

WOODARD, CLARKE & COMPANY'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE STARTS ON THE SECOND WEEK TOMORROW

Thousands of thrifty housewives have reaped a harvest of savings this last week. If you haven't been one of them, come in and become acquainted with some modern drugstore methods. If you have, come back; you missed something. Next month you'll pay from one-half to one-fourth more for the same articles.

SAMPLE ORDERS -- TELEPHONE US WHICH ONE TO SEND

ORDER NO. 1--	Now	Save
1 Cake Woodbury's Soap.....	\$.14	\$.05
1 Euthymol Toothpaste.....	.12	.08
1 Box Almond Meal.....	.16	.09
1 Box Toilet "Princesse" Paperie.....	.16	.19
1 Pound Powdered Borax.....	.08	.07
1 2-lb. Bar Jersey Lily Bath Soap.....	.13	.12
1 Box Talcum Powder.....	.07	.13
3 Bottles Ammonia Water.....	.15	.15
1 Dozen Nutmegs.....	.03	.07
1 Glycerine and Rosewater, 2-ounce.....	.06	.04
1 Pound Baking Soda.....	.03	.07
1 Pound Bird Seed.....	.07	.03
	\$1.20	\$1.09

ORDER NO. 2--	Now	Save
1 Box Eaton-Harburn English Hand-wore Papstrie.....	\$.23	\$.17
1 Box English Oatmeal Soap.....	.11	.14
1 Bar Coats' Imported Castile Soap, 3-lb.....	.54	.21
1 Cake Williams Shaving Soap, "quick and easy".....	.03	.07
1 Louwisa, Jardiniere.....	.75	.75
1 Bottle Violet Toilet Water.....	.39	.36
1 Bath Towel.....	.37	.38
1 Holmes Frostilla.....	.13	.12
1 Listerized Toothpowder.....	.07	.18
1 Package Sea Salt.....	.09	.06
1 Pint Witch Hazel.....	.14	.11
	\$2.85	\$2.55

ORDER NO. 3--	Now	Save
1 Pound Powdered Borax.....	\$.08	\$.07
1 Pound Bicarbonate Soda.....	.03	.07
1 Pound Sulphur.....	.04	.06
1 Pound Lye.....	.07	.03
1 Pint Ammonia.....	.05	.05
1 Pint Witch Hazel.....	.14	.11
1 Pound Epsom Salts.....	.03	.07
1 Pound Powdered Alum.....	.13	.12
1 Pound Phosphate Soda.....	.13	.12
1 Package Soap Bark.....	.03	.06
1 Dozen Nutmegs.....	.03	.07
1 Pound White's Toothpowder.....	.32	.18
1 Bottle Carbolic Acid, 4-ounce.....	.12	.13
	\$1.12	\$1.08

ORDER NO. 4--	Now	Save
1 Piano Duster, red or blue.....	\$.29	\$.21
1 Alarm Clock.....	.81	.44
1 Framed Picture.....	.48	.47
1 Whisk Broom.....	.14	.11
1 Quart Port Wine.....	.25	.25
1 Quart Sherry.....	.25	.25
1 Quart Sauterne.....	.36	.14
1 Ladies' Handbag.....	.98	1.02
1 Lilac Toilet Water.....	.39	.36
1 Toothbrush.....	.14	.11
	\$4.09	\$3.36

ORDER NO. 5--	Now	Save
1 Fountain Syringe.....	\$1.20	\$.55
1 Box Ideal Toothpicks.....	.05	.05
1 Frost King or Queen Chest protector.....	2.09	.41
1 Quart Canadian Club Whiskey.....	1.05	.20
1 Box Perfumed Soap, assorted odors.....	.15	.10
1 11-Row Hairbrush.....	1.50	.50
1 Pack Bicycle Cards.....	.19	.06
1 Box Two-tone Line Paperie.....	.28	.22
1 Wellerware Vase.....	.50	.50
	\$7.01	\$2.59

ORDER NO. 6--	Now	Save
1 Box World's Fair Toothpicks.....	\$.15	\$.10
1 Alcohol Spirit Gas Lamp.....	.59	.26
1 Package Precipitated Chalk.....	.04	.06
1 Package Mothballs.....	.05	.05
1 Dozen Nutmegs.....	.03	.07
1 Japanese-Cleansing Fluid.....	.13	.12
1 Brilliantine.....	.13	.12
	\$1.12	\$.78

