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JACK MATTHEWS WANTS GAG LAW

Republican Sub-Boss and His Ambition.

Would Elect Eddy and McBride and So Be a Power Behind the Throne.

"Jack" Matthews is endeavoring to force the Multnomah County Republican delegation in the Legislature to adopt gag law or the unit rule. The object is to force the delegation to support B. L. Eddy of Tillamook for speaker of the House, and eventually to support the Matthews candidate for Senator—George W. McBride, ex-United States Senator. Eddy is known to be a candidate for Congress, to succeed Thomas Tongue, of the Second District. It is to promote this ambition that Eddy signed himself with the Matthews show, and is striving to perform his assigned stunts as he has been programmed to do. Quite naturally, as the Matthews creature, were he to succeed in winning the speakership, he would really be the understudy of Matthews, who would be the star actor of the aggregation, which, being interpreted, means that Eddy would wield the gavel and speak the names of the members of committees when the appointments were made, but that Matthews would have drafted the makeup of the committees. Furthermore, Eddy would have the power then to "juggle" the committees, in the disposition of the bills coming before them. It is suggested by a close observer of politics that to control the appropriations committee alone would place in his hands power beyond comprehension, practically commanding every situation affecting interests local to various counties of Oregon.

MADE HIM TIP HIS HAND.

When the unit rule proposition came up and was insisted upon by Mr. Matthews in connection with the vote of this delegation on the speakership, with Eddy as the candidate, some one went further and proposed that it apply also to the H. W. Scott senatorship, so that the Multnomah County delegation would be pledged to a Portland man for Senator.

To this Mr. Matthews demurred violently. He demurred to this thing up the delegation for Mr. Scott seems to have been what gamblers denominated "dipping his hand," nothing less than confirmation of the statement that he desires to elect McBride to the Senate.

The idea was to commit the delegation to Mr. Scott under a hard and fast rule, that would make the great effort of the delegation on the speakership, with Eddy as the candidate, from Multnomah County, much as they were committed to the late J. N. Dolph, or later, to Mr. Corbett, in the celebrated campaign that in each instance ended in defeat.

W. R. ELLIS A CANDIDATE. One of the most important developments in the information that comes from Pendleton, Umatilla County, that W. R. Ellis, Judge of the State Circuit Court for the Sixth Judicial District, is a candidate, and believes that he alone can unite the warring factions and win the vote.

Judge Ellis figures, so says the report, upon remaining in the background, to come forward as a dark horse at the proper moment. Ellis was formerly for two terms Congressman from the Second District. He lived then in Heppner, Morrow County. He was succeeded by Malcolm A. Moody, of The Dalles. Ellis was elected Judge of the Dalles, and his district includes Umatilla and Morrow counties. He now resides in Pendleton.

He belongs to the Furnish wing of the Eastern Oregon Republican party, was on the Furnish ticket two years ago, and was elected by Finnish support. He has been for many years an attaché of the Mitchell political firm.

HE MEANS IT, TOO. "Judge Ellis means it, too, when he calculates this sum of political possibilities," writes a well informed Pendletonian to the Journal. "He realizes that he will be able to command support sufficient to land him inside of a senatorial garment like John H. Mitchell wears. Of course, he and his friends understand that everything depends upon his keeping in the background. He must be the darkest kind of a dark horse. But he looks upon himself as the man of the hour, as one who can unite factions that are now engaged in desperate conflict that must end, so Judge Ellis thinks, in death for all of the participants in the struggle."

There is reason to believe that Judge Ellis has not overlooked the fact that Joseph Simon will end his term of service in a short time, and that the Oregon Legislature will elect a Senator next January. If the majority party can get together on the subject, The Judge by no means underestimates his influence in the Republican party of Oregon.

ANOTHER MAY DIE.

Des Moines Street Car Accident Results Fatally.

