M. Stewart as postmaster at Seattle. But Humphrey overlooked all this at the time; he was bent on beating Senator Ankeny in this patronage fight, and he won a preliminary skirmish.

Mr. Humphrey's maneuvering has brought him between two fires, a fire kindled at home by the people opposed to Postmaster Stewart, who are reputed to be no small factor in King County politics, and a fire in the Ankeny camp. Had Mr. Humphrey's foresight been as good as his hindsight, he would probably have hesitated longer before presenting to the President a telegram which placed Senator Ankeny in a bad light with the Administration, even though it brought about Stewart's nomination.

The new Senator from Seattle, Mr. Piles, is very firmly opposed to the appointment of Mr. Stewart as postmaster in his home town, and has so notified the President. The Piles people in Seattle will not stand for Humphrey's action, and they will not forget the events of the past week when they assemble in November a year and a half hence to nominate a Congressman to succeed Mr. Humphrey.

No more will Senator Ankeny and his friends forget the part that Mr. Humphrey played in injuring the reputation of the junior Senator at Washington. Things like this are not forgotten; no more are they forgiven.

Had Mr. Humphrey been a strong candidate at any time in his career, had he any decided following in his own right, he might stand a better chance of being renominated, but he was what is styled a political accident. In the first place, and was given a second term because other matters absorbed the attention of the Washington State politicians when Mr. Humphrey asked for a renomination.

The next time, however, he will have to enter the race facing the opposition of the Piles faction in King County and the Ankeny forces all over the state. This combination is a strong one, and ordinarily it would take a strong man to win out against it.

Mr. Humphrey finds himself pondering over a question which greatly perplexed John L. Wilson when he was in the Senate: Does it pay to fool with patronage? Wilson was willing to admit that patronage brought about his downfall. As a matter of fact, patronage was no small factor in contributing to the defeat of Senator Foster. Two men whom he appointed to high office—Marshall Hopkins and Collector Crocker—turned on him and were mighty factors in swinging the Legislature to Piles. A third man whose appointment he was forced to accept, Collector Ide, kept hands off; he gave Foster no support whatever.

IMPROVE VANCOUVER BARRACKS

Large Allotment From Army Post Fund Likely to Be Secured.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—The Army appropriation bill, recently passed by Congress, carries a large appropriation for the improvement of Army posts. This money is distributed by the Secretary of War, by approving allotments which are made up by the Quartermaster-General, Senator Ankeny and Representative Jones have arranged to call upon the Secretary of War and ask for a liberal allotment for the post at Vancouver to make such-needed improvements at Vancouver Barracks.

Reports which have been submitted by the officers at Vancouver show the urgent necessity for many new buildings to replace the antiquated and dilapidated structures now standing. Of course they ask for more money than can be had, something over \$1,000,000 in all. Nevertheless an attempt will be made to get a liberal portion of this fund.

The largest item recommended is \$250,000 for erecting a new building for headquarters offices, a building of brick, with stone trimmings, large enough to accommodate all the officers assigned to headquarters together with the clerical force of the post. It is also asked that four additional double infantry barracks be erected at a cost of \$225,000, and in addition quarters for 59 officers, as follows: One commanding officer's residence, six field officers' quarters, nine Captains' double quarters and nine Lieutenants' double quarters, to cost in all about \$560,000. In addition \$10,000 is asked for a new main sewer, \$80,000 for cement sidewalks, \$2000 for extending the electric lighting system, \$5000 for water mains, \$45,000 for grading and filling, \$15,000 for improving the parade grounds and \$70,000 for two new artillery stables.

While there is apparently no question that these improvements are very essential and must in time be made, it is unfortunate that the total amount asked for is so large. Just how much can be obtained cannot be stated, even approximately, but it is believed Vancouver will get a very fair portion of the lump appropriation. The importance of the post, the fact that it is the permanent headquarters of the Department of the Columbia, and will so remain, insures liberal treatment at the hands of the War Department.

