



COMPARISONS

Frequently and intelligently made are justification of the statement that no housefurnishing concern in Oregon sells really dependable furniture as cheaply as we do.

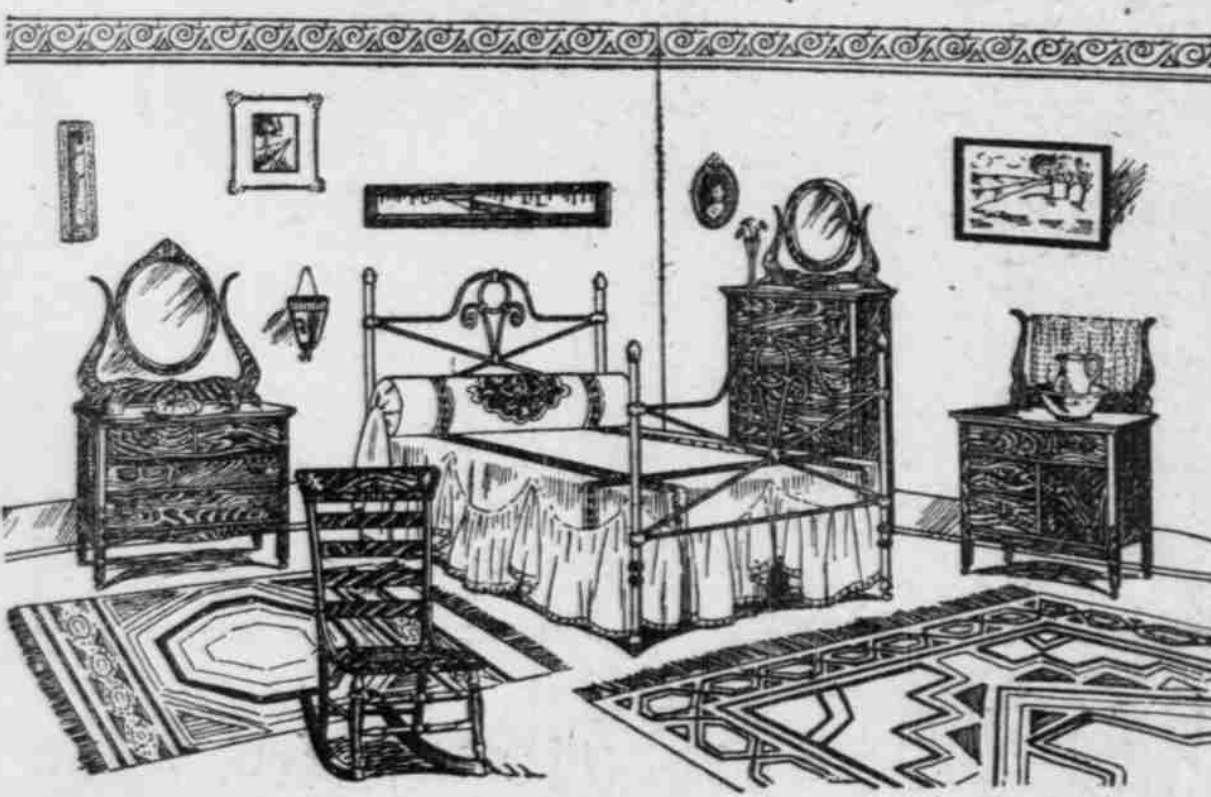
FALL OPENING NEW STOCK OF CARPETS PRICES AND QUALITIES GUARANTEED

We guarantee these prices as low as any in the city for new goods, notwithstanding all you may read about reductions and discounts and cut prices. This house is here to sell goods, and will meet all discounts, reduction sale prices that competitors may offer. We are leaders in low prices and will never be undersold if we know it.

