N connection with

the subject of

amendments to

the currency laws



now under discussion in congress the figures of four men loom large in Washington. One of these SENATOR NELSON is the veteran Rhode w. ALDRICH. Island politician and

Anancier, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich. He has been over twenty-five years in the senate and chairman of the finance committee for so long a time that nobody can remember when he was not in that position. Before the advent of the Roosevelt regime he wielded so great an influence in the upper branch of congress that he was sometimes called the senate boss. His prestige has somewhat declined in recent years, but is still strong. As father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller's son and with millions of his own and many more in alliance with him he is a powerful financier in politics. Though nearing seventy, having been born in 1841, he is erect and athletic still, has a yacht and plays golf. Indeed, he has been credited with being the champion golf player of the senate.

Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency in the last congress and also the present and author of the much discussed Fowler currency bill, recently gained special prominence by his criticism of the measures taken by the administra-· tion for the relief of the financial situntion. He was born in Illinois fiftyfive years ago, was graduated from Yale and first chosen to congress in 1894 from the Fifth district of New Jersey. The committee of which he is claimment is known as the sixteen to one committee because of the fact that it has seventeen members, each of whom usually has a currency plan of his own, so that when any member advances a proposition embodying his ideas the rest vote against it, sixteen

Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota, a member of the senate finance committee, is another legislator who is prominent as a financier. He has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a central government

George von Lengerke Meyer is not one of the national legislators, but his plan for postal savings banks has received a good deal of comment in connection with the financial stringency. He claims that such a system would afford a remedy for distrust of the ordinary banking institutions and would tend to check hoarding of savings. The postmaster general has recommended that congress permit postoffices to receive deposits of \$1 up to \$250 annually until the account amounts to \$500 and pay interest on such accounts at 2 draw away from them their depositper cent in semiannual installments when the total account exceeds \$10. He would obtain reimbursement for this interest charge by lending the mopey to national banks, and his idea

THE DRUCE MYSTERY.

Millions of Money Involved In the Opening of a Coffin.

The suit of George Hollamby Druce to oust the Duke of Portland from his title and estates, which has so absorbed public interest recently in England, turns on the question of whether the supposed funeral of the late Thomas Charles Druce, the claimant's



DRUCE GRAVE IN HIGHGATE CEMETERY. grandfather, was only a mock burlal. It is the contention of the claimant that the coffin contained nothing but Jead. According to his story, the man known as Thomas Charles Druce, who kept a bazaar and was married three times, was the same man as the fifth Duke of Portland, who lived an eccentric existence, often disappearing for mlong periods at a time, and who was nobleman only side whiskers, but the er supposed to be a bachelor. The duke faces above the beard line resemble.

Postmaster General George von L. Meyer and His Scheme For Checking Money Hoarding. Congressman Fowler.

notes to hiding places in closets and bureau drawers or do as did a too conservative citizen of New Jersey. When the newspapers began to talk of bank runs recently, this man withdrew thirty twenty dollar bills from a savings bank and hid them among the rafters of the attic, where the squirrels found them and after gnawing them used the fragments to line their nests. There is a great deal of "dead money" in the country at the present time. especially among the recent immigrants from other lands whose confidence in the stability of the banks is not as great as it might be. It is estimated that if all the hoarded money could be turned into the channels of trade it would be ample to relieve the present stringency. It is stated that about one person in ten in this country has a savings bank account. This is not as large as the proportion in some European countries, and it is believed that the establishment of the postal savings bank system would have an important effect in encouraging habits of thrift. England has a system similar to that recommended for this country by the president and Mr. Meyer. It is very popular with youthful savers, and one of the depositors is the popular and pretty little Princess May of Teck, who was "snapshotted" recently while making her deposit at a window of a postal savings bank.

POSTAL

Postmaster General Meyer and

is that the money can be put out to

onulis near the postoffices so as to pre-

ent concentration in a few cities. The

nterest paid on these accounts would

be smaller than that paid at the regu-

lar banking institutions, so would not

CHARLES N. POWLER.

The idea would be to educate those

citizens who, instead of placing their

trust in banks, commit their coin and

died in 1879. Druce was supposed to

have died in 1864. It is claimed that in

the latter year the duke tired of living

a double life and determined to do

tway with the role he was playing un-

der the name of Thomas Charles

Druce and had a mock funeral in ful-

fillment of this plan, buying the silence

of his children by his two later wives

through deeding to them large amounts

of property. The plaintiff in the suit is

son of Druce's son by his first wife.

It would throw light on the mystery if the grave of Druce could be opened

and the coffin examined to determine

whether it contains a skeleton or not.

Such a move has been fought by the

defendants in the suit, a circumstance which gives rise to the impression that they are afraid of what the ex-

The coffin of the supposed Druce was

cemetery. Should

The examination re-

quested be permit-

ted the contention

of the claimant

would at least be

greatly strength-

ened if his state-

ment were found to

be correct. The

fifth Duke of Port-

land was very ec-

centric and spent

building tunnels un-

placed in vault No. 13,100 at Highgate

GEORGE HOLLAMBY millions of dollars

der Welbeck abbey, the ancestral seat

of the dukes of Portland. A strange

circumstance of the case is the fact

that when the old duke's London resi-

dence was torn down some time ago

a tunnel was found which led from it

to the bazaar where the man known as

Thomas Charles Druce did business.

