this republic to see whether or not we are sufficiently intelligent to govern ourselves. We think we are, but occasionally we get a good bump that sets us thinking and we find that we are not quite as smart as we thought we were. For instance, we went along, permitting men to buy men to vote at the ballot box, to come up holding a colored ballot in his hands so that you could see whether the man who had your $2 put the right ballot in the box. We went on for years with that sort of nonsense and where did we get the information as to how to cure that evil? We had to go to New Zealand, away down near the South Pole to get the information from another branch of the English people, there we got the Australian ballot.

**Benefits of Australian Ballot.**

The idea is that the man when he goes in to vote should be so absolutely alone that the corrupter might be out his money without getting the vote. It has worked well. It has not cured every evil that existed, but it is such an advancement in a republic to have the votes secret that we wonder we did not think of it in 1781. We talk about the Filipino not being able to govern himself yet, he knows better than that; we are not so great as a self-governing people after all.

We started with more wealth belonging to ourselves than any Nation that ever started on the face of the earth. Within the limits of the United States there were vast coal fields, vast iron fields, vast forests and vast oil fields beneath the surface and water power that is unlimited—all energies furnished by nature. Did we conserve them as a thinking, self-governing people ought to do, or did we waste them like the prodigal son? Did we even make sure that they would be distributed among the people so that enough of that wealth would not get into single hands to become a menace to liberty? No. Professor Brooks told me that only some six months ago he talked with a Prime Minister of New Zealand, who was here, and he said: "What policies have you adopted in New Zealand that you are urging now?" "Well," says the Prime Minister, "our principal policy is to avoid doing the things that you people in the United States have done." (Laughter and applause.) He asked "What are some of those things?" "We provide in our constitution that the federal government should not have power to tax commerce between the states. We were afraid to trust our own federal government with the power to tax commerce between the states." Railroads were unknown at that time, undreamed of, but the railroads grew up and what did we do? During the Civil War we were so anxious to have the railroad built at once that instead of building it, we exchanged bonds with the men who were willing to build it; we gave them grants of land that are empires in extent; we gave them the money with which to build it by exchanging bonds with them, millions of dollars, and when they had been built we let them charge any price they pleased."

**Railroad Companies' Power.**

The railroad companies are doing all kinds of business. They are in the mining business; they own coal mines. They have gone into the oil business; they own oil lands in large tracts. They have gone into the lumber business. They have gone into manufacturing enterprises. Sugar is on the list; they have practically gone into the cattle business, and are furnishing the meat to the people of this country. They have gone into the Pullman car business, charging for your berth and charging you what they please.

**Wealth Among a Few.**

They have killed competition; they have arranged things so that in a short time, so much of the wealth of this country will be in a few hands, that half a dozen men will be more powerful than the Nation. In fact, we have about reached that point now. You can take Rogers, Rockefeller, Morgan and a few others, Frick, half a dozen men who are worth $500,000,000 apiece, they will average that, $3,000,000,000 among the half dozen.

Don't you realize that any one of those half dozen men can in the course of six months or a year quietly gather $150,000,000 of United States bonds and cash and lock them up in a vault, and a panic is brought upon this country? (Great applause.)

Don't you realize that if these men want to destroy Theodore Roosevelt by making the people of this country dissatisfied, all that Morgan had to do was to dispose of his holdings and get them into cash and United States bonds, and lock them up for a while? Senator Spooner, who retired because La Follette made it uncomfortable for him, knew that if he did not get out one way he would the other. At a banquet the other night in New York City he referred to Pierpont Morgan as the uncrowned king of finance. I want to tell you, my fellow Americans, that there is no room in this country for kings, either crowned or uncrowned (great applause); but the laws under which we are operating are building up a class of aristocracy of wealth that in the end must eventually destroy that for which our forefathers fought in the Revolution; destroy that for which fortunes and lives were risked and thrown away in the Civil War, destroying the results of hundreds of years of fighting on the part of the English-speaking people for liberty and for equal opportunities.

For God's sake, can't you see and realize that if this goes on your children will have no opportunity to be the equal of those who are born the children of those multi-millionaires who practically own all the great wealth of this country, that formerly belonged to us, and that we have thrown away? (Great applause.)