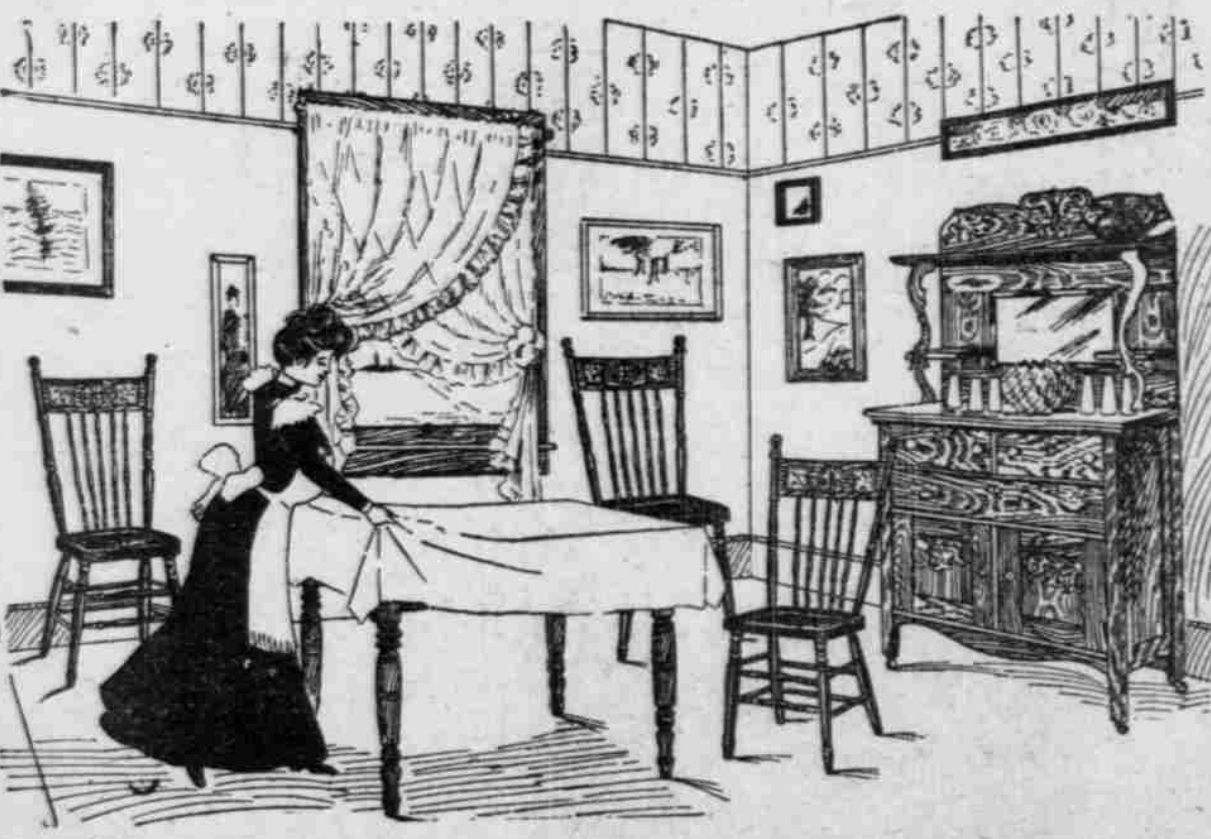
Per Yard	Per Yard
Bristol Velvets, Oriental designs.....\$1.15	Cottage Ingrains.....47c
Burlington Tapestry Brussels.....\$1.05	Inlaid Linoleum.....\$1.65
Smith's Tapestry Brussels.....95c	Porter's Printed Linoleum.....80c
Pro-Brussels, yard wide.....85c	Floor Oilcloth.....50c
Extra Fine Ingrains.....85c	Brussels Rugs, 9x12.....\$20.00
Union Ingrains.....55c	Brussels Rugs 8.3x10.6.....\$16.50

Remnant Rugs at great reductions.

Why not have a cozy home of your own--it is within reach of all. We make the payments to suit your income. See Gadsby about it.



COTTAGE BEDROOM--Furnished complete as follows: Bed, ivory enameled, \$3.50; Dresser, \$15.00; Chiffonier, \$15.00; Washstand, \$5.25; Rocking Chair, \$2.50--in white maple, golden ash, white enamel or maple finished in mahogany; Spring Mattress and Pillows, \$10.00; Smyrna Rug, \$3.50. Outfit complete, \$54.75 at Gadsby's.



Cottage Dining-Room Suit for light-housekeeping, consisting of Sideboard, 6 chairs and 6-foot Extension Table; Gadsby's price \$24.25

Parlor Chairs in mahogany, richly upholstered... \$7.50

Go-Carts
Folding Go-Carts..... \$3.75

Handsome Family Cook Stove, with all modern improvements--No. 8, \$15; No. 8, plain with legs instead of fancy base, \$10; No. 7 Cook Stove \$8.50

Turkish Rocker, upholstered in genuine leather, full spring..... \$35



No. 2 Buffet, weathered oak or golden quarter-sawn, polished; size of top 44x22; regular price \$30.00, Gadsby's price \$25.00



Ladies' Desk in golden quarter-sawn oak, mahogany veneered, or birdseye maple; a lovely present for "her".....\$9.00
Others as low as.....\$6.50



Home Queen Steel Range, guaranteed for 10 years; with reservoir, as shown.....\$32.50
Without reservoir.....\$27.50
Terms, \$5.00 per month.



