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Flower and Garden Seeds That Come Up

Our supply of flower and garden seeds come from L. L. May and Company, of St. Paul, and we recommend them especially on account of their adaptability to Oregon soil and climate.

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Prescriptions Called for and Delivered Without Extra Charge. Phone Your Drug Waste to Private Ex. 11 We'll Do the Rest.

WOODWARD, CLARKE & CO.

FOURTH AND WASHINGTON

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OF course we think lots of every department of our business, and spare neither time, money nor labor to make each the best in its class, but when it comes right down to facts, our heart is with the Drug Department. Our chief aim has always been to conduct a prescription and drug department that would gain and hold the confidence of both physician and patient, and our efforts have been rewarded with success.

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Handiest little bathroom fixture ever made. One piece of steel, enameled white, that holds six tooth brushes, two tumblers, tooth powder, hair brush, nail brush, lotions, medicine, shaving cup and a dozen other articles. Hangs on the wall or can be stood upon table or shelf. Ask to see it.

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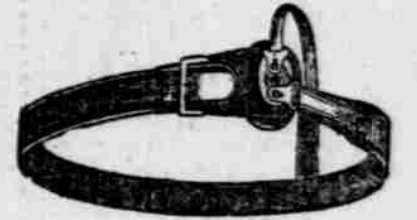
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- Special. Brass Candlesticks worth \$1.25... 65c Owl Book Racks worth 50c... 18c Matted and Pasteboard Pictures worth up to 50c... 30c Oregon-made Whisk Brooms worth 15c... 8c Fine Linnen Paperery worth 35c... 18c Toilet Ammonia, pint, worth 15c... 12c Dickinon's Witch Hazel, pint, worth 25c... 14c Guaranteed Rubber Gloves worth 75c... 45c Wire Photo Racks... 15c Skins for burning... 65c, 85c, 95c, \$1.25

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Over 50 styles of Trusses. Private Fitting Room. Male and Female attendants. No charge for fitting. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Come in—let's talk it over. PRICES FROM \$1.50 UP.



ELASTIC WEAR

The weakness of the limbs following sprains and fractures can be overcome and nature aided in her reconstruction work by an elastic band covering the injured part—provided you have a properly fitted support. We knit to fit on our own looms to your own especial measure, so that you get elastic hosiery, wristlets and abdominal supporters that fit at all points. Send for measurement blank and price list.

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Odd Shapes; All Very Nobby. 65c—Worth reg. \$1.25. 75c—Worth reg. \$1.50. 95c—Worth reg. \$2.00.

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WOODWARD, CLARKE & CO.

Fourth and Washington

SWINDLED IN MINE

Frank Rockefeller, Oil King's Brother, Sues for \$200,000.

BOUGHT A SALTED CLAIM

Overreached Himself in Deal With Henry Gross, of St. Louis. Makes Effort to Get His Money Back.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Alleging that he was swindled out of \$200,000 in a bogus zinc mine, Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, and himself a shrewd man of millions, has turned his legal attention from Utley Wedge, of this city, his partner and alleged debtor to the extent of \$15,000, and through his attorney, B. P. Finley, of Kansas City, who is now in Philadelphia working on the case, has instituted a suit in Missouri against Henry Gross, of St. Louis, who, he claims, fraudulently turned over property in his hands. According to Mr. Rockefeller's statement, the mine was purchased by him with Mr. Wedge as a partner in 1900 from the defunct St. Louis Mining Exchange, which was run by Henry Gross. The mine did not pay Gross quarterly with the association, a receiver was appointed and the mine sold out. It was learned that Gross himself had purchased it under another name. Then the mine began to prosper. Mr. Rockefeller heard of the discovery of rich veins, and after an examination found the report apparently true. A shaft had been sunk to a great depth. It was veneered apparently with a splendid coating of zinc and by a brilliant array of magnesium lights which Rockefeller alleges had been prepared to deceive prospective purchasers it shimmered and glistened like a crystal palace. When the mine failed Mr. Rockefeller sued Wedge for the amount of the note in the United States Circuit Court. A verdict was returned for the defendant and a motion for a new trial later denied. Since then Mr. Rockefeller has dropped the Wedge indebtedness as a "dead issue," but is determined to make some one suffer for his loss, and so has begun the present suit.