**Whom Does Fulton Represent?**

Right today—right today, Roosevelt is trying to preserve the forests. Fulton, Heburn and others who have friends in the lumber business are opposed to this forestry policy. Opposed to it, why? A. B. Hammond wants more timber land, and he don't want it locked up in forest reserves. Did you send Fulton to the United States Senate to represent A. B. Hammond, or did you send him there to represent the people of Oregon? Roosevelt wants the railroads regulated. When that bill was before Congress La Follette offered an amendment to it, which provided that no railroads should be permitted to engage in any manufacturing business or in any mining business. When the vote came up on that, Senator Aldrich, who represents the wealthy millionaires of Wall street and the East, voted first against it, and when they reached the Oregon Senator he also voted against it. Was he representing the people of the State of Oregon in that vote or was he representing the interest of the railroad?

Now I am getting away off. I have got away off from where I started, which was, what is shown up by the corruption in San Francisco. Now what is shown by the corruption in San Francisco is common to every large city in the United States. Aye, I may say to every city in the United States, because I have found it to exist in the small ones as well as in the large ones, and what is it? The exposes there show this, and show it so that no man can doubt it, that in every city the real root of evil, the cause of corruption, lies in special privilege, just as it does in the Nation—just as it does in State Legislature. In the city the most desirable special privilege is that of the public service corporation.

**Special Privileges Root of Evil.**

First, the street railroad; second, water. You have your own here; and that is right; you at least have no water company doing dirty politics, corrupting your public servants. Gas, electricity, telephones, every public service is in politics, in corrupt politics because they want special privileges to which they are not entitled, and because they want permission to charge rates which they should not be permitted to charge. (Applause.)

And so in San Francisco we find that the gas company had bribed the Supervisors in fixing the rates on gas. Twenty thousand dollars was paid Ruef to fix the rates on gas at 85 cents instead of 75 cents, which the Board was pledged to. What did that mean? The gas company is capitalized for $30,000,000 there. Ten cents difference in the rates made a difference of $3,000,000 in the income in the year; $3,000,000 in the year is interest at 6 per cent per annum on a capital of $10,000,000; so the reduction in the market price of 10 cents meant a reduction of credit to the extent of $10,000,000 less than they had had, or would have made them that. Would that have been an injustice to the company? No, because the system could have been duplicated at any time for $8,000,000, all told; it was capitalized at $30,000,000, and people are compelled to pay upon the $30,000,000—have been.

**Corrupt in Business, Too.**

Is it any wonder that the president of the gas company, a large stockholder, who was in a position where it was up to him to borrow from the banks and upon the bonds, wanted to get in touch with conditions; is it any wonder that he was tempted to pay $20,000—a paltry $20,000—a drop in the bucket, out of $800,000, one year's income, to Ruef, for an assurance of $600,000 more income than they would have otherwise had that one year? Is it any wonder that when we commenced to prosecute the president of the gas company, every bank in town, nearly, that had a director on the gas company's board to look after the loans that bank had made to the gas company, becomes interested in the cry, "The prosecutions are hurting business?" Is it any wonder that large merchants, and capitalists who own the bonds and stock, when they fear these prosecutions are going to expose the true condition of affairs, become interested and say "These prosecutions should stop, they are hurting business?" Is it any wonder that when the telephone company was exposed and it was shown that the Pacific States Telephone Company spent or gave $5000 to 11 Supervisors in order to get them to keep out the competing system, the Home, which was trying to get in there, and that the Home had paid $3500 apiece to these same Supervisors and all the rest of them in order to get in—is it any wonder that the banks that had been aiding the Home and the banks which held the securities of the Pacific States became interested in the prosecution and thought they were hurting business? And so it goes.