DES MOINES, Nov. 28.—Those injured in the street railroad accident here yesterday afternoon are resting as well as could be expected today. It is feared one other may die. A broken brake on a steep grade caused a car to careen down hill at a speed of 50 miles an hour until it crashed into the rear end of another car traveling in the same direction with itself. Two were killed and seven seriously injured. No one is blamed for the accident.

TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Although there have been many reports to the contrary, it is certain that the rebellion in Hayti is not yet ended. Gen. Nord desires to become military dictator, and has massed an army of 10,000 men for the purpose of marching on the capital.

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THIRD AND STARK STS.

TEACHERS ARE IN DISCUSSION

Many Important Questions Are Up.

Educators From Four States Gather at Western Reserve University for Work.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—Taking advantage of the Thanksgiving recess noted educators from many parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan are gathering at Western Reserve University to take part in an important conference dealing with matters relating to college and secondary school instruction and management. It is the third conference of the kind to be held here. The sessions will begin this evening and continue through tomorrow. The questions for discussion are: "Problems in Secondary School Administration," "Problems in Training of Secondary School Teachers," and "How Can the College Improve Instruction in Secondary Schools?"

Prominent among the participants will be Principal Buck of Newcastle, Pa., Principal Raymond of the Central High School of Pittsburg, Principal Bishop of the Walnut Hills High School of Cincinnati, Principal Ballou of Toledo, President Harshbarger of Ohio Wesleyan University, Professor St. John of Oberlin College, Dr. A. T. Marvin of Western Reserve University, Superintendent Hartwell of Kalamazoo, Superintendent Carey of Warren, O., and Principal Fletcher of Jamestown, N. Y.

At the closing session tomorrow a number of important committees will make reports. Among these is one on interscholastic athletics, of which Superintendent John L. Sawyer of Canton is chairman. Another committee will report on the relation of secondary schools to colleges.

TEXAS TEACHERS

DENTON, Tex., Nov. 28.—The North Texas Teachers' Association began its annual convention here today under highly auspicious conditions. Nearly every city and town in the territory embraced by the association was represented when the gathering was formally called to order, shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. The visitors were cordially greeted by Judge J. H. Burdett and Dr. W. H. Bruce, and in their addresses response was made on behalf of the delegates by Principal F. B. Hughes of Denton. These formalities concluded, the convention listened to interesting addresses on school topics by W. M. Taylor of Denton, J. C. Tucker of El Paso and J. W. Farrell of Greenville.

The program of papers at the afternoon session was as follows: "A Thankless Profession," H. Wray of Denton; "What Should the Public Schools Teach the American Laborer?" Superintendent S. M. N. Mares of Terrell; "The Problem of the Untrained School," Miss Ella Hockaday of Sherman; "The Peculiar Responsibilities of a Seventh Grade Teacher," Miss Ida Waggoner of Denton; "The Doctrine of Sport," Superintendent P. W. Horn of Sherman.

President J. S. Kendall of the North Texas Normal School is scheduled to address the session this evening and the local session will be continued and concluded tomorrow.

POLICE COURT TODAY.

John Malone, Charles Brady, Peter Gallagher, George Matthews, John Solomon, John Lewis and P. T. Green, drunks, John Murphy, larceny, William Reed and Pansy Young, vagrancy.

STATE CASES. Louis Butler, larceny; Harry Hastings and William Smith, robbing a cash register; Nettle Clayton, larceny of \$20 from a logger in a North Oregon resort; Alva Harter, assault and battery upon his wife; John Slaughter, larceny of a horse by bailer.

LAND CLAIMS.

HOUSTON, Nov. 28.—Chief Porter, of the Creek Nation, has forwarded to Washington 1,000 deeds of lands. Many of these are dead claims, the original claimants having died since they filed on the lands. These are all to go to the courts to determine the rightful heirs.

ROOSEVELT IS AGAINST SOUTH

He Says Color Line Must Go.

