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Made to Order at Lowest Prices

Fine Portiers and Window Draperies

Made to Special Order Here.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT IN CHARGE OF MR. JOHN GORMAN AN EXPERT DRAPER AND DECORATOR

Weather didn't deter women who scented bargains from coming after them by the hundreds and they were justified. Never were prettier, fresher, more up-to-date goods offered in such generous quantities at such little prices. For this week the array of bargains is even more irresistible. Every article in every department reduced in price.

Shirtwaist Lengths

- 100 Shirtwaist Lengths of white ground pique and striped Madras, great bargain at, per length. 39c
200 Shirtwaist Lengths in all the leading color combinations in fine Madras, great bargain at, length. 54c

Homefurnishings

- Comforts, filled with purest white cotton, covered with pretty silkline, reduced to \$1.50
New Pretty Striped Tapestries, regular 60c, at 45c
Silver Gray Blankets, size for double beds, regular \$5.00, at \$3.50
New arrivals in Scotch Madras, Point d'Arabe Curtains, Summer Cottage Curtains.
20c Brass Curtain Extension Rods. 9c
10c Brass Curtain Extension Rods. 7c

All Corsets Reduced

New models representing the newest improvements in the corset world here. La Vida, W. B., C. B., and Nemo Corsets. All at reduced prices. Expert corset fitters in attendance.

French Lingerie

The dainty, clever productions from France at prices lower than you can buy them anywhere else in the United States.

Scarfs, Doilies, Shams

- The Linen Department is showing new Swiss Spachtel and Lawn Scarfs, Doilies and Shams, and all at reduced prices.
Scarfs 54 inches long, regular 75c, at 55c
Scarfs 54 inches long, regular \$1.00, at 75c
Scarfs 54 inches long, regular \$1.25, at 95c
Pillow Shams, regular \$1.00, at 80c
Pillow Shams, regular \$1.25, at \$1.00
Pillow Shams, regular \$1.50, at 1.20
Doilies in round and square, 12-inch, 16-inch, 20-inch, at 18c, 22c, 30c, 40c and 48c.

New Linen Wash Goods

- 36 inch Cadet Linen Suiting, regular 50c, at 39c
30 inch Cadet Linen Etamine, regular 60c, at 48c
36 inch White Shirtwaist Linen, regular 65c, at 48c
30 inch White Etamine Linen, regular 60c, at 48c
50 inch Natural Etamine Linen, regular 50c, at 39c

New Music

Nizla—An Algerian Intermezzo. Oh, Mister Man in the Moon. In a Shady Bungalow.

Ladies' Gloves

- Ladies' Silk Gloves, regular 50c, at 42c
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, regular 60c, at 45c
Ladies' Silk Gloves, regular 85c, at 68c
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, regular 35c, at 28c
Ladies' Kid Gloves, regular \$1.25, at 73c
Ladies' Kid Gloves, regular \$1.50, at \$1.19
All Gloves Reduced.

Silk Floss Cushions

- Genuine Golden Fleece Brand
25c Cushions 18c
35c Cushions 26c
50c Cushions 35c
60c Cushions 42c
70c Cushions 52c
80c Cushions 62c

Silk Bargains

- \$1.25 Foulard Silks, at 85c
\$1.00 Colored Louisene Silks, at 63c
\$1.25 Fancy Silks, at 68c
85c Black Taffeta Silks, at 69c
36 inches wide Black Taffeta, at 95c
Famous Crown Taffeta Silks in all leading shades, at 73c
\$1.50 Ribbon Striped Grenadines, at 98c
27 inches wide Imported Pongee, the 95c quality, at 73c
50c 24 inch Colored India Silks, at 39c
50c Kai Kai Wash Silks, at 29c