**Ruef's Fat Graft.**

Those exposes showed that the telephone companies—both of them—the gas company, the United Railroads, were all corrupting our public servants, not once—why, they showed that from the time that Schmitz was elected in 1900, Ruef was employed by the United Railroads on a salary, and while the labor unions, the employes, were having their strikes with the railroad and the Labor Union Party was being dominated by Ruef as its political boss, Ruef was drawing a salary with his hand behind his back from the United Railroads and the labor fellows didn't know it; and so from the gas company he was upon a salary of $1000 a month and so with the Pacific States Company at $1200 a month, and he sold them out and took $120,000 cash from the Home Telephone Company to put through that franchise.

Now, what besides the public-service corporations' officials are interested in bad government? And they are not interested in bad government because they are bad men, but because it has something they want. If you owned the gas company and should be deprived of $600,000 a year, don't you think that you would take some interest in the election of the Board of Supervisors? Of course you would, and if you owned the telephone company, and knew that your rate could be changed so as to make a difference of $500,000 or $1,000,000 a year in income, wouldn't you take an interest? And if you owned the United Railroads, and you wanted some additional franchises, or wanted to change from the underground cable to the overhead electric, which is far cheaper to construct and maintain and to operate, so that your income would be much larger than it was, and your stock of thirty—yea, it is $90,000,000—the railroad cost $18,000,000 in San Francisco at first, and one fellow sold them out for $30,000,000, and that fellow sold them for $60,000,000, and he increased it to $90,000,000. He didn't do anything to it but just issued some more paper (laughter); and they collected from the people upon it. If you owned it you would take an interest in the election of the officials because you could get the additional franchises and you could get the changes made, and because you could charge what rate you pleased—you would take an interest, and would take an interest to the extent that you would put up money, put up money to the Democratic boss to make sure that they put in a Democratic Board of Supervisors nominated, which was all right; you would put up the money to the Republican boss in order to be sure of having a Republican Board of Supervisors elected, all right; and you would put up money to the Labor Union boss for the purpose of getting a Labor Union ticket nominated which, when elected, would be all right, and then you would have what Boss Tweed calls an absolute cinch; you know, he said "The people can vote as they please, if they will just let me do the nominating."

**Did He Know Matthews?**

Now, under the old system that is all they had to do in the city—get control of the political parties, have the political boss friendly to the railroad. I suppose that the head of the street railroad in Portland never got acquainted with Jack Matthews when he was your political boss (much laughter), and I don't suppose there is anything doing here now. (More laughter.)

But I am sure of one thing. That is, if each individual citizen would take as much interest in seeing to it at the primaries, not at the general election—anybody can go and elect them—no man ought to be permitted to vote at an election who don't vote at the primaries—why, the work is all done at the primaries. As Boss Tweed said, when the nominating is done it is all over.

You can vote for whichever one of the set of Supervisors you please. As was said by a well-known politician, "In the Democratic states we put up money to the Democratic campaign fund, and in the Republican states to the Republican campaign fund, and in doubtful states we put up money for both." That is what is done in every municipality. Now a great many of you people think that the most important thing in the city is to get control of vice; to stop that. It is very important, but it won't stop your corrupt government until you get the public-service corporations by the throat, and make them keep out of politics. Until then you will not stop your corrupt government. (Great applause.)

**Corporations Allied With Vice.**

In San Francisco we found that there was an unholy alliance between the public-service corporations on the one side, and vice on the other, and that is true everywhere in the United States you will find—and why? The same motive exactly! The public-service corporation wants special privileges, and vice wants special privileges. Your houses of ill-fame want privileges and police protection. They do not want to be interfered with. The dive saloons whose existence ought to be wiped out, want privileges; they don't want to be interfered with. The liquor interests, generally, you find get behind the corrupt boss, the corrupt political boss, and behind the back of the corrupt political boss vice is joined hands with the public-service corporation in a corrupt friendship, and the men who frequent your clubs and your churches and who control your banks and your business, are interested on account of the special privileges, the privilege of exploiting the people, the privilege of taking from them more than they are entitled to take, they are joined in this unholy alliance with vice, practically in every city of any size in the whole of the United States. That is what we have shown, and we have shown it absolutely.