This fine Bedroom Suit, all hardwood finished in mahogany, white maple or golden ash, 3 pieces; special.....\$25.00



Napoleon Beds, in quarter-sawn oak, solid mahogany; beautiful creations, \$35.00 to.....\$65

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THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

NO. IV. POPULAR CONCEPTIONS OF THE OFFICE OFTEN RUN TO EXTREMES

There are many popular misconceptions of the Speaker's power over the destinies of the Government and the people, and these are not confined to the cranks and ignorant part of the population. The communications from "English II," who lives in Missouri and is called upon to direct Congress by the light of his prophecies; the "Decrees From Heaven," located in the Bowery; the appeals from the "Infant Prodigy," who has been kidnapped and confined in a lunatic asylum in Ohio, and the letters from other similar characters are not more startling than are those from those who are generally known as leaders of the best thought and the educators of the public.

The college professor and the magazine editor are as prone to write to the Speaker, telling him what to do, what not to do, and lecture him on his shortcomings as are those who are denominated "cranks," and they are as often wide of the true conception of the Speaker's powers and duties as are those who are subjects for sympathy and ridicule.

In the last Congress this was illustrated by the agitation in favor of legislation to purchase a certain grove of big trees in California. A bill was introduced "by request" by one of the California members. It was reported favorably by the committee on public lands, and went on the calendar along with hundreds of other bills. There was never made in the House to have a special rule for the consideration of the bill, but those interested in the proposed legislation held the Speaker responsible and organized a campaign of considerable magnitude in the public press. The object of this campaign was to force the Speaker to either report a special rule for its consideration or pass it by unanimous consent.

The peculiar feature of this campaign was the prominent people engaged in it and their entire misunderstanding of the situation and the status of the bill. They assumed, without inquiry and without knowledge, that the bill was arbitrarily held by the Speaker. There were college presidents, magazine and newspaper editors, and men and women whose reputations make them stand for leaders of public spirit in this country, and all were as ignorant regarding the real merits of the bill and its status as are the ordinary people who fail to keep informed and seek to hold some individual responsible for the failure of the Congress to enact the legislation they desire.

The avalanche of letters asking for a special rule for this bill, and abusing the Speaker for failure to report it, was difficult to explain until an investigation developed the fact that a very clever woman in California had conceived the idea of an endless chain correspondence in behalf of the bill. She had written to a number of friends with the request that they write to their friends and continue the request to others to write to the Speaker. She was clever and fortunate in her acquaintance. She reached very influential people, and her endless chain correspondence was of a high character, including letters from men of letters, lawyers, college men and editors, and also several men who had been members of the President's Cabinet. They all wrote not only because they were requested to do so, but what they were requested to do was to write to the Speaker on their own knowledge and made no personal investigation. They simply joined the endless chain correspondence and loaned their names to the enterprise.

It was one of the best illustrations of how public clamor is encouraged and aroused that I have ever seen. The greatest universities in the United States, a man renowned for his knowledge, power of investigation, public spirit, and general wisdom touching the rights of the citizen, and the Speaker, remonstrating with him for exercising a doubtful prerogative and a questionable authority by denying the House the privilege of voting on this bill, and reminding him that public sentiment would hold him to account for his exercise of autocratic power to defeat the will of the whole people.

Had this gentleman made an investigation before undertaking to lecture the Speaker on the duties of his office, he would have learned that no Representative authorized to speak in behalf of the bill had ever asked for a special rule or made any particular effort to have the bill advanced on the calendar. He would without doubt have approved the Speaker's refusal to bring the bill up, and would have been a proponent of \$250,000 before the House by unanimous consent, and he would have found that his lecture and criticism were as ill-mannered as they were unwise for a gentleman occupying his station and supposed to base his statements and criticisms on well-established facts, rather than on mere rumor. He would have also learned from investigation that the Secretary of the Interior had not recommended the purchase of this property, because his investigations had developed the fact that a clever speculator had secured an option on the property for \$10,000, and was trying to sell to the Government the same property for \$250,000, giving him a profit of more than 100 per cent.

Our college president might also have learned that this speculator had no other way of realizing on his investment except by a sale to the Government, because these big trees are not considered merchantable timber. There never has been any prospect or probability of their destruction for commercial use, and the purpose of this campaign to sell to the Government was at no time made important because of the danger of destruction by turning the trees into commercial use. The proposition from the speculator was to have the Government purchase this property, and however commendable that purpose was, the fact that speculation in the purchase of the property and proposed to make the Government pay a fancy price might be considered a reflection on the patriotism and business methods of those who engineered the campaign in behalf of the bill.