JAMESTOWN MAY GET BIG FLEET

Government Not Disposed to Make Appropriations for Exposition.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—The Jamestown Exposition is making a persistent fight before the House committee on industrial arts and expositions, in the hope of securing a Congressional appropriation authorizing Government participation in the celebration of the found-

ing of the Jamestown settlement. But in their efforts the friends of the Jamestown bill have overlooked some very potent reasons that were taught by the fight of the Oregon delegation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition appropriation only a year ago.

For one thing, Congress very flatly shut down on a Government commission for the Portland Exposition on the ground that it was a useless waste of money. Yet Jamestown comes forward with a proposal for a Government commission of five members, each to draw salaries of \$5000 a year from now until the close of the exposition in November, 1907. Then, too, they want a secretary for that commission at \$2000 a year. This is a foolish request, and one that will be promptly rejected.

Jamestown is also asking Congress to appropriate \$50,000 to erect a monument in the vicinity of the first permanent English settlement in this country, at Jamestown, which, of course, will not be granted.

But Jamestown has modified its demands for appropriations for Government buildings and Government exhibits. Where it came forward in the first place with a request for between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000, it is now content to take \$200,000 for Government buildings, and names no particular figure for defraying the cost of collecting the Government exhibits. This particular feature has been cut down to a point below the appropriation that was finally made for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and is now in shape to be considered.

Chairman Tawney, of the House committee, is stoutly opposed to erecting Government buildings and making a Government exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. He believes the Government should participate in the celebration, and recommends a naval display. The Jamestown Exposition will be held on Hampton Roads, the greatest harbor on the Atlantic coast, a harbor large enough to accommodate all the navies of the world.

It is Mr. Tawney's idea that the Government might well maintain a large fleet in Hampton Roads during the exposition, and give daily drills and maneuvers, for the benefit of visitors to the exposition. Another naval plan is pending, to repair one of the old Civil War monitors, and rebuild a Merrimack, and have daily sham battles in Hampton Roads, in reproduction of the most conspicuous naval conflict of the Civil War. The Government is asked for only \$10,000 for repairing the old Monitor, and this idea may be carried out.

But a third proposal of the Jamestown Exposition, that the Government should make a direct appropriation to aid its enterprise, as it did in the case of St. Louis, is as sure to be turned down as was a similar proposal made by the Lewis and Clark people last session. Congress is dead set against voting any more money for expositions, that is in the way of direct aid, and Jamestown will be most bitterly disappointed if it believes for a minute that Congress will sanction any appropriation of this kind.

The President has taken a kindly interest in the Jamestown Exposition, and would like to see both a naval display and some form of Government exhibit on shore. Perhaps, in the end, Congress will make provision for naval participation, and for a small Government exhibit, though there is much opposition to this latter feature. Something will be done for Jamestown, but the way in which the bill has been postponed from time to time indicates that it may not be passed until the next session of Congress, when there will be less cry for economy.

FOSTER AS A SENATOR.

Tireless Worker for His State, and Held Good Committee Places.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—In some ways Addison G. Foster, of Tacoma, made a good Senator. He was not a great Senator; he never would have been. But he possessed certain qualities which go to make a successful Senator, from the local point of view. He had considerable ability for pushing through local legislation, and his record in this respect will rank well alongside of that of his predecessors.

But Mr. Foster did not possess the qualifications which make great statesmen. He was not an orator; he could not make a speech, and did not attempt to. He took no part whatever in shaping legislation of a National character. He was not identified with the leaders of the Senate, and never would have been. His forte lay in his ability to do things for his state, and, for most purposes, that is the first requirement of a Senator.

Senator Foster owed his success to his tenacity; his perseverance. When he made up his mind to get through a bit of local legislation, he hung on, he persisted, he insisted until he got it. He made himself a nuisance to the men who opposed him; he pleaded with those who were his friends. Great credit is due him for the local legislation that he pushed through. In point of bills passed, he probably holds first rank among the Senators from his state; that is, bills passed through the Senate.