You will find that the prizefight promoters, and Ruef and Schmitz, are interested in the houses of prostitution, interested in fighting professionally, prizefighting, interested in the dive saloons, and not only that, but you find your dive saloons, the worst of them, owned by the largest wholesale liquor houses. I found to my amazement that the Thalma, one of the worst dives in San Francisco, was owned by the San Francisco Breweries, Ltd., a London, England, corporation, which had come there and bought out all the breweries in San Francisco. I found that other dives of the same character were owned by the same corporation, and were being conducted by men of the proper disreputable character to run such places; that they were owned by these big wealthy corporations, and practically all the bad saloons which were very profitable are owned in the same way; and what is the result, when politics seem to be bad, and we have had a bad administration, under this old system, they get up a non-partisan ticket, and it is gotten up by whom? A committee from the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, etc., and as president of the Board of Trade, we find, perhaps, the president of one of these big liquor houses. Listen, now! What is he doing in this nonpartisan movement? Why, he is in there to see that there is no change made in the Chief of Police, so that the officers assigned to the district where his dirty dive saloon is won't be changed; they know how much he expects to be paid each week, and he is paid it, and they don't want any change; and who suspects him in this nonpartisan convention? No one! He talks high principle, he appears to be a man who wants good government; he says he does. His friends there who have known him a long time, and know he is a decent man in every way in his private life, and know he keeps his word in business, they don't doubt him; they don't know the interest that he has back here in this dirty saloon; and so, there is another class, another class which comes from your best club; I don't mean in Portland (laughter). Portland is an exception to the rule.

**"Best Citizens" Are to Blame.**

I mean in San Francisco, where I meet them and put my feet under the same table with them, so that I know that it is true. There is a class who are always referred to as our best citizens. That means that they have got hold of and still hold onto the wealth of the community, and those men are directors and presidents of banks, and those banks hold bonds of these public service corporations, and they are interested. But nobody suspects them, and the president of such a bank, a National bank, is on this nonpartisan committee that is for good government. Well, it is a little different government; it is a good government in one sense; they give you clean streets, that kind of government; they clean the streets up and don't ask the boss for any money, but they will keep the price of gas up without having paid for it directly; they own stocks and bonds and get a little interest on them, but they owned them before they went in.

**Big Merchants Get Rebates.**

There is still another class of big merchants, and these nobody suspects at all until Frank Lane comes along and he holds an investigation as Railroad Commissioner, and you suddenly discover these non-partisan representatives, who could not have wanted anything but good government, have been drawing down anywhere from $50,000 to $250,000 a year and rebates from the railroad, and then you commence to see where Mr. Herrin is wise as a political boss. He does not depend on a Ruef controlling the Republican party and someone else controlling the Democratic party or on his many Ruef controlling the Labor Union party; not alone on putting up men who are all right in the parties, but also he reaches out and gets the non-partisan nominations, and those men are on there and they would not dream that they were corrupt; they would not dream that when Mr. Herrin suggests to them how this man would make a good Supervisor that Herrin has any ulterior motive in it. You could not make them believe that Mr. Herrin named those men because the Southern Pacific Railroad wants some special privileges in the way of spur tracks around the harbor front. They would not want to admit it to themselves; and that is the way in which we intelligent American citizens govern ourselves, or think we do, and under that system we elect a Mayor named for us by the interests who are bleeding us and then a public meeting is called, and the Mayor walks on the stage, and you applaud him far more uproariously than you applauded me when I came in here tonight, as "our Mayor." Why, he isn't your Mayor at all. He is a public service corporation's Mayor, and a few others, but you think he is yours, and so you have gone on for years doing these things, doing them in your state government as well; but Oregon has taken a step forward; she is ahead of most of the states of the Union, and don't let anybody take it away from you until you have tried it out at any rate. (Great applause.)

**Favors Direct Primary.**

Now I will close in just a minute. Don't let anybody take the direct primary away from you. It has its imperfections, the direct primary law, but I think the time will come when you will have to remodel your state government, and not have so many officers to nominate. I am not saying so, but I am thinking you would have a better government if you would model its form on that of the National Government instead of nominating a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney-General and Treasurer, and several others whom you don't know anything about, you would say; we will elect a Governor whom we know, and let the Governor appoint as his staff his Attorney-General, his Secretary of State, his Treasurer, so and so, whom he pleases—why shouldn't he do it the same as a President does it? and then you know whom to hold responsible, and you will know one man well enough to nominate the right man for Governor, and elect him and keep on doing it. You are concentrating your city government in the same way, and after a while the system will work out some way, anyhow.