It is supposed by believers in the

Jekyll and Hyde theory that he went

back and forth by underground pas-

sages like this and in various ways

succeeded in living a double life for

many years. Portraits of the Duke of

Portland and of the elder Druce have

been introduced in evidence. The

bazaar keeper wore a full beard, the

amination might reveal.

DRUCE.

The plan was indorsed by the

His Pet Project.

SAVINGS

BANK.

Postmaster General Meyer is the big new man of the cabinet, the social leader of the administration and an athlete who can set a pace which even the president sometimes finds it difficult to follow. When he first joined the administration forces it was thought by many that he would be an ornamental rather than a particularly useful member of the cabinet, but the grasp he has shown of the affairs of the postal department, of the changes needed to put it on a thoroughly up to date business basis, and the vigor with which he has urged such propositions as the postal savings bank system and

that he does not in-

tend to be a figurehead. Mr. Meyer joined the "tennis cabinet" soon after his arrival in Washington from St. Petersburg. where he had been representing Uncle

a parcels post show

SENATOR H. C. Sam at the court of the czar. He and the bishop of London are among the few who can win a set from the president and tell about it afterward. He can jump his horse over a five barred gate, and he likes to take long walks, rain or shine, as the president does. When he was ambassador to Italy he went hunting with King Victor Emmanuel and shot a wild boar. He is perhaps the richest member of the cabinet, and his wife and daughters are famed for their rms and their ability to aid hus band and father in keeping "open house" and dispensing hospitality upon a very liberal scale.

WATER AND LAND AUTO.

The Amphibious Motor Vehicle Invented by a Frenchman.

The amphibious automobile has arrived, and in New York recently it was put through quite a severe test, being run at good speed up Broadway. then down a rough and precipitous roadway to the Hudson iver, next into the Hudson for a rapid spin through the water and back up the bank and into the city again. The machine stood the test well. It is the invention of a Frenchman, Jules Reveillers, and is known as Waterland I. It looks very



THE WATERLAND I. ENTERING THE HUDSON. much like a narrow yawl boat decked over fore and aft, leaving a cockpit for the navigator and a space behind him for two passengers. It is thirty feet long, six feet beam and about three feet six inches deep amidships, tapering to two feet at bow and stern. It contains a twenty-two horsepower motor, which by an ingenious device can be transferred instantly from the wheels to the propeller or may be applied to both simultaneously. The inventor claims for the Waterland I. a maximum speed of fifty-five miles an began; "My cousin's wife's baby was hour on land and fifteen nautical m'tes on water.

Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Diplomat, Who Looks Like Kipling. Thomas Taggart's Start In Business.

Kogoro Taka-

with the United KOGORO TAKAHIRA. States. Mr. Takahira made a fine record in this coun-Russo-Japanese war the Japanese legation at Washington became an embassy, in compliment to the part the United States played in ending that contest, Viscount Aoki was is himself an ambassador now, being at the head of his country's embassy at Rome. His advancement to the embassy at Washington would be looked upon as a well merited promotion. He is about fifty-three, is a descendant of the old samural, is sometimes called a "Yankee of the orient" and is likened in appearance to Rudyard Kipling. His diplomatic record is as follows: Attache in foreign office at Tokyo at twenty-six, charge d'affaires of the Washington legation, chief of the political bureau of the Japanese foreign office, consul general at New York, minister to Denmark and Holland, minister to Italy, Austria and Switzerland, vice minister for foreign affairs,

"The Japanese," said one of them. "ought to be excluded from the coun-Their young men come here to school, and no sooner do they arrive than they begin a systematic course of cheating."

minister to the United States and am-

bassador to Italy. The diplomat once

heard two women discussing his na-

"How is that?" asked the other. "They pay tuition for only one." said the complainant, "and they learn enough for two or three."

The rise of Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee, who has been in the public eye on account of the meeting of that committee at Washington, was altogether out of the ordinary. About thirty years ago, when the girls in the railway lunch room at Indianapolis said "Draw one!" It was Taggart, then a red cheeked, blue eyed and broad shouldered young Irishman,

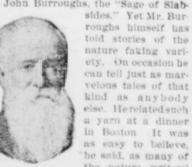
who might have been seen turning the faucet of the coffee urn. It was a happy combination of industry and good humor which youth's elevation through the various stages of lunch counter keeper, rest taurant proprietor, hotel keeper, coun-

ty auditor and THOMAS TAGGART. mayor of Indianapolis and which in due time won him the honor of presiding over the national campaign organization of his party. Mr. Taggart thinks his business career began when he was about six. Of his later youth he relates:

When I was working in Xenia my duties was to go up the road ever morning to buy flowers for my employer At the hotel across the way there live a very pleasant lady, Mrs. John Durand One day she said to me, "Tom, bring me a flower when you come back," and every morning she would tell me what she would like, but never say anything about would like, but never say anything about the money. My salary, a very small one in those days, was turned over to my family, but I was careful then and man-aged to save a couple of dollars that I had made by extra work. With this money I paid for the flowers for Mrs. Durand as long as it lasted. Then I would borrow the money until I had went in all I or 18 for the flowers but. spent in all \$7 or \$8 for flowers, but I was ashamed to suggest payment to the

Things went on from day to day, but strangely enough I haver despaired of heing repaid for my outlay. One day she called me to her and handed me \$15. At that time it seemed a tremendous sum, and that really was the nucleus of any financial success I have had end straight inancial success I have had and stands places with any one in the world.