ORDER NO. 7--	Now	Save
1 Cut Glass Nappy.....	\$1.40	\$.60
1 Brass Candlestick.....	.63	.62
1 Benares Brass Tray.....	.75	.75
1 Piece Austrian Pottery.....	3.75	1.25
	\$6.53	\$3.22

ORDER NO. 8--	Now	Save
1 Cake Oatmeal Soap.....	\$.05	\$.05
1 Cake Sapollo Soap.....	.06	.04
1 Cake Elderflower Bath Soap.....	.05	.05
1-Pound Bar Bernaldo Castile.....	.11	.14
1-Pound Bar Jersey Lily Bath Soap.....	.13	.12
	\$.40	\$.40

We don't mean that you must buy everything in one order to get the other items. If you don't want them all cross them off, bring the list with you or telephone Private Exchange 11; and then don't think for a minute that these sample orders begin to list all the articles on sale--not by a long shot. We couldn't get them all in one newspaper. By the way, just note the amount saved--runs pretty close to 50 per cent, don't it? Isn't this worth while?

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Fourth and Washington Streets MODERN DRUGGISTS POPULAR PRICES CANADIAN MONEY TAKEN AT FULL VALUE

THE PEOPLE OR THE GRAFTERS

A Circular Address to the People of Oregon

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Appeals to the People to Uphold the Primary Law in the Matter of Election of U. S. Senators

ONE hundred thousand copies of the following circulars prepared and signed by Jonathan Bourne, Jr., have been printed and are being sent through the mails to individuals throughout Oregon. This is an appeal for observance and enforcement of the primary law, not only in general, but also in election of the United States Senator. The argument is strongly stated.

The coming June election will be the most important one ever held in Oregon. For years past the ordinary citizen who has desired good government and representative servants in public office has been compelled to witness and endure instances of flagrant jobbery and unfitness both in political contests and the public service without being able to prevent the one or resist the other. The scandal of the thing could not be hushed nor the burden removed by legislative enactment, for the reason that the honest man, the necessary results of "machine" rule and "bossism" and each succeeding Legislature had the tool of the "machine" or "boss."

The direct legislation amendment to the Constitution opened the way for reform, without the intermeddling of the machine, or of selfish or dishonest bosses. The first use of the people's power was the enactment of the direct primary nomination law, for which many of the leading citizens of the state became sponsors. A. L. Mitchell, M. Oron, F. M. Kercher and W. R. U'ren being the officers, and John H. Mitchell, H. W. Scott, W. M. Ladd, Henry E. McGinnis, Thomas C. Green, W. H. Hilberry, H. G. Knudsen, C. E. Lockwood, Frank Williams, T. Geer, C. S. Jackson, C. H. Gram, C. B. S. Wood, A. R. Lawton, L. T. Harris, Henry Hann, John C. Young, R. Thomas, George W. Riddle, J. E. Welch and John Bourne, Jr., being the members of the executive committee of the Direct Primary Nomination League of Oregon, under whose auspices the law was submitted to the legal electors of the state of Oregon at the regular June election, held on the 6th day of June, 1904.

At this election there were no politics in the vote that placed the law on the statute-book, and in it there was no machine. It was made into law by the free ballot of the voters of all political creeds. It may not be an absolute and completely perfect law. It may not correct all of the abuses it aims to correct, but it is the high and solemn act of the sovereign citizenship of this state, and as such, is, therefore, entitled to the fairest and fullest trial that intelligent and honest men can give it. Primarily, every man of the League who voted for it, to himself, to his own integrity, and to his own intelligence, to aid in its full execution until it is tried out, and the comparatively few who voted against it, have no more excuse for nullifying or circumventing it than they would have for nullifying or circumventing the law against high treason.

Under the old system the confidence of sincere partisans was betrayed by recent leaders in political contests and public servants who recognized the iron-dominance machine instead of the electorate as the source of power to which they were responsible. If the enforcement of the primary law will right these wrongs then it was conceived in wisdom and born in justice to the people, in justice to the public servant, and in justice to the partisan.

Plainly stated, the aim and purpose of the law is to destroy the irresponsible political machine and put all elective offices in the state in direct touch with the people, the real source of responsibility and intelligent power; in short, to give direct and full force to the ballot of every individual elector in Oregon and to minimize, if not suppress, the over-dominance of corporate and corrupting influences in the administration of public affairs. While the enforcement of the new law, according to its spirit and intent, will in the counties and districts of the state stop the political trading-off of candidates by irresponsible bosses for personal advantage and insure cleaner public service by local officers, the greater evil and abuse, and the one which threatens the enthronement of corporate power in the republic and the overthrow of popular rights; namely, the inviolable infringement of the United States Senate as a league for special privileges, will get its first crushing blow when Oregon, by practically a direct vote of her people, according to this new law, elects a United States Senator.