**Down With the Political Boss.**

There is one thing which must be said about it, let be ever so bad, it cannot be quite as bad as having politics and a condition where one man is known to all the people as being a political boss. A boss of the American people! You are willing to stand for that knowingly and have every young man who grows up in the community and has any ambition to go into public life realize that the first thing he must do in order to have any success politically or even receive a nomination, is to surrender his manhood and become a slave, the political slave of a crook, who is in politics for money only.

Now I have kept you too long already. (Voices—Go ahead. Go ahead.) No, it is too late. I have talked too long, and I am getting almost as bad as La Follette. He promises his wife he won't talk over three hours and then he makes it four. Now I thank you very much for being here tonight. It has been a privilege that I have long desired, to talk to the people of Oregon, and I hope I will have the pleasure of meeting you many times in the future. (Great applause.)

## JAPAN THINKS ALL RIGHT

**Negotiations With Canada Settled, With America Satisfactory.**

TOKIO, Jan. 28.—Replying to interpellations in the lower house of the Diet this evening, Foreign Minister Viscount Hayashi spoke at length on the foreign policy of the government, including the negotiations with America and Canada.

He announced that the Canadian question had been definitely settled and read the correspondence with Rodolphe Lemieux, the Canadian Minister of Labor, wherein Japan has agreed to restrict emigration to Canada within reasonable limits. He said that a memorandum attached thereto defined what were considered reasonable limits, but insisted that Japan had not conceded any of her treaty rights.

He said the negotiations with America were continuing, and he was unable to give any details, but was able to announce that a satisfactory settlement was within sight.

Viscount Hayashi said further that certain negotiations with China were unsettled, pertaining to the Hsinmuntun Fakumen Railroad regarding which a protest had been presented by China.

Regarding the Katao boundary dispute in Corea, he said that Japan occupied the position of arbitrator and would decide according to the merits of the evidence.

Viscount Hayashi, continuing, said it was the duty of the central government to conserve the interests of Japanese subjects resident in other countries by preventing a further exodus of their countrymen, which might be prejudicial to those already residing abroad, and the restrictions, therefore, would be extremely rigid.

One speaker in reply said that if China refused to listen to reason Japan should send a military force and compel her to do so.

Viscount Hayashi laughingly turned the tables upon the speaker by asking him if he would volunteer.

Good humored throughout, Viscount Hayashi raised considerable laughter by his ready responses to the opposition, which did not develop any special antagonism to the government's policy concerning emigration.

## THIRD RECEIVER IS ASKED

**Troubles of Electric Road Multiply. Protest From Dawes.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A new complication entered into the receivership proceedings against the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad Company and against A. C. Frost & Co., late this afternoon, when a third receivership was asked for by the railroad company for the Republic Construction Company, of Chicago. The hearing on this petition was continued by Judge Grosscup until January 31. The Republic Construction Company began the construction of a road from Lake Bluffs, Ill., to Milwaukee in 1899. It admits a debt of $300,000.

The petition of the railroad company sets forth that an issue of bonds amounting to $10,000,000, turned over to the construction company to defray the cost of completing the road to Milwaukee, is in that company's control or has been disposed of by the company. The assets of the construction company are alleged to be worth not more than $54,008.

An emphatic protest against the receivership was made during the day by Charles G. Dawes in a telegram from Washington to Judge Grosscup. Mr. Dawes was made arbitrator in the dispute over the road's finances which resulted in the first receivership proceedings, on New Year's eve.

Spain is spending $40,000,000 on new battleships and lockyard construction.