The State of Washington will suffer, temporarily at least, because of the retirement of Mr. Foster. He was defeated at a time when he had attained good places on committees, places that are not accorded new men. He was a member of the committee on commerce, which handles river and harbor legislation; he was a member of agriculture and forestry, which handles large appropriations for the West; he was on the pension committee, where he was in position to favor other Senators, and place them under obligation to him; he was on District of Columbia, which also gave him a pull on many of his colleagues; and was chairman of the committee on geological survey.

Most of these committees, especially commerce and agriculture, are beyond the reach of a new Senator, and through Foster's defeat his state will lose representation on these two big committees. His successor may be a more competent man; he may have in him the making of a great Senator; but, even so, he must serve his term of probation, and while he is going through this slow process the State of Washington must suffer from lack of influence. No new Senator is as strong as an old one, no matter how great his ability.

But perhaps the greatest loss the State of Washington will experience will be its representation on the commerce committee, a place that Foster attained after a hard struggle. From the point of view of the Pacific Coast, this is the most important committee in the Senate, but Washington's loss promises to be Oregon's gain.

It would be untrue to say that Senator

Swayne, this fact will be overlooked, though in future all Judges will submit vouchers covering only their actual expenses.

LAYS BLAME ON ANKENY.

Foster's Way of Explaining to Friends How It Happened.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—The breach between the Washington Senators appears to be widening rather than closing. Senator Foster has been complaining to his friends and colleagues, who have been asking what brought about his defeat, that he "could have been elected if Ankeny had helped him." He has spoken as if Ankeny played him false in not delivering to him the 22 votes which he was supposed to control. Senator Foster's explanation has been carried to Senator Ankeny, but he says nothing.

Senator Ankeny did not attempt to influence his friends in the Legislature to vote for any candidate, and he never intended to. He recalled several times that Senator Foster had failed to help him two years ago, when he was in a tight place, and, in view of that fact, he did not feel called upon to help Foster this year, and did not do so.

Foster has been saying today that "if Ankeny had helped him, as he ought to have done, the stampede would have been to him, and not to Piles."

TACOMA FIGHT IS ON.

Foster and Cushman Each Name Man for Postmaster.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Foster yesterday recommended the appointment of Dr.

TONIGHT

Dr. Tut's Pills are indispen-

"Good Goods Only, Quality Considered, Our Prices Are Always Lowest"

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Vast Quantities of Spring 1905 Merchandise Displayed Today

We will display today many new arrivals in dress fabrics—Silk, wool linen and cotton, women's coats and waists, novelty hosiery, novelty neckwear and miles upon miles of new Spring laces and embroideries.

February Sale of Homefurnishings

Bargains by the thousand is the only thin which expresses the true state of affairs in our Drapery and Curtain Department.

Scotch Curtains, special at 98¢, \$1.20, \$1.65, \$1.98, \$2.40, \$2.80, \$3.20, \$4.10.

Arabic Curtains, special at \$1.15, \$2.15, \$3.40, \$3.95, \$4.40, \$4.95, \$5.95 to \$29.00.

Irish Puff Curtains, special at \$3.15, \$3.95, \$4.75, \$4.95, \$5.85, \$11.85.

Brussels Net Curtains, special at \$4.95 to \$15.00.

Portieres, special at \$2.35, \$3.20, 3.40, \$3.95, \$5.85, \$10.15, \$28.00, \$45.00.

Couch Covers, special at \$2.70, \$3.20, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.35, \$5.95 to \$15.00.

Curtain Rods, special at 4¢, 7¢, 15¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 75¢.