Long recognizing the fact that the United States Senate must ultimately degenerate into a mercenary with its numerous corporate attorneys leagued together for the

furtherance of corporate schemes and the protection and safeguarding of corporate special privileges, in effect a National clearing house for some of the grasping corporations whose constitution seems to consist of greed and graft, and whose by-laws are deception and manipulation, the people in many of the states of the Union through their Legislatures have repeatedly demanded an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, but the cabinet of corporate attorneys and Senators elected solely through their great wealth, clothed in Senatorial toga, and with Senatorial prerogatives, have invariably blocked this popular demand not only in the interests of their clients, but as a matter of individual self-preservation, fully realizing the impossibility of the re-election by a direct vote of the people.

The principles involved, therefore, in our primary elections law, and especially that feature of it which provides in effect for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, are of greater political importance than any other law upon our statute book, or of any law upon the statute book of any other state. It points the way; it blazes the trail to a position that must be reached before the wrongful use of corporate power can be controlled, and the people restored to power, and lasting reform secured.

Senators elected by the influence of special interests will always be loyal to their masters and their own crisis, and therefore to hope for or to expect a reform from such as these is sheerest folly. Once on a line the phrase was "the Senator from New York," "the Senator from Pennsylvania," "the Senator from California," and so on through the list of states. Today the official salutation will be "the Senator of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad," "the Senator of the Pennsylvania Railroad," "the Senator of the Southern Pacific Company," and so on through the list of special corporate interests safeguarded by the League of Special Privileges.

The people of this state have decreed, in our direct primary elections law, that our Senators shall, indeed, be "the Senators from Oregon," and if there is any significance in the great majority given to President Roosevelt in this state at the last Presidential election, it means that the man who shall next be elected Senator must be a loyal and staunch supporter of the President in his administration and policy. It behooves the Republican party to give the people a "square deal" in the execution of this primary elections law in letter and in spirit. There can be no juggling with it in safety. Every Republican candidate for the Legislature must include in his petition for nomination the statutory pledge that he "will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Oregon who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference." His failure to do so will defeat him at the polls, and his Democratic opponent, making this pledge will be elected. Should the Republican politicians try to evade or ignore the spirit of this law, then law-abiding citizens will become so indignant that the whole state may be turned into the Democratic column in the general election in June.

The direct primary nominating elections law in its provision for the election of State Legislative candidates, reads as follows:

"In case of an elector seeking nomination for the office of Senator or Representative in the Legislative Assembly, he may include one of the following two statements in his petition; but if he does not do so, the Secretary of State or County Clerk, as the case may be, shall not on that account refuse to file his petition."

STATEMENT NO. 1.

I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my Legislative district, that during my term of office I will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference.

(Signature of the candidate for nomination.)

If the candidate shall be unwilling to sign the above statement, then he may sign the following statement as a part of his petition:

STATEMENT NO. 2.

During my term of office I shall consider the vote of the people for United States Senator in Congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard, if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient.

The refusal or failure of the State Leg-

islative candidate to include statement No. 1, as above quoted, in his petition for nomination, must be for one of only two reasons: Either the candidate is an intense egotist, considering his judgment superior to the combined intelligence of the voters whose suffrage he is seeking, or else he is a "grafter" and wants to be free to sell his vote for either office or money to the highest bidder for United States Senatorial honors. Either reason must certainly defeat the candidate.

Some persons may have the temerity to break personal pledges to individuals, but after inserting statement No. 1 in his petition for nomination, thus virtually making a pledge to and with every voter in the state, no sane man would dare break it no matter what inducement might be offered him to do so. Public indignation would force him to leave the state, and the shame would always follow him.

Let the people rebuke the dangerous class, striving secretly, but all the more effectively, for centralized power, special privileges, diversified graft, and elect representatives who will enact laws which the people equality, publicly, simplicity, and their resultant honesty.

I shall mail a copy of this appeal, together with a postal card similar to the enclosed, to every voter in the state whose address I can obtain. If, therefore, you concur in the views I have endeavored to present herein, kindly sign the enclosed postal card and mail the same to me. This request is made solely for the moral effect it will have in forcing Legislative candidates to insert statement No. 1 in their nominating petitions when it becomes known that many thousands of voters refuse to vote for all Legislative candidates who decline to do so. This is not in the interests of any individual, but in the interests of all persons desiring honest government and clean politics.

JONATHAN BOURNE, JR.