It is claimed by some that it was not President Roosevelt who started the much talked of campaign against nature faking, but the venerable naturalist John Burroughs, the "Sage of Slabsides," Yet Mr. Bur-



he said, as many of the nature writers' JORN BURROUGHS. anecdotes. Then he John Burroughs as a Nature Fakir. Captain Charles Polack, Who Was Decorated by the Kaiser.

THE expected appointment of child's awakening the know whether it would live or die. hira as successor Well, in order that this momentous to Viscount Aoki slumber might not be disturbed my at Washington in cousin's wife, going about on tiptoe, the Japanese ambassadorship is and saucers, plates, the doorbell. And taken to mean that Sa, the noble dog, from his seat on the Tokyo is especially sofa, taking in the situation at a anxious to main- glance, silently got up on a chair and tain friendship stopped the eight day clock by touching the pendulum with his paw."

Captain Charles Polack of the North try before as the Japanese minis- German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilter, and when at the close of the bein der Grosse, who was highly honored recently by the German emperor, is envied by his fellow officers in the steamship service on account of the way in which he distinguished himself. The emperor conferred upon him appointed first ambassador on account the Third Order of the Crown in recogof his high rank. But Mr. Takahira uition of his skill and courage in sav-

ing his ship from destruction when she became rudder less in the open sea and to bringing her sufely across the Atlantic and 100 into port. He is one of the youngest officers in the North German Lloyd service, and the decoration recently conferred on him is the second he has received from

CAPTAIN CHARLES the emperor. He POLACK. was given that of the Red Eagle in recognition of his bravery in rescuing from drowning four members of a boat's crew of

which he was in command while on the way to save the crew of a sinking ship. For his courage and seamanship on this occasion Captain Polack received the life saving medal of the Royal Humane society and was also decorated by the late Queen Victoria.

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

A Most Learned, Wise, Respected and Democratic Monarch.

King Oscar II. of Sweden was born at Stockholm in 1829. His father, King Oscar I., was a son of Joseph Francois Bernadotte, the French peasant who became a general under Napoleon and a great favorite with that conqueror. When it was discovered that Charles XIII., who occupied the Swedish throne from 1809 to 1818, was childless, Napoleon induced the naional diet at Stockholm to establish Bernadotte crown prince. On the death of Charles XIII, he ascended the throne as Charles XIV.

King Oscar II. was monarch of Norway as well as Sweden up to about



THE LATE KING OSCAR IL. OF SWEDEN.

two years ago, when the Norwegian storthing declared Norway independent of Sweden and the government of the latter country acquiesced in the separation. As a young man the king was trained in the navy- and at the University of Upsala. He ascended the throne in 1872. Few European sovereigns have ever acquired such standing as scholars and statesmen as has been universally accorded to King Oscar, and few have ever acquired to such a degree the affection of their people or have been so democratic. In the days of his greatest literary activity he turned out works of poetry and volumes on military history, criticism and general literature at a rate which left the public to wonder how he ever found time to rule his kingdom, but it was generally acknowledged that he did the latter unusually well.

Rejected Manuscripts. "I received a lot of rejected manu-scripts today," said Titmarsh to 8

"Did you? I had no idea you had any ambition to shine as an author."

"Not exactly that. You see, my very Ill, and finally the crisis came, sweetheart and I quarreled, and she and the little one fell into a deep sleep. returned all my letters."

AT THE CHURCHES

M. E. Church

Regular preaching services at the Methodist church every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and at 8:00 p.m. Sunda school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League 7:00 p. m.; Mid-week Service, Thursday, 8:00 p. m.

REV. H. GOULD, Pastor, German Lutheran Church

The German Lutherans hold services on the 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month at 2:30 p. m.

H. C. EBELING, Pastor. Christian Church. SCHEDULE OF SERVICES.

Bible School, Sunday 10:00 a. m. Communion and preaching...... 11:00 a. m. unior Mission Band...... 3:00 p. m Christian Endeavor. 6:30 p. m. Preaching.... Prayer meeting on Thursday night.

REV. SIAS, Pastor. Congregational Church

Sunday School at 10 a.m. Morning Preaching Serat 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Young People's Meeting held at 6:30 p. m. Mid-week service on Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. REV. H. W. BOYD, Pastor.

Free Methodist

There will be preaching services in the Free Metholist Church every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. REV. H. K. BOWMAN, Pastor

Christian Science. Services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. the Christian Science Hall, 115 South Fifth Street

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