Politicians Stand Aghast at Stupendous Labor He Has Cut Out for Himself.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Roosevelt has thrown out the red flag toward the South and set himself down in black and white as favoring the abolition of the color line. What will be the result remains to be seen, but it is certain that something definite will follow. For nearly a century the South looked down upon the negro as a piece of property, like unto the cow or horse; since the Civil War the black man has been regarded as an inferior being, and the South has never before been brought to question concerning that regard. Now comes a young man from the North who declares the color line must be erased. There is a question whether the time is ripe, and politicians all over the nation are wondering at the audacity of the move.

The following letter, sent to certain residents of Charleston, S. C., by President Roosevelt, is being generally commented on today:

THE LETTER. ("Personal.")—White House, Washington, Nov. 26, 1902.—My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of November 19 and of one from Mr. _____ under date of November 11. In reference to the appointment of Dr. Crum as Collector of the Port of Charleston.

"In your letter you make certain specific charges against Dr. Crum tending to show his unfitness in several respects for the office sought. These charges are entitled to the utmost consideration from me and I shall go over them carefully before taking any action. After making these charges, you add, as further reason for opposition to him, that he is a colored man, and after reciting the misdeeds that followed carpetbag rule and negro domination in South Carolina, you say that 'we have sworn never again to submit to the rule of the African,' and that 'such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum to any such office forces us to protest unanimously against this insult to the white blood,' and you add that you understood me to say that I would never force a negro on such a community as yours."

"Mr. _____, the objection of color first, saying that, he is a colored man, and that of itself ought to bar him from the office."

HIS STAND. "In view of these last statements I think I ought to make it clear to you why I am concerned and pained by your making them and what my attitude is as regards all such appointments. How any one could have gained the idea that I had said I would not appoint reputable and upright colored men to office, when objection was made to them solely on account of their color, I confess I am unable to understand. At the time of my visit to Charleston last Spring I had made and since that time I have made a number of such appointments from several states in which there is a considerable colored population. For example, I made one such appointment in Mississippi and another in Alabama shortly before my visit to Charleston. I had at that time appointed two colored men as judicial magistrates in the District of Columbia. I have recently appointed another such appointment for New Orleans, and have just made one from Pennsylvania. The great majority of my appointments in every state have been of white men. No one and South alike. It has been my sedulous endeavor to appoint only men of high character and good capacity, whether white or black. But it is and should be my consistent policy in every state where their numbers warranted it to recognize colored men of good repute and standing in making appointments to office. These appointments of colored men have in no state made more than a small proportion of the total number of appointments. I am unable to see how I can be fairly be asked to make an exception for South Carolina. In South Carolina to the four most important positions in the state I have appointed three men and continued in office a fourth, all of them white men, three of them originally Gold Democrats, two of them as I am informed, the sons of Confederate soldiers. I have been informed by the citizens of Charleston whom I have met that these four men represent a high grade of public service."

THE APPOINTMENTS. "I do not intend to appoint any unit men to office. So far as I legitimately can, I shall always endeavor to pay regard to the wishes and feelings of the people of each locality, but I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope, the door of opportunity, is to be shut upon any good man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color. Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong. If, as you say, the great bulk of the colored people are not yet fit in point of character and influence to hold such positions, it seems to me that it is worth while pressing a premium upon the effort among them to achieve the character and stature which will fit them. "The question of negro domination does not enter into the matter at all. It might as well be asserted that when I was Governor of New York I sought to bring about negro domination in that state because I appointed two colored men of good character and standing to responsible positions, one of them to a position paying a salary twice as large as that paid in the office under consideration; one of them as a director of the Buffalo Exposition."

AID THE BLACK. "The question raised by you and Mr. _____ in the statements to which I refer is simply whether it is to be declared that under no circumstances shall any man of color, no matter how upright and honest, no matter how good a citizen, no matter how fair in his dealings with all his fellows, be permitted to hold any office under our government. I certainly cannot assume such an attitude, and you must permit me to say that in my view it is an attitude no man should assume, whether he looks at it from the standpoint of the true interest of the white man of the South or of the colored man of the South—not to speak of any other section of the Union. It seems to me that it is a good thing from every standpoint to let the colored man know that if he shows in a marked degree the qualities of good citizenship—the qualities which in a white man we feel are entitled to reward—then he will not be cut off from all hope of similar reward."