PUBLIC OPINION REIGNING

(Continued From Page 1.) wedding of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, except from some of the Indians, and Indians don't count; at least, they have never counted. To the union of Arizona and New Mexico the opposition is so bitter that it is almost impossible to get the truth about it here in Washington. All that is certain is that somebody (not a reporter this time) is lying dreadfully, and that the big special interests in those territories are against the bill. This is enough for our present purpose. The opposition had a majority of "our" House; enough of our representatives to beat the bill signed a paper promising to vote "no." Yet a majority voted "yes," and the bill was passed. Thus "our" President beat the system again with the system's own political organization in "our" House. But look at the victory and see what a cost. How was it won? The under-

standing here is that a hint was dropped as from the Speaker to the effect that, if our representatives were "good" on the statehood and Philippine tariff bills, he might there was no promise; the "understanding" being that only that the boss "might" "open a pork barrel."

What is a "Pork Barrel"?

What is a pork barrel? There are several kinds of pork, but all barrels contain this one ingredient in common—a big appropriation of public money to be expended widely over the country. Here is the "Graft" No. A pork barrel isn't necessarily either a bribe or a graft; it is only treated as a graft and it just happens to operate like a bribe. The pork barrel expended is a public building bill. Postoffices and other Federal buildings are needed in many places. The Speaker thinks we can't afford the money at present, but "your" average Representative doesn't care about that, and neither does he care whether his district actually needs a Federal building. And he says you don't care either. He says (many of them have talked this way to me) you haven't any more sense of your common interests than he has; not so much, he says, that anything he can get out of all of us for you, his particular constituents, will act upon you like a bribe. So that if he, by selling out his vote in the House committee, can get a Federal building for you in his district, you won't care how he votes on statehood or the Philippine tariff; you will re-elect him to misrepresent himself and you in the hope that he will get something more out of all of us for you. In other words you want a Representative who "gets things done"—for you. Is he right? If "your" Congressman gets you a public building this year, watch him preen himself over it when he returns home, and then notice the effect it has on you. That's the way to tell whether a pork barrel operates like political corruption.

Case of "Legitimate Bribery."

Whatever your answer, however, opening pork barrels is a typical method of the system. This is what may be called "legitimate" bribery of Congressmen and perfectly proper corruption of us, the people. It is humiliating, but it works. The system can be worked against the system itself, for, as we have seen, by its means we got our bills through the House. The weakness of this whole policy of compromise is that while it may result in the enactment of certain laws for the common good, it will not make our Government representative of the common good. Even if he is successful, the President, by playing with the machine, will have left the system standing as much as ever for—what it stands for now.

And what does the Federal system stand for? Just how strong is it? Is it stronger than the U. S. Government? Has it superseded the representative democracy of the Constitution? That's what it should like to know. Railroads rule some states; I mean "rule" literally; the government of such states as Connecticut, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and others actually represents their railroads, other corrupting businesses, too; but the railroads are the wisestest sources of corruption and therefore the dominant power in the system. Is that to be? The third part of the President's policy should bring out the answer to this question, and all the others, also, for his proposition to regulate railroad rates is a challenge to the power of the railroads.

How Hepburn was Converted.

But regulating rates is one thing, and passing "a" railroad rate bill is another. The President can get a rate bill through; he can't get it through the Senate. The country looking on and demanding, as "they" think, that "something" must be done. A strong President with public opinion behind him may compel the certain laws

pass a Hepburn bill, but what's the use of getting a Hepburn law and leaving Hepburn in the House. The Hon. "Petey" Hepburn doesn't believe in governmental rate regulation. He is a link in the Speaker's "boss" had it only that the committee on interstate and foreign commerce he has received all the prayers of the Interstate Commerce Commission for more power than the failure of his people out in Iowa burned "their" representative in effigy. This converted Mr. Hepburn. His committee reported a rate bill last session, and this session, when the present bill was drawn he insisted upon appearing as its parent. He isn't the father, he is only the godfather, and while the name of it burts the measure by casting suspicion, it will help him to fool his people into voting again for the "author" of the famous Hepburn rate bill.

Many "Hepburns" in the House.