PROGRESS IS MADE

Dairying Industry of Oregon in Good Condition.

REPORT FOR DECEMBER

J. W. Bailey, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, Tells of His Work and of Prosecutions He Conducted.

J. W. Bailey, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, in his report for the month of December, takes up some annual statistics which show that there has been a substantial progress in the dairying industry in Oregon during the past year. Mr. Bailey estimates the amount of butter produced in Oregon during 1905 at 4,750,000 pounds, and the cheese produced at 2,500,000 pounds, an increase in both of from 20 to 25 per cent. The number of registered creameries has increased from 18 to 196, and the number of registered dairies from 29 to 25 per cent. His report shows that during the year 36 persons were prosecuted for violations of the pure food law, and that in each case where they stood trial convictions were secured. A revenue of \$106 which has been added to the pure food fund. During the month of December there were seven convictions under the pure food law, the fines amounting to \$30. The full report follows:

During the month of December, Dairy and Food Commissioner J. W. Bailey inspected ten dairies. One certificate of inspection was issued, and one dairy was condemned. Mr. Bailey reports that dairies furnishing the milk supply of Portland are in better condition than they have been heretofore. The stations are kept clean, the cows are not shut up in close quarters, and the milk is being handled in a more sanitary manner. The new state law regulating the inspection is going to bring about the much-needed change.

During the month of December, the commission analyzed 50 samples of food. He found less adulteration than usual. The results of his investigations are as follows:

	Pure	Adulterated
Preserves.....	2	0
Jam.....	4	0
Milk.....	2	0
Cream.....	0	2
Pickles.....	3	0
Diplo oil.....	1	4
Shrimps.....	3	2
Condensed milk.....	2	0
Vinegar.....	4	1
Jelly.....	1	0

The adulterated samples of milk contained too much water. Not one was found with chemicals. The sweet pickles contained an artificial sweetener known as saccharine, and one sample was preserved with salicylic acid. The shrimps and vinegar contained artificial coloring matter.

December 1, C. T. Peddicord pleaded guilty to the charge of selling adulterated pickles, and paid a fine of \$5.

December 4, R. Kissling pleaded guilty to a charge of using adulterated jelly in his bakery without a sign so stating, and was fined \$5.

December 5, W. J. Guy was tried in Justice Reed's court on the charge of selling adulterated vinegar, and Mr. Guy was fined \$5.

December 18, William Ludwig pleaded guilty to a charge of selling adulterated milk, and was fined \$5.

December 18, Henry Westerman pleaded guilty to a charge of selling adulterated milk, and was fined \$5.

December 22, C. Stein pleaded guilty to the charge of using auterated jelly in his bakery without a sign so stating, and was fined \$5.

December 27, W. J. Guy pleaded guilty to the charge of selling adulterated vinegar, and was fined \$5.

The fine collected during December amounted to \$30. There are some cases still pending in the court, which will be settled this month.

One of the great difficulties confronting the dairymen of Oregon is to provide green, succulent feed for their cows during the dry summer months. Something over a year ago, Mr. Bailey decided to try an experiment with alfalfa, thinking that, perhaps, its culture might be the means of providing green feed when the pastures are dry. To every dairymen who would plant an acre Mr. Bailey offered to furnish the alfalfa seed. A number of dairymen accepted the offer, perhaps 25 dairymen residing in Washington, Marion, Lane and Lane Counties. The reports are now coming in to the effect that in every

instance a good stand had been obtained, and the prospects are that alfalfa will grow and solve the problem of summer dairying.

One feature of the month's work was the assistance given in farmers' institutes. One institute at the Eastern Star Grange, one at Soda Springs, and the annual meeting of the State Dairy Association, at Forest Grove, were attended. At these meetings the work of the Dairy and Food Commission, pure food laws, the benefits of pure food laws to the farmers, and the conditions and needs of the dairy industry were discussed.

During the year 1905 36 persons have been prosecuted for violating the pure food law, in every instance where they have stood trial they have been convicted. The fines from these prosecutions amounted to \$106, which sum goes to the pure food fund. Mr. Bailey reports a balance on hand in the pure food fund of \$264.41.

Although it is impossible to get accurate statistics from the creameries and cheese factories at this early date, it can be quite safely stated, from the facts already at hand, that the dairy industry has made rapid strides during the past year. The number of creameries having registered state brands has increased from 18 to 196, and the number of registered cheese factories has increased from 44 to 75. There has been an increase of 20 to 25 per cent over last year's output in the matter of butter and cheese produced. The amount of registered butter produced in 1905 is estimated at 4,750,000 pounds, and the amount of cheese at 2,500,000 pounds. There has been at least a gain of 20 per cent in the amount of condensed milk produced. No data is yet at hand whereby the amount of condensed milk produced can be estimated. The new state dairy law has driven but renovated butter from the market.