Stationery Bargains

For a Big Week in Our Stationery Store

- Superfine Paper and Envelopes, Per quire and package 10c
Irish Linen Bond Paper and Envelopes, Per quire and package 12c
Aldenburgh Court, 24 sheets of paper, with envelopes, in box 17c
Crest Bond, 24 sheets of paper, with envelopes, in box 17c
Clouded Bond, 24 sheets of paper, with envelopes, in box 17c
Court of France, 24 sheets of paper, with envelopes, in box 11c
Initial Bond, 24 sheets of paper, with envelopes, in box 18c
Cloth Finished Paper, 50 sheets of paper, with envelopes to match, white, blue and gray, per box 23c
Vellum Paper, 50 sheets of paper, with envelopes to match, blue and white, per box 22c
All 15c pound Paper at 11c
All 25c pound Paper at 18c
Four Fold Notes, per box 17c
Sealing Wax, per box 11c
Mother of Pearl Penholders, with Pen 18c
Linen Card Notes, with Envelopes, in case 39c
"Two Tone," the new paper, per box 43c
Crepe Paper, per roll 7c
Calling Cards, 50 in package 11c
Calling Card Envelopes, per package 8c
Faucy Tally Cards, per dozen 9c
1 Copying Pencil, with case of 3 leads 4c

We make a Specialty of Fine Engraving

Cloak Room Bargains

PETTICOATS

- Ladies' Petticoats of heavy black mercerized sateen, newest umbrella shape, exceptional value \$1.21
Ladies' Petticoats of extra fine black mercerized sateen, new graduating flounce shape, attractive bargain \$1.37
Strictly Tailor-Made Petticoats, with full umbrella shape, fine black mercerized sateen, exceptional value \$1.48

BLACK SILK JACKETS

- Ladies' Peau de Soie Black Silk Jackets, large novelty sleeves, handsomely trimmed, all lined with white satin, regular \$16.50 and \$18.50, at \$10.75

TAILOR-MADE SUIT BARGAINS

- \$17.50, \$18.50, \$20 Tailor-Made Suits \$12.75
\$21, \$22.50 and \$25 Tailor-Made Suits \$16.50
\$27.50, \$28.50 and \$30 Tailor-Made Suits \$21.50

Book Department

NEW BOOKS

- THE BETTER WAY, Reg. Price Our Price
by author of Simple Life \$1.25 \$.90
THE TRAITORS, by Oppenheim 1.50 1.08
SIX TREES, by M. E. Wilkins Freeman 1.25 .90
TRENT'S TRUST, by Bret Harte 1.25 .90

TESTAMENTS

We are showing this week a new line of Testaments.

- Red Letter Testaments Reference Testaments
Revised New Testaments
Marked Testaments, Self-Pronouncing Testaments
All at Reduced Prices.

TO GET ALASKA DATA

Land Official Sent North to Make a Detailed Report.

PEOPLE ARE TO BE SET RIGHT

Forest Reserve Policy Will Be Explained—Changes in Laws and the Commutation Privilege on Homestead Law.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 23.—Secretary Hitchcock and Land Commissioner Richards want to know more about Alaska, and they want reliable information. They have accordingly dispatched Judge James W. Witten, the leading law clerk of the General Land Office, to Alaska, to make a general investigation into land conditions in the entire territory. The Judge will spend the entire Summer in Alaska, visiting the most important mining districts, those localities where settlement will follow the enactment of the 300-acre homestead law, and, in fact, all localities where matters pertaining to the land service are likely to come to public notice. He will also inspect the local land office at Juneau, as well as the office of the Surveyor-General. There is an intimation that these two offices can be somewhat improved, although the Department announces that there has been neither serious laxity, nor gross misconduct on the part of the Alaskan land authorities.

Most of the information concerning Alaska land matters that is now available in the Interior Department was furnished either by Governor Brady, or by various individuals. Many of the recommendations and suggestions of the Governor are unfavorably regarded in Washington, and many of his ideas are held to be impracticable, but it is possible this opinion is wrong, and is due to a misunderstanding of the conditions. In a greater amount of data might be available, it was determined to send through Alaska a man thoroughly acquainted with the land laws and public land administration, and Judge Witten was selected. He is a man of broad gauge, and his report will be comprehensive, as well as instructive.

Changes in Law to Be Considered.

In the first place, the Interior Department wants to know wherein the existing land laws applicable to Alaska should be changed. It is believed that some material alterations should be made, but from the mass of conflicting testimony that is on file it is impossible to draw a correct conclusion. Parties interested one way make recommendations which would be beneficial to them; and those whose interests conflict make counter recommendations, and, as usual, a number of cranks have gone on record with suggestions which are not able to make the approval of Congress at the next session. Hereafter, when recommendations for Alaskan land legislation were made, the Department was not able to make a strong showing to back up its recommendations, and this fact is largely accountable for the delay on the part of Congress in providing an adequate system of land laws for Alaska.