But the famous president of a great university did not investigate. He received an endless-chain letter, and he acted from impulse just as does the ignorant man, and sent his letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, criticizing him for interfering with the clear-like power between the people and the right of the Legislature to act. He was not alone in this. He had much distinguished company. There were magazine and newspaper editors, other college professors, preachers, business men, and thousands of people in all the higher walks of life who rushed into letter writing about something of which they were

entirely ignorant, but with a pretense of a profound knowledge, earnest patriotism, and sober judgment.

As these letters came to the Speaker he first passed them by, along with those from the cranks, and then he began to wonder at the ignorance of profound intelligence as he noted the names of his correspondents. They were not only ignorant regarding the matter of which they wrote, but they were densely ignorant regarding the methods of the Congress and the power exerted by the Speaker. They gave him credit for having more autocratic power than he dreamed of possessing, for they appealed to him alone to appropriate \$250,000 of the public money by giving unanimous consent for the passage of a bill, instead of appealing to their own Representatives on the floor of the House, and to ask for a special rule, or to ask for unanimous consent, these people went direct to the Speaker and asked him to assume full authority for and apply the methods of the Congress and denunciations for withholding his consent was the first knowledge he had that there was such a bill on the calendar.

What did the Speaker do? He wrote just such a letter to the university president as he would have written to a schoolboy, explaining the parliamentary methods of Congress and how the wheels of legislation are moved by the people, and that the Speaker had to rely upon the men who introduced bills and those who reported them from standing committees as to their importance, and whether they were so urgent as to call for a special rule to take them from their place on the calendar and advance them over other important bills. As neither the author of this bill nor the members who had reported it from the committee on public lands had ever appealed to the committee on rules for a special rule, or to the Speaker for recognition to call it up, it was not considered one of the Speaker's prerogatives to arbitrarily take charge of the bill and inaugurate emergency methods for the passage of another member's bill. The university president never replied to this courteous letter of explanation. Perhaps he was offended at the Speaker's recognition of his ignorance, or humiliated at his own revelation of that ignorance to one whom he considered it his privilege to patronize and criticize.

It is something of a burden put upon the Speaker to courteously and conscientiously answer all his correspondents. This correspondence is entirely unsought, but as the responsible member in Congress there is an obligation resting upon him to courteously reply to all of his correspondence as there is upon the President to recognize the right of petition and appeal. Every man and woman who has a theory of government, either for legislation or administration, is at liberty to write to him, but when not 10 per cent of these communications are serious and intelligent, it calls for most enduring patience to give them intelligent and courteous consideration.

The committee on rules is popularly supposed to be the secret machinery by which the Speaker exercises his autocratic power over the House, to promote or retard legislation, as his own individual judgment or desire may dictate. This is supposed to be the machine which cranks the minority between the millstones, and that there in secret the representatives of the minority put forth their most strenuous efforts, suffer their humiliating defeats, and are put on the wheel of torture by the Speaker and his lieutenants. The one excuse for this conception in common is that the rules is that its meetings are all executive, and never reported in detail. Reporters are never admitted, and only results are reported to the House.

It is the committee empowered to take bills from their place on the calendar and report a special rule for consideration. This committee may report a rule for the immediate consideration of a bill just introduced, or one about to be reported from some standing committee. It may provide

a rule for consideration of a bill in the House, without first having consideration in Committee of the Whole. It may fix a time and for debate and the hour for the final vote. It is an arbitrary committee, controlled by the speaker and the two other members representing the majority. But it cannot coerce a majority of the House, no matter how that majority is made up. A majority of the House must adopt the rule reported from the committee before it can be applied. A majority against the proposed rule may be made up of the political minority of the House and a few factious dissenters from the majority party.

Machinery of the Majority.

The committee on rules is, therefore, the machinery of the majority rather than that of the Speaker. The Speaker and his party associates on the committee must ascertain whether they can command the support of a majority of the House before they submit a rule for adoption. It, therefore, becomes only a long calendar of bills, and the will of the majority in bringing forward out of the regular routine the more important bills which cannot be left to the delay of a long calendar of bills, and the bustling methods of the minority. The real work of this committee is done before the committee meets. It may be done in a party caucus, as in the case of the Cuban reciprocity bill and the statehood bill in the last Congress; or it may be done by consultation, with the majority members or with the majority caucus, as in the case of the settlement of the majority party toward a proposed rule for the passage of a measure, for which the majority assumes responsibility.

When this agreement is reached the Speaker and the two other majority members confer and prepare the rule. The formal meeting of the committee is then called and the rule reported, usually by a majority vote, though there have been occasions when special rules were reported from this committee by unanimous vote.