## WILL BUILD ECHO CUT-OFF

**CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION SAID TO HAVE BEEN LET.**

**Editor Brown, of Echo Register, Has Inside Information as to Intention of Harriman Officials.**

PENDLETON, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—According to Editor E. H. Brown, of the Echo Register, who is now in Pendleton on business, Harriman officials in Oregon have finally decided to build the much-talked-of Coyote-Echo cut-off on the O. R. & N. Brown says a surveying crew is in the field going over the proposed route for about the fifth time, that the Pacific Coast Construction Company has been awarded the contract for building 25 miles of road, and that the company now has 150 head of horses in a pasture near Echo, which are to be used on the work.

The proposed route cuts off 13 miles between the stations of Coyote and Echo, reducing the distance to 25 miles, avoids a heavy grade between Umatilla and Echo, and leaves on the side line the towns of Fosters, Hermiston, Umatilla and Irrigon.

Brown says his information concerning the awarding of the contract is authentic.

## BEST IN SIX-ROUND GO

**Packy McFarland Conceded Better Than Young Loughrey.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Packy McFarland, of Chicago, and Young Loughrey, of this city, fought six rounds before the National Athletic Club tonight. McFarland had the advantage throughout, both men being tired at the finish. Loughrey was put down in the second round for the count of seven and in the third for the count of nine.

**ACQUATIC MEET AT Y. M. C. A.**

**Exhibition of Swimming, Diving and Lifesaving Is Given.**

The swimming tank at the Portland Y. M. C. A. last night was the scene of an interesting exhibition of swimming, diving and lifesaving methods. All the events of the acquatic meet were highly interesting. The 20-yard swim, once around the tank, was won by W. Ross in 13 seconds; O. Skedmo was second and L. Rader third. Rader won the high dive, setting a mark of 7 feet, while M. Jones made 6 feet 10 inches. Ross, Skedmo and Dietz ranked in the order named in the 60-yard swim.

In the lifesaving contest, Professor Myers, swimming instructor of the association, dived to the bottom of the tank and was brought to the surface in 8 seconds, by Ross. Jones performed the feat in 8 2-5 seconds, while Dietz was third in 8 4-5 seconds.

E. Hilton and W. L. Murray, Jr., of the Multnomah Club, gave exhibitions in various strokes and swimming styles. Professor W. L. Murray, Sr., of the Multnomah Club, acted as referee in the various events.

## CASH OFFERED MITCHELL

**Mineowners Vote Six Months' Pay With Medical Attendance.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The convention of the United Mineworkers of America today upanimously voted President Mitchell six months pay with all expenses, including medical attention.

Mr. Mitchell has announced that he intends to take a long vacation to endeavor to recover his health.

Resolutions presented by the Socialists were promptly voted down today. They were similar to those presented to the convention each year.

A resolution to give the Western Federation of Miners jurisdiction over all metalliferous mines and the United Mineworkers jurisdiction over all coal miners was favorably commented upon and referred to a commission to be named later to bring the matter before the National convention of the Western Federation.

A resolution opposing "government by injunction" was discussed by Secretary Wilson and several Socialist delegates.

The convention this afternoon indorsed the employers' liability act and urged its delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to advocate a universal union label and memorialized Congress to create a bureau of mines and mining.

## COLD WAVE ON PRAIRIES

**Temperature 12 to 20 Below Zero in North Dakota.**

ST. PAUL, Jan. 28.—Minnesota and North Dakota are in the grip of a cold wave tonight, the official temperatures at 8 o'clock sinking from 5 degrees below zero at St. Paul to 20 below at Moorehead and 24 below at Devils Lake, N. D. At Duluth the temperature is 12 below.

**Tryouts for Olympic Games.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Olympia games Committee will hold tryouts at Chicago, New York and San Francisco in wrestling for the purpose of picking the American team.

Co-operation of athletic organizations is asked, as well as their views in regard to America's representation in fencing, golf, tennis, cycling, archery and automobiling. There will be five weights as follows:

Bantam, to 119 pounds; feather, to 133 pounds; light, to 147 pounds; middle, to 161 pounds, and heavy, over 161 pounds. The American Committee, according to the notice, has decided not to hold a preliminary Marathon run. A 15-mile run will be held at the track and field tryouts at Marshall Field in June, and also in New York and San Francisco, and the committee will pick the Marathon contenders from the contestants in this event.


No man can be at his best with a poor digestion.