"Without any regard as to what my department may be on this matter, I am, nevertheless, firmly convinced that the colored man who shows the qualities of good citizenship should be rewarded in the same manner as the white man who shows the same qualities."

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LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS at Special

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The assortment of these one hundred bargains consists of blouse, Eton and jacket style Tailormade Suits, black and in leading shades for street wear. Materials are enamines, canvas cloth and Scotch and English mixtures. These Tailormade suits are made both in plain and fancy trimmed effects. On sale tomorrow at \$19.85.

Pure Silk Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 35c quality, tomorrow at special 25c 4 inches wide—Colors are white, cream, black, blue, pink, navy, red, garnet, old rose, maise, violet, lavender, Nile, turquoise.

SPLENDID SCHOOLS.

Indian Institutes Are Doing Great Work Now.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of Estelle Reed, superintendent of Indian schools, has been submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Marked improvements are noted along many lines. Industrial training is proving highly beneficial to the Indians, and the necessity for more and better equipped schools is imperative. Many improvements are recommended for schools in the Far West. The total enrollment in all schools is now 26,000, the largest in history.

FAVORS POST CANTEENS.

WALLA WALLA, Nov. 28.—Although a minister of the gospel and a colored gentleman, Capt. George W. Prioleau, chaplain of the Ninth Cavalry, stationed at this post, is most heartily in favor of re-establishing the post canteens and the sale of beer to soldiers. A teacher of the religion of Jesus Christ, yet at the same time he is a firm believer in the adage "choose the least of two evils." He does not hesitate to express himself openly in favor of life post canteen and declares discipline has never been so good and drunkenness has been more marked since its abolition.

Chaplain Prioleau has been in the service for seven years and has had abundant time to study both the soldiers and their conduct. The influence of the canteen, he says, is excellent. He was for five years quartermaster at Fort Robinson, Neb. "During those five years at Fort Robinson," said Capt. Prioleau, "there was not as much intemperance among the troops as of a regiment as has been experienced by several troops of the Ninth since their short stay at Fort Walla Walla."

Capt. Prioleau is an investigator as well as a man of experience in temperance work—for he considers the post canteen absolutely and in its every phase an aid to temperance. "Every man is limited in the amount he shall drink, and when he attempts to go beyond the bounds of propriety he is made to cease," said the captain. He has been looking over the police records of Walla, and has discovered what he considers an alarming condition. He found that one battery averaged one arrest for drunkenness per month for the past year; and he is horrified at the records being made by the troops of the Ninth Cavalry since their arrival at Fort Walla Walla.

"Their conduct in the Philippines was exemplary," said the captain, with pride. "and when they received their pay in San Francisco there was not a case of intoxication. But when E troops arrived from San Francisco their members were overjoyed to meet their old comrades here, and their joy was unconfined, as well as confined to expression through good fellowship at the bar. This would not have been possible at a canteen."

FIRE ORDINANCE INVALID.

Judge Hogue has been served with a mandate from the Circuit Court to discharge the judgment against J. K. Smith. During Judge Cameron's tenure of office in the Municipal Court, Smith was arrested and fined for violating the fire escape ordinance. The case was carried to the Circuit Court on a writ of review which was sustained and the ordinance decided invalid.

GETS TWO YEARS.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Moritz Lewin, alias Rubinowitz, formerly a resident of San Francisco, was today sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling.

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—Horace.

Full Dress Occasions.

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How much more you would enjoy your meals if your teeth were attended to? Bad teeth make it difficult to masticate the food properly. Let us stop this trouble. If attended to now the cost will be small, but if allowed to go on and the cost will become greater. Teeth extracted absolutely WITHOUT PAIN.

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