And this is characteristic of the House. That body seats many Hepburns. His bill passed his House with only seven votes against it, yet this man—industrious, able, and I hear, honest—is a type of our Representative in Congress. The Hepburns do not represent us. They do not represent the people, they represent public opinion, and they represent public opinion only when we are aroused to anger—just the time when the placid Senate says a representative should have the courage to stand fast to save us from ourselves. Now I have not meant to imply that the Hepburn bill is inadequate; I hear that it is, but whether it will solve the rate problem or not is another question. The question I came here to ask is: "Does our Government represent us?" And let me repeat—"us" I mean all of us, but especially those of us who do not want to get anything out of our Government but a square deal and fairly efficient service. And I say that the votes of the House upon the present bill do not answer the question before the House. The system which is in the House had fought in the House; if the members had voted on the rate bill according to their own conditions, we should have been able to mark down those among them who represent the system. But they didn't vote as the Speaker willed, and the Speaker willed as the President willed. So we shall have to seek in some other way to understand the makeup of the House.

Will the Senate Fight?

But there is another reason why the system let our bills through the House. The system has a way, noticeably in many states as well as in Washington, of letting its Lower House pass "imperfect" bills, depending upon the Senate to "fix" them! Will the Senate "fix" the Philippine tariff, the statehood and the rate regulation bills? In other words, will the Senate fight? If the Senate will only stand firm to save us from ourselves; if the Senators will vote according to their convictions and consciences, that will give us a chance to find out what the Senate really represents. But I understand the Senate also feels that it must bow to the President and public opinion, and that the hope of the system is to fool him—and us. And maybe it can, for the Senate is very able as well as very beautiful, and "they" say we are very foolish and weak; that we get tired of fighting and that when we are weary we will take anything. So their scheme is to amend the rate bill with the President's approval and ours. LINCOLN STEFFENS.

Left to Mercy of the Moors.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—A dispatch received by Premier Moret from the literary Governor at Melilla, says the commander of the French cruiser Lalande took off five of ten Frenchmen at Melilla and informed the others that he declined all responsibility for their protection and that he then intimated to the commander of the Moroccan gunboat Sidi el Turk that henceforth he might take what action he pleased against the arms factories there.

SEALING UP NEXT

Will Be Discussed After Newfoundland Fisheries Case.

DIPLOMATS AGREE ON PLAN

More Satisfactory Settlement of Ancient Controversy Desired by England—Japan and Russia Interested.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—On the conclusion of diplomatic exchanges between Great Britain and America in the Newfoundland fisheries case, it is probable negotiations will be opened for a settlement of the Pacific sealing question. Some months ago the subject was brought up, but it was agreed to forego discussion until after the settlement of the fisheries question. When the seals become the subject of negotiations, Japan will be one of the parties and Russia also will probably participate. Japan, it is understood, would look with favor on an international law preventing pelagic sealing, as she, like America, has seal islands. As ever Canadian pelagic sealers will be the chief obstacle to a settlement. It will again be suggested that America purchase the Canadian sealing schooners beside paying their owners compensation. Another proposal is that the Canadians should be given a share of the rookeries owned by America and Japan. In regard to Newfoundland Great Britain is believed to have satisfied America as to the charges that the Gloucester fishermen were the victims of illegal acts. Any new treaty or new arrangement will be made by Secretary Root and Ambassador Durand.

MAY SHED HUNGARIAN BLOOD

HUNGARIAN DIET WILL BE FORMIDABLY DISSOLVED.

Deputies Threaten Resistance to Arbitrary Action of Crown—King Will Order New Election.

BUDA PEST, Hungary, Feb. 17.—The possible consequences of the dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament by the crown, which is set for next Monday, serve to arouse certain feelings of fear both here and at Vienna for an act in the constitution drama which will then be played in the Hungarian capital that may bring violence and bloodshed. If the members of Parliament refuse to obey the royal rescript dissolving the body, the only recourse left to the crown will be to clear the House by force of arms. It is not yet known in what manner the various parties composing the coalition will accept the dissolution. Some reports are to the effect that they will lodge a united protest against it and the component parties will be allowed to act in this respect as it may be thought best. A final meeting to

decide what attitude the coalition will adopt will be held tomorrow.