To Ascertain Cost for Surveys.

Secretary Hitchcock is desirous of doing everything in his power to induce settlement in Alaska. He believes it is very essential that surveys should be made without unnecessary delay, and proposes to expend the \$7,000 appropriated for this purpose in the present session. Under the previous appropriation, it was impossible to let a contract for Alaskan surveys, as surveyors asserted that they could not do the work with profit at even the maximum Government rate. Under the new appropriation, a higher rate would be paid, but the Department is altogether without information indicating what would be a fair price. It is not the desire of the Secretary to interfere with public surveys, especially in sections where there is an active and bona fide demand for land, but at the same time he does wish to pay a reasonable price for the work. There is nothing now to show just what rates should be allowed, for while the Department recognizes that surveying in Alaska is naturally more expensive than in the States, on account of the distance from home, and the high price of labor, yet the lands to be surveyed are largely of the same character as lands surveyed in the States, and Judge Witten has been asked to report what would be a fair price for public surveys, that will be made under varying conditions.

Coal-Land Law.

Owing to the failure of Congress to pass the coal-land law at the recent session, it will be necessary for Secretary Hitchcock in his next report to make some recommendations on this subject. On this, like all other topics arising in Alaska, he has a vast assortment of suggestions, and it is unable to decide just what is the proper course to be followed. When he has reliable data from his special agent, he will be in a position to go before Congress and urge some specific sort of a coal-land law, and to show why this particular form of legislation is preferable to all others.

More Land Offices May Be Opened.

The 200-acre homestead bill of the last session is expected to bring about a great deal of permanent settlement in the fertile and productive regions of Alaska. This means that there will be an increase in land office business, and as many of the inhabitable regions are remote from the Southeast coast, it is anticipated that it may soon be necessary to establish at least one more land office. It is a question where this office, or offices, should be located. The department does not want to duplicate its ridiculous action of several years ago, when four land offices were located, three of them at points where there was absolutely no business whatever. In his travels, Judge Witten will be able to determine where the greatest settlement will be, and at what points it is desirable to locate new offices, if at any. It may be he will report that for the present the one land office at Juneau is enough, but the probabilities are that at least one new one will be recommended. This is the anticipation of the Department.

People Will Be Set Right.

Judging from the host of protests that have been received in the Department against the Alexander Archipelago forest reserve, created by proclamation of President Roosevelt less than a year ago, the people of Alaska need enlightenment on

the Government's forest reserve policy. There seems to be a general misconception of the object of reserves, as the protestants assert that the continuance of this reserve will materially retard the development of Southeastern Alaska, and interfere with the lumber trade, yet in his infancy, Judge Witten, who understands the workings of the reserve system, will, when in Southeastern Alaska, endeavor to set the people right, for he knows there is no intention on the part of the Department to abandon this reserve. On the other hand, it is quite possible that new reserves may be created in Alaska, if suitable timber tracts are found with a sufficient stand of timber to warrant Government supervision. There have been vague reports made to the Department that such timber areas exist, but practically nothing is known of their extent, the character of the timber, or the exact location of the tracts.

It has been pointed out in these dispatches heretofore that the War Department contemplates the transfer to the Interior Department of all, or most of the large military reservation at St. Michael. If Judge Witten finds that this land is desired by bona fide settlers who are anxious to locate permanent homes thereon, he will be asked to make an immediate transfer. If, on the other hand, there is no legitimate demand for the land, the War Department will be allowed to take its own time to dispose of the land. On the Alaskan coast there are occasional disputes among cameramen as to rights to land along the coast, and on navigable streams. There has been but little legislation governing such lands, and perhaps more specific action by Congress is advisable. Something of the sort was incorporated in the homestead law recently passed, and this may be sufficient. Judge Witten will take up the rights to claim districts, and whether the present law is sufficient to cover the case.

Information for Congress.