Showing New Spring Dress Goods

The Dress Goods Store shelves are fast filling up with fabrics especially designed for Spring wear—all of them, fabrics shown here first in Portland. Prominent among the newcomers are silky English Mohairs, high in favor for shirtwaist suits—Shower-proof covers and Tweeds that are rich and dressy and will stand rain. Rich effects in Scotch and English Suitings.

AT 50c—New Spring Dress Goods, mohairs, novelties, shepherd checks, crepe albatross in all colors—38 inches wide.

AT 35c—Silk Stripe Challies, 50 handsome new patterns, light and dark colors, polka dots, Persian and floral designs.

AT \$1.25—Cheek Cravenettes, 50 inches wide for suits and Raincoats in Oxford, navy, brown, tan and myrtle, also new cheek Panama Suiting of light weight on a full line of colors for Spring wear, 45 inches wide. Opening price of these handsome fabrics is..... **\$1.25**

\$1.25 to \$1.75 Dress Goods at 98c

We offer for today twenty-five pieces of medium and heavyweight cloths and novelty suitings—the balance of our Fall stock—at a great sacrifice. These materials are suitable for Spring Coats, Skirts and Suits. Plain colors and mixtures. Former prices were from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per yard—To close now at 98¢.

Lingerie Waists

Tan Coat Jackets

AT \$12.00—Lingerie Waists of fine organdy, deep yoke of lace shirring, very full sleeve, shirred down center to cuff.

AT \$20.00—Lingerie Waists of very fine linen tucked and embroidered front, collar and yoke effect of honiton lace, cuff tucked and embroidered, full puff sleeves.

AT \$20.00—Lingerie Waists of fine mull, collar and part of yoke of valenciennes lace, rest of yoke and panel front of honiton lace, small box plaits and fine tucks impart a full blouse effect. Deep cuff of valenciennes and honiton lace and full puff of material completing a very pretty sleeve.

AT \$20.00—Lingerie Waists of fine mull, yoke of mull and lace, feather stitched, finely tucked, full tucked sleeve with deep cuff of lace.

AT \$17.50—A plain tailored Jacket, 24 inches long, tight fitting, satin lined, self buttons, new large leg-o-mutton sleeve.

AT \$20.00—A 24-inch Jacket, wide strapped seams, extending to waist, with slight fullness below given by small side plaits, collarless effect, button trimmed, fly front, leg-o-mutton sleeve with cuff. Also 24-inch Jackets with coat collar, leg-o-mutton sleeve, narrow strapping on seams with pin tucks running crosswise from side seams, satin lined, fly front. Also 24-inch Jacket with six rows of narrow straps to waist line, a slight fullness is given below by inverted box plait, fly front, plaited leg-o-mutton sleeve.

AT \$22.50—24-inch Jacket, five seams with strapping across back, sleeves strapped to match, trimmed with self buttons, satin lined.

AT \$25.00—26-inch Jacket, coat collar, leg-o-mutton sleeve, slot seam back, fly front, taffeta silk lined.

Spring Hosiery Splendid Value at 50c

At the above price we will display today a wonderfully broad assortment of different styles. The values are by far the best which have ever been offered in this city. There are:

Black Lisle Stockings with silk embroidered floral designs.

Black Lisle Stockings with silk embroidered lace boots.

Black Lace Lisle Stockings with silk clockings.

Pompeian red, navy, cadet, pongee, tan, gray and French blue Stockings with silk embroidery.

Black and navy blue Lisle Stockings, with white polka dots.

Black and tan gauze Lisle Stockings with silk embroidery.

Choice of them for 50¢—See window.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

FIRM TONE TO SMALL BUSINESS

Americans Show Strength in London, Despite Heavy Gold Shipments.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Stock Exchange presented a strong undertone, despite the restricted business in the early part of the week. Consols and other alleged gilt-edged securities were favored by earlier money prospects and public support the last few days.

The strength of Americans was surprising in the face of the heavy gold shipments from the United States. New York Central and Union Pacific attracted purchase Chicago & Northwestern command attention on reports that they will soon stop.

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