If you have lost appetite and can't digest what you do eat, drop the usual heavy meats and gravies, puddings and pies, and live for a time principally on Grape-Nuts and cream.

If you've never tried it, there's a real treat in store for you.

Grape-Nuts can be easily digested by the weakest stomach and soon strengthens the digestive organs so that a "variety" of food can be eaten with comfort. Be sensible. Don't put off the test. "There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.


## $500,000 INDIANAPOLIS FIRE

**Coburn Warehouse in That City Is Totally Destroyed.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—Fire tonight in the large Coburn warehouse, 213-223 West Georgia street, destroyed the building. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

## PANTS, PANTS, PANTS.

**$1.50 for Each Leg—The Seats Are Free.**

The Brownsville Woolen Mill Store is today the scene of the big pants sale and before 10 o'clock tomorrow men will be standing in line waiting their turn to be waited upon. The inducements are several thousand pair of extra fine pants retail values up to $7, they all go in at the same price and $3 takes a pair good enough for any man to wear.

**Waiter Attempts to Use Knife.**

Harry Richmond, a waiter who was discharged yesterday from the Portland Restaurant, raised a disturbance there last night and escaped before the police could be notified. Richmond, declaring another waiter was responsible for his loss of position, drew a knife and attempted to use it. When he was disarmed he went away threatening to get a gun and shoot the waiter who had caused him the trouble.

**Burglars Enter Market.**

Burglars made an attempt to enter the butcher shop at 173 North Twenty-first street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but were frightened away without having secured any loot. They effected an entrance through one of the rear windows.

**Wishes New Legislation for Salmon.**

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)—As a member of the lower house of the Washington State Legislature in 1901, I introduced a bill to abolish fish traps and wheels in the Columbia River. Of course the bill was killed in the committee on fisheries. I believed at the time, as I believe now, that the bill should have become a law if we are to protect the salmon industries of the Columbia River. Sunday closing does no good, because if the salmon do happen to get past the traps in Bakers Bay, they are sure to be picked up by the fish wheels at the Cascades, on some week day following. It is plainly the duty of the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington to pass such a bill at the coming sessions, if there are to be any salmon left for the future.

J. M. P. CHALMERS, M. D.

**Initiative and Referendum Nuisance.**

Albany Evening Herald.

At present the nuisance of the referendum petition circulator is once more afflicting the people of Oregon, now that the June election time is approaching, and hardly a day passes but that some person from some remote section of the state is not seen endeavoring to segure signatures to some petition to change something or other in another portion of the state. It is easy to obtain signatures to these petitions because the average person would rather sign the petition and be rid of the tormenter than to wait while the one circulating the petition portrays a long list of alleged reasons why the petition is a meritorious one. It would seem that a means might be found whereby the people residing in the district affected by the proposed change would be given the opportunity to decide the question among themselves solely, and not require the entire population of the state to decide the question for them, the greater portion of whom will not have the remotest idea regarding the respective merit of the proposed measure.

**Too Much Joy Kills Forgiven Son.**

New York World.

Joy proved too potent an emotion for Charles Luger, a law clerk of 64 High street, Brooklyn, and killed him. Reconciliation with his parents and sisters after 18 years' separation so thrilled him as to bring death. Yet the certificate of the physician says tersely "heart failure." Luger began to tell his sister the story of his reception by his parents, his eyes brimming with tears as he told of the affection lavished on him. In the midst of his narrative he clapped his hands to his heart and fell.


MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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# OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

TWO EXTRA SPECIALS OF INTEREST

## $20.00 LADIES' COATS $8.75

A special offer for Wednesday of Ladies' Long Coats in wool mixtures; only a few, which we will close out at the low price of only (values to $20)..... $8.75

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS BARGAIN

## $30 Ladies' Evening Wraps, $17.50

A sale of Ladies' high-grade Evening or Afternoon Coats, in broadcloth, with braided yokes, lined throughout with heavy satin colors; red, gray, tan, brown and black; values to $30.00 for only.....$17.50

## HIGH-GRADE FURS

At Clearance Prices

The reliability of our Furs is exemplified in the satisfactory service given the wearer. To be able to purchase such superior Furs at the prices at which they are now marked is an opportunity that comes but once yearly.