J. W. BAILEY.

Subject to Revision Only by the Higher Courts.

March 16 the Oregon State Normal School meets Albany at Albany, the former taking the affirmative and the latter the negative. The same night McMinnville meets Pacific at Newberg, the former taking the affirmative and the latter the negative.

April 27 the winning team in the Albany-Moamouth debate will have a tryout with the winning team in the McMinnville-Pacific debate.

Big Deals in Timber Lands.

MONTESANO, Wash., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Edward Lowe, of Grand Rapids, Mich., purchased from Cliff M. Weatherax about a section of timber land on the Humptulps. The purchase price was \$60,000 or about \$2 per acre.

The Polson Logging Company filed deeds to 12 claims in townships 29, 21 and 19, giving them possession of a large quantity of valuable timber.

Timber is rapidly advancing in price as the mill companies appropriate it.

Will Work in Coal Vein.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—C. F. Mitchell and Wilbur Zimmerman, of this city, have secured a two-year option on a tract of land belonging to K. Hansen, on Spencer Creek, ten miles from Eugene, where they hope to open up a paying bed of coal. It has been known for years that coal existed in that locality, and once a tunnel was started on the Hansen ranch and a small vein was struck, but was not worked.

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of **Mother's Friend** so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering. See for the book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN FOG

THREE KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED IN WRECK.

Fast Passenger Meets Freight Engine and Bursts Trainmen Under Debris of Cars

CORRY, Pa., Jan. 6.—As the result of a head on collision tonight between fast passenger train No. 4 of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and a freight engine moving light, three trainmen were killed and 20 passengers more or less seriously injured.

The accident happened during a severe snow storm at Hornsiding, ten miles east of this city.

The passenger train, F. W. Finck, Erie, Pa. engineer passenger train; Frederick Herman, Erie, Pa. fireman passenger train; A. Neill, Kane, Pa. fireman freight train, was moving westward.

Seriously Injured: At the Emergency Hospital, Warren, Pa. Herman Henderson, three ribs broken, head crushed, hurt internally, will die; Mrs. Henderson, his wife, fatally injured; Hilda Henderson, a sister, fatally hurt; Henderson, young baby, head and body badly cut.

The Henderson family arrived in this country only a few days ago from Sweden and were bound for Warren, Pa., where they were to make their future home.

The passenger train left this city 15 minutes late and was running at 45 miles an hour when it met the freight engine head on. The impact was terrific, and the smoker and first day coach were telescoped. Almost everyone in these two cars were buried in the wreckage and sustained more or less serious injuries. The trainmen were caught beneath their engines and when taken out were dead.

As quickly as conditions would permit the injured were removed from the ruins and placed on relief trains, where first medical aid was given. Quick runs were then made to Erie, Kane, Warren and this city, where ambulances were in waiting to carry them to the hospitals.

Moses Indians to Sell Land.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Jones today introduced a bill giving absolute title to the Moses Indians in Eastern Washington to the land which has been allotted them. The bill authorizes them to sell all their land but 50 acres. There are about 25 such allotments scattered about Eastern Washington, some embracing 200 acres. The Indian Office recommends the bill which Mr. Jones introduced.

A Feast of Bargains

IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Note the Following Prices Closely and Compare Them

Extra Axminster, reg. \$1.70, spl. \$1.25	Smith's Tapestry, reg. \$1.05, spl. \$1.76c
Saxony Axminster, reg. \$1.60, spl. \$1.20	Star Tapestry, reg. 90c, special... 73c
Wool Velvet, reg. \$1.60, special... \$1.20	All-wool Ingrain, reg. 95c, special... 69c
Printed Velvet, reg. \$1.15, special... \$1.00	Half-wool Ingrain, reg. 75c, special... 52c
Roxbury Carpet, reg. \$1.35, spl. \$1.84c	Union Ingrain, reg. 53c, special... 34c
Best Tapestry, reg. \$1.20, special... 88c	Granite, reg. 47c, special... 29c

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At Absolute Cost Prices!

See Display and Prices in Our South Window. A Splendid Opportunity to Buy a Carpet for a Small Room at Your Own Figure. Also Clean-Up Sale of

Odd Crockery Pieces

Covell Furniture Co.

184-186 First and 185 Front