In the last Congress, when the committee on rules was the agency for the passage of a number of party measures which created spirited contests on the floor of the House, the Speaker has reported to have sometimes addressed the minority members of the committee in this way:

"Well, gentlemen, Mac and Joe and I (referring familiarly to Major McKinley and Mr. Cannon) have concocted another outrage on the minority, and we want you to read it to you before reporting it to the House."

Good Humor in Meetings.

Whether this report is correct or not, it is a factious way of stating the situation which exists, and when the committee on rules comes together, the minority always calls a special rule for a majority measure "a political outrage," and the minority members of the committee are bound by party fealty to vote against it. But it is rarely possible for five men who know each other intimately and mutually respect each other personally to get excited in the discussion of a rule in executive session. They may tear passion to tatters in the House, especially when the galleries are crowded, in denouncing the outrage, but when they know the die is cast and that three men can outvote two, they save their arguments and denunciations for a more public occasion.

The meetings of the committee on rules are, therefore, the least dramatic that can be found in Congress. The members come together, the minority members are informed of the intention of the majority, record their votes against the proposed rule, and the committee adjourns. There is, in fact, no committee in the House where less partisan feeling is shown in considering business than in the committee on rules. It is a committee where the responsible leaders of the majority and minority meet in good fellowship and discuss business with friction and without show of personal feeling. They know just where each side stands and they do not waste words in discussing the matter, reserving their discussion for a more appropriate occasion where it may be effective in the House, and where the minority may possibly defeat the rule, and in that way defeat the committee, the Speaker, and the majority party for which he and the committee stand. L. WHITE BUSBEY.

Musings for Three Minutes

Evolution of Bamboo Club Into Carnations, by M. W. Robbins.

PRIMITIVE man went courting his lady love with a bouquet of pink carnations rather than with a bouquet of pink carnations.

This is a beautiful example of the law of evolution. We have solemn-faced scientists proving to us in books of ponderous size that man came from a tadpole, and that the reason we were afraid of the dark when we were children is because the tadpole, our ancestor, was afraid to swim into the dark pool under the bank, since some voracious German carp was down to be lurking around and gulp him down as had happened very many times to his more inquisitive brothers and sisters.

As a side thought, it might be well for some deep student to undertake the problem of showing that William the Second, if you go back far enough, is distantly related to the carp family. Both have very many traits in common; in fact, in one or two points the resemblance is positively startling. But it may only prove to be one more curious coincidence.

To get back to evolution, they tell us that the horse of today once had an ancestor that had five toes and used to clamber around in the rocks of North Dakota. Just think how a five-toed animal would look at the New York horse show. Now why is it not reasonable to believe that the bunch of pink carnations has been evolved from the bamboo club in the same way that an artist will draw a picture of an umbrella and then by gradual stages develop it into a racehorse with a 2:40 gait?

On this theory, the bamboo club must have gradually got smaller and smaller with each generation of lovers, until it finally turned into the carnations.

And here another thought arises: Why is it not probable that the primitive lover was the original man with the big stick? Our primitive lover used to wander around in Java or Sumatra before there was any talk about the Chinese boycott or whether the constitution followed the flag.

When Springtime came and our friend

got to thinking how pleasant it would be to have a wife to dish up the breakfast food for him every morning and fan the yellow-fever mosquitoes off his face, he took an afternoon nap, he must necessarily have acted on the impulses. The first thing towards the realization of his desires was to gather together some more of his friends who had desires like his own, each provide himself with a club from the neighboring jungle and then when the nights were dark, sneak down the river to the village where the damsels lived.

This is where the clubs came in handy, for the courting was short and sharp. The young ladies were not convinced without a fight. First the men had to be knocked in the head and rendered hors de combat before the invaders could get the lady of his choice. The lady had nothing to say in the matter and was just as liable as not to be snaked along by the hair of her head at the hands of her admirer.

All this was on the theory that the young men in search of wives were the best fighters, for the chances were even that the invaded village would get together and do up the invaders, and then there were a few more skulls for the trophy pile.

When a man got a wife, he kept her by the power of his club, and oftentimes he applied it judiciously on his helmet.

This is how it came about that all in fair in love and war, for it is plainly to be seen that they are both the same thing.

The club method of getting a wife proved to be a too strenuous method to remain long popular, and thus we have developed into the carnation-club cream stage, which while it is not so physically exhausting, often proves very rough on the young man's pocketbook.

Let us also remember that he who in the State of Oregon reverts back to the primitive type and takes a club to his wife soon has an example of the Mosaic principle of law and gets a club for a club, a blow for a blow.

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.
Grant's Pass, Or.

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