A basis for the possible refusal of Deputies to dissolve, it is said, is the contention that the King-Emperor's act is unconstitutional, but upon this point there is much divergence of opinion, even among the Hungarian opposition leaders.

General Nyiri, who was appointed the King's commissioner to read the rescript dissolving Parliament, is the most interesting figure in the events scheduled for Monday. He represents the King and has been lodged in the royal palace at Buda Pest. He is a Hungarian by birth and is the youngest General in the army. General Nyiri was a member of the Chamber of Deputies until a few months ago and is familiar with the workings of that body. He was formerly Minister for National Defense in the Cabinet of Count Tisza.

The members of the present Chamber of Deputies were elected a year ago, but owing to continued conflict between the crown and the parliamentary opposition since then, the Chamber has been practically without functions of any kind. The King can call new elections within 48 hours from the date of dissolving Parliament and many believe that this will be done. The object of the crown in calling new elections will be to weaken or break the power of the present coalition, which has arraigned it for 12 months. These elections could now be held under the proposed broader suffrage rights for Hungary.

The House of Magnates will be dissolved simultaneously with the Chamber of Deputies.

CREELMANS ARE ATTACKED

Creditors Seize Properties of Chicago Bank-Looters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The first step in what is said to be a concerted attack of creditors against the Creelman properties in Chicago through the bankruptcy courts, precipitated by the crash of the Bank of America, was taken this afternoon, two petitions in involuntary bankruptcy involving all the assets of Frank M. Creelman, son of F. E. Creelman, one of the alleged bank wreckers, were filed in the United States courts. An unsuccessful effort was made to suppress the petitions, which may result in a series of failures involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

When the news of the new attack on the Creelman interests was given out, it was telegraphed over the country to banks and lumber firms in which the Creelmans are interested, some of which are already in the hands of receivers. It was shortly after stated by attorneys representing Southern creditors that a score of petitions in involuntary bankruptcy would probably be filed against the younger Creelman early this week.

Other developments of the day growing out of the bank crash were: A stormy meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of America, at which an unsuccessful attempt was made to agree on criminal prosecution of President Abner Smith, Vice-President Sorrow and F. E. Creelman. The admission by State Bank Examiner C. C. Jones that the condition of the bank was known to him December 14, 14 days after that bank opened its doors, and that the State Auditor was apprised of the facts at that time. The discovery of many "dummy" notes by which the bank stocks were hypothecated, and the actual cash of the bank depleted. The production of a blanket mortgage on all property of ex-Judge Abner Smith to protect the loans aggregating \$61,000, which President Smith made to himself soon after the bank opened its doors.

An offer from ex-Corporation Counsel Tolman of 50 cents on the dollar for the \$9,000 bonds of the Louisiana Land & Lumber Company, which is held by the bank as collateral for a loan of that amount made to F. E. Creelman. The declaration by Receiver Healy, reinforced by the stockholders, that the bank was deliberately wrecked and that the prime movers in the conspiracy were Smith, Sorrow and Creelman.

VOLCANO IS IN ERUPTION

Colorado Town Started by Fire and Smoke From Mountain.

DENVER, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Genuine alarm is felt in Hot Sulphur Springs, Colo., tonight, for Mount Supton, a lofty creviced granite mountain, three miles south of town, is belching forth fire and

smoke. The flames appear to be consuming the very granite of the mountain and the fire is growing. A party of citizens, headed by City Marshal Stillwell McQuery, approached as near to the burning crater this morning as it deemed safe, and it positive the fire is volcanic. The dense volume of smoke is thickly impregnated with sulphur fumes and every once in a while there is a faint indication of volcanic ashes. A second and larger exploring party will leave here early tomorrow to continue the investigation.

A. Van S. Courcelle, Teacher.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Alphonse Van S. Courcelle, the oldest alumnus of Mt. St. Mary's College, died tonight, aged 86 years. In 1888 he relinquished the professorship of French at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, after having held the position for 22 years.

Will Appear Here in Concert March 4.



MRS. ANNA B. SHELDON

Portland's eminent soprano, who has just returned from Paris, having studied with the greatest teachers of Europe, has, during the week past purchased a beautiful Weber Grand piano at Ellers Piano House for personal use in her studio. Mrs. Sheldon will appear in concert March 4, at the Marquam Grand.