Another feature of the homestead law to be examined is that pertaining to the commutation privilege. It will be recalled that the House and Senate in the late session became deadlocked over this feature of the pending bill, the House pulling one way and the Senate the other. There was a diversity of opinion as to whether the commutation privilege would really benefit settlers in Alaska. It was argued on one side that it would enable settlers to mortgage their land to raise money for purchasing farm implements, building houses, barns, etc., and on the other it was shown that a man who took up a homestead in Alaska really meant to live there permanently, and was therefore willing to reside on his land five years and obtain title in the usual way. It is, in a question of choice between the two opinions, and Secretary Hitchcock wants to know whether one contention has any material advantages over the other.

It is also the desire of the Secretary to know what changes are desirable in the mining laws now in force in Alaska. Many of the delegations that have been heard have suggested marked changes, but there has been no unanimity of opinion, and expert opinion will be of value, and that is what Judge Witten is sent to Alaska for. He already knows the land and mining laws and their operation in the United States, and by going over the ground he is studying local conditions, he will be able to make suggestions that are worthy of serious consideration. Undoubtedly the recommendations he makes on land matters will be more comprehensive than those made by the Senate subcommittee, for he is a man with a vast knowledge of land questions, but wherever he and the committee agree, there Congress is likely to legislate at an early day.

AMERICANS NOT MOLESTED

Venezuelan Move Against Foreigners Is Contrary to Treaties.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, May 23.—The President of the State of Maracaibo and the Governor of Caracas have tried to enforce the new law against foreigners, obliging them to recognize only the Venezuelan tribunals for the adjustment of their claims and compelling them to waive their rights to claim damages for robbery or pillage perpetrated by the government or revolutionary troops, and enforcing other vexatious measures under penalty of immediate expulsion. These measures were enforced against British, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish and French citizens. When their respective legations learned of the fact they sent protests to the State Department, and the latter has replied with the demands of the local authorities, as the new law was contrary to existing treaties. The Ministers of the powers also called on Senor Echeandia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and protested against the action taken. He promised that orders would be issued to suspend the enforcement of the new law. United States citizens were not molested by the law. It is enforced later complications with the powers will arise, and it is believed that more than 60,000 of the 60,000 foreigners residing in Venezuela will leave the country.

WHEN PENSIONS DATE FROM

Indian Veterans Will Be Paid From June 27, 1902.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 23.—The Interior Department has decided that all pensions allowed under the Indian War Veterans act approved June 27, 1902, shall be effective from the date of the passage of the act. That is to say, when a claim is allowed, the veteran or his widow or other survivor draws \$8 a month from and after the date of the allowance, and is granted, in addition, an accrued pension at the rate of \$8 a month from June 27, 1902, up to the date of said allowance. There had been some question in the minds of the pension authorities as to whether accrued pension would run from 1902, when the act affecting the veterans of the Pacific Northwest became a law, or from 1901, when the original Indian War Veterans act, applying to the Black Hawk survivors, went on the statute books. The latter date was finally settled upon as being the one intended by Congress, and all pensions hereafter allowed will carry this accrued pension, as well as future allowances.

BOER VETERAN DROWNED

He Lived in Poverty Rather Than Tell His Wealthy Parents.

NEW YORK, May 23.—C. A. Belch, son of A. J. Belch, of Winnipeg, Man., and a member of the Canadian volunteer contingent in the South African campaign, has been found drowned in Newtown Creek, in Long Island City, Mrs. Fluke, in whose house Belch lodged for a time, says he often spoke of his father, a Judge in Winnipeg, and formerly editor and proprietor of a newspaper there. He said his mother was an invalid in California, and that his younger brother was a lumber merchant. Belch said his father was a man of wealth, and that his own inheritance would be about \$100,000. While returning from South Africa, with about \$200 back pay, Belch stopped in London and there was robbed. He evidently did not inform his parents of his poverty, as his letters showed they thought him in comfortable circumstances.

IN JOINT SESSION

Commission and Directors of the Fair Will Meet.

TO AGREE ON THEIR PLANS

Work on Grounds Awaits Their Action—Flags Used at President's Reception Missing, but Compromise May Be Reached.

A joint meeting of the directors of the Lewis and Clark Fair and the State Commission will probably be held early in June. The meeting is suggested as the best possible plan of reaching a thorough understanding between the two organizations that are dispensing nearly a million dollars to make the Lewis and Clark Fair a success. The State Commission will organize on Friday afternoon of this week and will then be in a position to speak officially with regard to all matter relative to the Fair. In order that the work may be resumed, it is held by some of the directors that the subscriptions to the Fair Commission should be held at once, or early in the following week. The directors are preparing to collect the unpaid portion of the second installment of the subscriptions to the Fair stock. Most of these subscriptions have been paid, but after work had been ordered stopped the Fair officials made but little effort to secure the balance. It is believed this money will be received during the coming week.

Work on Grounds Waiving.

There has been apportioned to the buildings and grounds committee the sum of \$11,000 to cover the cost of preliminary work at the Fair, and the committee is endeavoring to defray the cost of surveys and early grading work that need not be delayed until the budget is completed by the Finance committee. The buildings and grounds committee suspended work after a conference with the executive committee, and it may be that work at the grounds cannot be continued until the Finance committee and the directors are had. Some of the directors hold an opposite view, but there is apparently no objection to waiting until the wishes of the State Commission have been made known.

A matter that will have to be taken up by the directors is that connected with the subscription of \$500 to the fund raised for the entertainment of President Roosevelt. The directors have not the authority to make a donation of money for this or any other purpose, but in order to meet objections, and believing that the Fair was securing advertising that justified the expense, the directors decided to purchase the flags and other decorations used during the Presidential parade for \$500. These could be used to advantage at the reception at Clark Fair, and at its meeting just before the President arrived the reception committee agreed to this plan. It has been discovered, however, that some of the flags have disappeared and the Fair will not get its money's worth. The directors may find some ground for criticism in this circumstance.

May Get Balance of Reception Fund.

On the other hand, there appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the Presidential reception committee to turn over to the Lewis and Clark Fair whatever surplus there may be in the funds collected. It is likely there will be some money left and should the reception committee decide it was impractical to prorate the small sum on hand and return it to the subscribers, it would be given to the Fair. It is entirely probable that in that event the matter of the missing flags would not disturb the feelings of the directors.

The annual meeting of subscribers will be held in July. Thus far having indicated that there will be anything like the most formal kind of a meeting, with the re-election of those members of the board of directors who will consent to serve. The place held by the late H. W. Corbett was left vacant by the board at the time of his death, and this will have to be filled by a new election.

RAILROAD'S SIDE OF CASE

Why the Western Union Wires Are Being Taken Down.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Charles M. Schwoffer, superintendent of telegraph of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, in speaking of the removal of the Western Union wires and poles from the Pennsylvania lines, said:

"The Western Union Company, under its contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bound itself, upon six months' notice after the termination of the contract, to remove its poles and wires from the property of the railroad company, and upon failure to do so, the contract provided that the Pennsylvania company had the right to remove the poles and wires at the expense of the telegraph company. The Pennsylvania company, in order to save the telegraph company the expense and loss incidental to the removal of the poles and wires, offered to purchase the lines at a fair valuation, and upon failure to do so, the contract provided that the Pennsylvania company was compelled to remove the poles and wires of the Western Union Company, in order to put themselves in a position to carry out their agreement with the Postal Company, as the right of way occupied by the Western Union was necessary for that purpose."

MORE BOERS FOR MEXICO

Negotiations for a Second Colony Are Completed.

EL PASO, Tex., May 23.—General G. D. Joubert, and Captain W. E. O'Donnell, promoters of the Boer colony at Tamaulipas, Mexico, are here after closing the contract with a syndicate that will furnish the finances for the colony. This is the second Boer colony to be planted in Mexico. The Boers will occupy 81,000 acres. The syndicate in Mexico will bring people from Africa, let them have implements, livestock and give them credit at their stores. The settlers pay for land at the rate of 15 shillings per acre each year for a number of years. The land, 100 miles north of Victoria, Mexico, lies on a navigable river. A railroad will be built through the tract.

Finnish Statesman Exiled.

HELSINKI, Finland, May 23.—A decree of exile has been issued against ex-Senator Mechlin, who is now visiting Stockholm. M. Mechlin is one of the foremost Finnish statesmen and an authority on constitutional law.