## BUY NOW ALL WHO NEED FURS

Every garment, without a single exception, has been radically reduced. It's true economy to purchase Furs of such a high standard of value, at prices that scarcely pay for the actual value of the material, added to the cost of manufacturing. We have absolutely the largest collection in the West for you to choose from.

Highest Prices Paid for Raw Furs—By Selling to Manufacturers Such as the Silverfield Company You Save the Middlemen's Profit. Send for New Price List.

REMODELING AND REPAIRING OF FURS AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.



## *Havoc Wrought by Plague Almost Inconceivable*

The casual observer does not know of the havoc wrought by the white plague in the homes of this city. Its work is quiet, but none the less terrible.

The public should awaken to the demand upon it for sympathy and support. There is no doubt that consumption can be eliminated if the people will join in the efforts of the anti-tuberculosis societies. Much has been accomplished and complete success is certain if the people themselves will help.

The first duty of mankind to itself is to guard in every way possible against the deadly germ. Neglect of even an ordinary cough or cold is dangerous, as the resulting irritation of the lungs renders them sore and especially receptive to the tubercular germ.

To break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable, there is nothing so effective as a mixture of two ounces of glycerine, a half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine and eight ounces of good whisky. Mix thoroughly and take a teaspoonful every four hours. Five ounces of tincture of Cinchona compound can be used instead of the whisky with the same effect.

The ingredients are inexpensive and can be purchased without trouble at any good drug store. To avoid substitution of some inferior pine product for the Virgin Oil of Pine, it is better to purchase each separately and mix them at home.

The genuine Virgin Oil of Pine is put up for dispensing only in ½-ounce vials, each vial securely sealed in a round wooden case with an engraved wrapper showing plainly the name—Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Serial No. 451, prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Be sure to get the genuine, as the oil sold in bulk and cheap imitations put out to resemble Virgin Oil of Pine in name and style of package are ineffective, being largely composed of a distillation of pine needles, or leaves, instead of from the pine tree proper.

These pine needle oils are not intended for internal use, and when taken internally usually cause nausea. Their use is mainly confined to the manufacture of soap and similar purposes.



# IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Does your back ache? Do you get up lame in the morning? Do you feel dull and tired Does it hurt you to bend over, to lift anything, to get up from a chair Do you have sudden "catches," or stitches of pain in the back? Does a dull, throbbing ache settle in the small of your back and bother you day and night? Do you sometimes feel that you simply cannot straighten up?

If you do have backache, be careful not to make the very common mistake of treating it as a muscular trouble. Do not rub the sore place with liniment, nor put on plasters, for the seat of the troubles is inside—in the kidneys, which lie just beneath the small of the back, on either side of the spine.

A cold, a chill, a fever, overwork, overeating or overdrinking may start a slight congestion or inflammation in the kidneys that will at once interrupt the kidneys' work of filtering the blood. It is this condition that sets up the aching, and makes your back so bad.

You cannot make any mistake by treating the kidneys at once, for it is these small troubles that lead to dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

If there is any doubt in your mind that the kidneys are affected, notice the urine for a few days. If passages are irregular, painful or too scanty, discolored, or full of sediment, the kidneys need help right away, and there is no other medicine more helpful than Doan's Kidney Pills, a simple remedy for the kidneys, yet so powerful that it quickly cures the cause and so ends all the painful and annoying symptoms. Home testimony proves the unfailing merit of Doan's Kidney Pills.

**PORTLAND TESTIMONY.**

Mrs. A. M. Holabaugh, 328 Grant St., Portland, Oregon, says: "For two or three years my kidneys were disordered and caused me much annoyance. Unlike most people, I did not suffer a great deal from backache, being bothered principally by the action of the kidney secretions. They were also attended with pain during passage. Learning about Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a supply at the Laue-Davis Drug Co. I soon felt their beneficial effects and when I had finished taking the contents of one box, my condition was improved in every way. I have a very high opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills and cheerfully recommend them."

# DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors.