PART FOUR

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Doing the Biggest Furniture Business in Portland

EVERY DAY OF PAST WEEK PROVED THE POWER AND POPULARITY OF THIS MAMMOTH MIDSUMMER SALE OF CHOICE FURNITURE

THE SECOND WEEK of the great MIDSUMMER FURNITURE SALE at GADSBY'S STORE BEGINS TOMORROW.

The past week was a record-breaker. It demonstrated most effectively the magnificent expansion of this business. We sold more Furniture in the week just ended than we ever did before during a corresponding period of time.

We Inspire This Business by Giving the Best Values in Portland

We cut away from the commonplace; we compel activity by resorting to vigorous methods.

THE MIDSUMMER SALES OF FURNITURE AT GADSBY'S are always distinctly notable events. You can buy fine Furniture in greatest possible variety from the leading factories of the United States at

Prices So Low That They Are Positively Phenomenal

We take the best Furniture money can buy and offer it at the lowest prices that can be asked. Many pieces were used as exhibition samples, and are therefore the finest that can be constructed.

Tomorrow's Specials Include

PARLOR SUITS AND ODD PIECES, ODD DRESSERS, CHIFFONIERS, MORRIS CHAIRS, MISSION CLOCKS, MIRRORS, LEATHERED OAK LIBRARY SUITS, VELOUR COUCHES, BRASS AND ENAMELED BEDSTEADS AND MATTRESSES

At Prices One-Third Lower Than During Any Time of the Year Except in Midwinter

Furniture purchased during this sale will be held until delivery is requested. This is a convenience for people who will not resume their residence in town until Fall.

EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS

25 BOOKCASES in a rich, dark mahogany finish, worth $15 each, will close them out at half price $7.50

10 ARM CHAIRS, overstuffed, upholstered in velours, regular $15.00, now 7.50

60 ROCKING CHAIRS in solid oak, with leather seats, regular $3.75, during the sale at 2.50

7 PARLOR SUITS, upholstered in Verona, 3 pieces, worth $25 17.50

13 SIDEBOARDS in genuine oak, 7 feet high, 52 inches wide, French bevel mirror 18x36 inches, regular price $38.00, reduced to 25.00

12 OAK SIDEBOARDS worth $25.00, reduced to, each . . 18.00

100 IRON BEDSTEADS, value $13.00, now 9.00

50 IRON BEDSTEADS, price $3.50, now 2.50

200 DINING CHAIRS, cane seat, high back, regular $1.50, now 1.00

100 FOLDING BEDS, cabinet and upright (we bought too many for the Fair), 25 per cent discount on any of them.

MISSION FURNITURE in weathered oak will be reduced 10 per cent in order to stimulate trade in this popular style.

Remnant Sale of Carpets

Wm. Gadsby & Sons

THE HOUSEFURNISHERS

Corner Washington and First Streets

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

WIELDS POWER SECOND ONLY TO THAT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

This is the first of a series of four articles by an experienced Washington correspondent. Titles of others to follow are: "Great Speakers of the Past Who Have Contributed to the Greatness of the Office"; "Some Reasons Why 'Uncle Joe' Cannon of Illinois, the Present Speaker, Is So Popular," and "Popular Conception of the Office Often Runs to Extremes."

"MR. SPEAKER" is the official title of the man who never participates in debates, who makes no set speeches, and who, throughout the long session of Congress, listens to what others have to say. Ordinarily he confines his remarks to "the gentleman from Pennsylvania," or some other state; "the clerk will call the roll," or "the gentleman's time has expired," with an occasional ruling on a point over which there is disagreement among the members on the floor.

To all outward appearances, "Mr. Speaker" is only the Moderator of the House of Representatives to keep order. But in fact, he is the political head of the legislative department of the Government, and second only to the President in the power that he wields. He is the silent exponent of the lawmaking power, and more than any other individual voices his will in the legislative acts which constitute the laws of the land.

The President recommends, the Speaker acts, and whether he acts in harmony with the President's recommendations depends very largely on his own judgment. He is the legislative leader, and his power is that of director of the legislative machinery. While that power is not personal, the man who holds the office stands for the House of Representatives, which initiates legislation, and his personality as the leader of the majority may either consciously or unconsciously be the controlling spirit, which puts forward or retards certain proposed legislation.

Power Not Self-Assumed.

Mr. Speaker has been called a Czar, but the great power he exercises is not self-assumed, nor is it antagonistic to the spirit of our Government. It is given to him by the constitution, and by the laws of the land. In fact, "Mr. Speaker," as the head of the legislative machinery is the sheet-anchor of democracy, standing between the people and the possibility of a centralized power as represented by the Executive who controls the patronage of the Government. The power wielded by the man in the Speaker's chair seems to have been fully understood by the framers of the constitution, for they were particular to make Congress absolutely independent of the Executive by providing that "the House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment."

This grant of power was so deliberate that it was not even debated in the constitutional convention. It was a reversal of the old British policy by which the King nominated the Speaker of the House of Commons. From the colonial Legislatures the Continental Congress had learned that the lawmaking power should not be controlled, even indirectly, by the Executive and the House of Representatives, which particularly represents the people in the Government, was given not only the authority to choose its own Speaker, but also the power to impeach all other officials, including the President.

His Lineage the Longest.

The right to make their own laws was the one supreme right for which the colonists contended, and the Continental Congress for years combined all supreme agencies of the Government, executive as well as legislative, and exercised administrative control of the Government through its own chief officer. The Speaker has, therefore, a longer lineage than any other official in the Government of the United States, because his office dates back to the Revolution and represents the first great idea of what a people's government should be. He is the elect of the elect, and the chief of the Representatives of the people. The legislative branch of the Government was the first recognized in the Constitution, and there was some deliberation in that body as to whether there should be an executive department or not. The Speaker is one of the Representatives, but by their election he becomes the exponent of the legislative power, signing all its acts, resolutions and addresses, giving to these the official sanction of the House. However democratic Mr. Speaker may be on the floor of the House or among the people, in all official relations he represents the lawmaking power, and is the one particular head who does stand for Congress.

In the ranking of officials, those who assume to lay down the rules of official etiquette have placed the President first, the Vice-President second and the Speaker third, though some have claimed this third place for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on the theory that in these first three places should stand the chief representatives of the co-ordinate branches of the Government—the executive, legislative and judicial.

Shut Out Vice-President.

But to carry that theory to its logical conclusion would shut out the Vice-President, who is neither a chief in the legislative or executive departments. He presides over the Senate, but has no vote except in the case of a tie, and no voice in the construction of committees, the rules of the Senate, or the legislative programme. He is simply the moderator in the Senate and the heir to the Presidency. But the Vice-President is the elect of the people, the same as the President, and these two are the only officials who hold office by the combined vote of the whole people. The Speaker is the elect of the people in the same degree, but by different methods, a majority of the Representatives giving him office, whereas a majority of the electors give the President and Vice-President office.

The Chief Justice owes his position to the President, as do all subordinate officials in the executive and judicial departments.

The Speaker owes nothing to the President for his preferment. He stands almost the President's equal, for he is the head of the legislative department, and, by the way, the Constitution names these departments in the order: Legislative, executive and judicial, placing the legislative first and foremost in all that pertains to the government of the people. It may be a question as to which of these great officials leaves the greater impress on the country, for there have been Speakers, who, in the effect of laws enacted, made a greater and more lasting impression on the Government and the country than any of the acts of the Presidents who were contemporaries with them.

Personality, ability and experience seem to be the chief agencies for the elevation of men to the Speaker's chair. There is no patronage at the disposal of the office. The Speaker has a secretary, a clerk to the Speaker's table, a clerk in his office, a messenger and a janitor. He has the selection of committees of the House, which is a great power in the control of legislation, but a doubtful advantage in the campaign for election, because promises of good committee places would wreck the best campaign ever put forward by a candidate for Speaker.

There have been few men elevated to the Speaker's chair by combinations in the House. The men who have reached this great office have, as a rule, stood on their merits as leaders in their party by reason of personality, ability, or experience. The Speaker can promise nothing. He must be governed by the same principle as the President, who is the party leader and the Executive of the whole people. He has his party platform for a guide and his obligation to the whole people. The conditions of the country and the welfare of the whole people must guide him, as it must guide the President, regarding the wisdom of new legislation to meet the popular outcry of a part of the people. The Speaker may make mistakes, but in the history of the country such mistakes, as a rule, have been errors of judgment not only on the part of the Speaker, but on the part of the majority in Congress, rather than the weakness of an improper motive.

The Subordinate of Congress.

The one popular mistake regarding this exercise of power by the Speaker, and those responsible for his election, is the assumption that he is in some way subordinate to the President, and that the Executive has authority over the lawmaking branch of the government. The President may recommend, he may call Congress in extraordinary session, he may adjourn Congress when the House and Senate cannot agree upon a date, and he may express his disapproval by the veto power. He cannot coerce or direct Congress. He is, in a sense, the subordinate of Congress, in that his duty is to execute the laws of Congress, and his power is largely given to him by Congress. He may appoint men to office after Congress has created the offices and provided the salaries therefor. He cannot create an office. He cannot fix the compensation for an officer. He cannot spend a dollar of money until it has been appropriated by Congress.

The Speaker is the one man who has it in his power, more than all others, to forward the President's recommendations, to increase the appropriations asked for, to enlarge the official list, to authorize the expenditure of money for the promotion of war or peace. It is not an absolute power given to the Speaker to do these things or prevent them from being done, but as the chief of the legislative branch of the government, as the man who appoints committees of the House, and who has control of the legislative machine, he possesses the confidence of his followers, and he must accept the responsibility for the action of the House and largely for Congress.

Responsibility Is Great.

The office of Speaker is not one of honor alone. It is one of great power and great responsibility, and it calls for a man of great ability, great experience, much tact, and as sound and reliable judgment as can be found short of infallibility.

The late Thomas B. Reed was the most abused Speaker of modern times, and the minority party at the close of the Fifty-first Congress refused to unite with the majority in giving to him the customary nonpartisan vote of thanks. In the next Congress, Mr. Reed, as the minority leader, rose above partisanship in the closing hour and offered the resolution of thanks to Speaker Crisp, as he had four years before offered the resolution giving the thanks of the House to Speaker Carlisle. In presenting the resolution of thanks to Speaker Crisp, Mr. Reed gave one of the best estimates of the office of Speaker that has ever been placed on record. He said:

> No factional or party malice ought ever to strive to diminish his standing, or to lessen his esteem in the eyes of members, or of the world. No disappointments or defeats ought ever to be permitted to show themselves to the injury of that high place. Whoever at any time, whether for purposes of censure or rebuke, or any other motive, attempts to lower the prestige of that office, by just so much lowers the prestige of the House itself, whose servant and exponent the Speaker is. No attack, whether open or covert, can be made upon that great office without leaving to the future a legacy of disorder and bad government. This is not because the Speaker is himself a sacred creation. It is because he is the embodiment of the House, its power and dignity. If efforts of that kind have been made in the past, if at any time in the heat of passion, or in the dush of resentment over unexpected defeat, and overthrow, action has been taken which has thus been inimical to the public good and to the public order, let us leave to those who so acted the honor or the shame, and in no way give to their example the flattery of an imitation. While, therefore, my associates and I have not forgotten the past, I am sure that I speak the sentiment of them all when I say that the Republican party, without regard to what any other party may do, or to what any party has done, will buttress, by the respectful behavior of each and every one of its members, this high office. Therefore, placing patriotism above partisanship, placing duty above even a just resentment, notwithstanding we do not approve of the parliamentary law of the Speaker and his associates, and deem that the system reestablished is undemocratic and unwise, nevertheless, by offering the customary resolution, we tender to the Speaker of the House the expression of our belief that he, like all his predecessors, has performed the trying duties of his office with upright intention and honorable purpose.

Criticism Out of Congress.

Aside from his sarcastic reference to the action of the Democrats in refusing to give him the customary vote of thanks, two years before, Mr. Reed's estimate of the Speakership and the respect due to the office meets with the general approval of men who have served in Congress or who have studied the machinery of our Government. There has ever been harmony of effort to maintain the high appreciation of the office and to accord to the Speaker the position as leader of the House and political leader of Congress. The lawmakers have, as a rule, gone further and held that the Speaker is the most powerful exponent of the rights of the American people, because he represents their purpose as embodied in the laws of the land.

From outside the halls of Congress we sometimes hear the criticism that the Speaker's power has been largely increased in recent years, and that it has gone beyond the purpose of the framers of the Constitution. This criticism is not well-founded. The political leadership of the Speaker is as old as the Government, and in the early days it was more forcibly shown than now. The Speaker has always been recognized as the unquestioned leader of the majority, and therefore the leader of the House. The Speaker of the Continental Congress was not only leader in legislation, but also in administration, for there was no Executive, and the whole government was in Congress. There was some question in the Constitutional Convention as to the necessity for creating an Executive office, as there was fear of a centralized power, and great care was exercised to limit the power of that office after it was created, so that it could never subordinate the legislative.

The rules of the House in the greatest power they give the Speaker are based on rules adopted for the government of the Continental Congress. These rules have been elaborated to cover many points in parliamentary practice, but those that give the Speaker his power over the House and his influence over legislation are not more specific now than they were in the beginning, more than 100 years ago.

Free Surrender of Power.

Congress has done more to increase the power and dignity of the Executive and Judiciary departments than it has to increase its own power and its own dignity, as it stands before the world. It has stripped itself of some power by granting unquestioned authority to the President in controlling the enormous patronage of the Government. It has made it almost a penal offense for its own members to even recommend men for office. It has made it almost a penal offense for a member of Congress to appear before an executive department in the interest of his own constituents regarding the administration or the interpretation of law. It has permitted the Executive to create officers, in the form of commissions, without the authority of either the Constitution or the law. It has from time to time increased the salaries of the President, the members of his Cabinet, the judiciary and the subordinate officials, and at the same time has been afraid to increase the salaries of its own members.

But, notwithstanding the increase of Executive power by Congress, which has done so much to create the impression that the Executive is the supreme power of the Republic, Congress remains the only source of lawmaking and the Speaker continues the exponent of that greatest of all power in the government of the United States of America.—Copyright, 1905, by S. S. Cline. L. WHITE BUSBEY.

"Little Sermons," by Elbert Hubbard

Aphorisms by the Editor of "The Philistine."

VERY poor people usually mind other people's business, and therefore have no business of their own.

Knowledge begins in wonder.

The more one thinks the more one simplifies.

The orator must subdue his audience or it will subdue him.

Dentists were not needed until men began to feed on mush.

On the whole, it is better not to encroach on the Munchausen preserve.

I have not much respect for that petty acumen that always perceives difficulties.

The greatest mistake you can make in life is to be continually fearing you will make one.

Everything is waiting and watching you to see what signal you hoist from within—you attract that which you desire to attract.

We grow only through exercise, and all expression is exercise. The faculties we use grow strong, and those not used, atrophy and wither away.

To have many friends, and then, when calumny lowers, or calamity threatens, to have these friends suddenly desert you—what happier fate!

The chief value of life insurance lies in the fact that it insures a man against his own indiscretion, a thing supposedly under his own control—but which never is.

Progress consists in taking things out of the supernatural pigeon-hole and placing them in the natural. As soon as we comprehend the supernatural, we are a bit surprised to find it is perfectly natural.

The reason opinions are so diverse concenring every strong man is that most people fix their attention on some particular phase of his character—some mere external eccentricity, possibly, that is of no value, one way or the other. The whole is what makes up the character—not these trivial parts.

Much of what passes for oratory is merely talk, lecture, harangue and argument. These things may all be very useful, and surely they have their place in the world of work and business, but oratory is another thing. Oratory is the impassioned outpouring of a heart—a heart full to bursting; it is the absolute giving of soul to soul.

When you make your will, put nothing in it but tenderness, kindness and consideration. It is to be read after your funeral, and is a message from the dead. All the hate in our composition should be interred with our bones—let love alone live. Bronze compliments bossed deep on memorial tablets never yet thrilled human hearts like a loving word in a will.