

Final Wind up of the Season's Business

All fall and winter goods MUST BE SOLD.

Kuppenheimer, Society Brand and Schloss Bros. Clothes all go at sacrifice prices.

Now is your chance to lay in a good supply. Better come in and look them over.

Everything in the Store Reduced

J. Levitt Suspension Bridge Corner

Think of It.



"Frank's got a new fad." "Indeed! What is it?" "Paying his bills."

LOCAL BRIEFS

A. A. Price, Linn Jones and J. Levitt were a party which went to Salem Monday to visit the Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Latourette entertained Sunday with a dinner party in honor of Miss Minnie Cline, who soon leave for Salem and Earl Latourette, whose 24th birthday was yesterday.

Mrs. Latourette's guests were Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Latourette, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Latourette, J. R. Latourette, Miss Cline, Miss Ruth Stiever and E. C. Latourette.

A delightful birthday party was given to Miss Martha Locke at the home of her parents on Adams Street in this city.

Beautiful eyes and handsome face are eloquent commendations; eyes are the windows of a woman's heart; Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes bright eyes, red lips; clears the complexion.

Mrs. R. A. Young is recovering from a serious operation at the Sellwood Hospital, Dr. Stuart attending.

Representative Schnoor returned to Salem Monday after passing the week end in Willamette with his family.

Mrs. J. M. Douthit and daughter, Miss Kate, left this city Monday evening for Powell River, B. C.

Miss Evelyn Harding, who has been visiting her parents in this city, returned to Eugene Sunday where she will resume her studies in the State University.

Miss Ethel Risely returned to her home in Eugene Monday, after passing the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Risely, at Concord.

F. P. Irwin, of Portland, was a recent visitor in this city, having spent Sunday and Monday here on a business trip.

Thomas Kelland, charged with stealing two cords of wood from Mrs. Leva Lamm, was found not guilty by County Judge Beattie Monday.

Councilman Bert Roake is recovering from a serious attack of the grip. He has been ill for two weeks.

Fruit trees, rose bushes and fancy shrubbery at half regular price. Two year fruit trees at ten cents.

Charles Bolts, of New York, has been spending a few days in this city and has been registered at the Electric Hotel.

Jack Kone, of San Francisco, was an Oregon City visitor over Sunday and Monday. He is on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wolton, of Mount Angel, who have been guests of Miss Jennie Schatz, have returned home.

Bert Flanery was in this city Saturday on a business trip. He is a prominent citizen of Clackamas.

Alex Taylor, of Chicago, who is a traveling salesman of that place, is registered at the Electric Hotel.

Grant Mumpower, a prominent farmer from Stone, is spending a few days in this city.

W. M. Marx, of Colton, has been in Oregon City several days transacting business.

Frank Busch is recovering from a recent illness, which has confined him to his home for several days.

Born to the wife of Thomas McGrath, of Canemah, an eight pound boy.

H. H. Gower, of Portland, was in Oregon City on business Monday.

Born to the wife of J. S. Saltee, of Willamette, an eight pound girl.

John Herring, of Chicago, is at the Electric Hotel for a few days.

Dr. van Brakle, Osteopath, Masonic Building, Phone Main 399.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Minnie A. Nelson and husband to Ada S. Wilson, land section 24, township 4 south, range 5 east; \$3,333.

E. E. Elliott and wife to B. F. Cogswell and wife lots 27 and 28, block 8, part lot 26, block 8, Eagle Creek; \$10.

J. D. Lee and wife to Pprland Eugene & Eastern Railway, right of way through block 26, South Oswego; \$10.

L. A. Mullard and wife to L. T. Bentley and wife, part of D. L. C. of M. M. McCarver, township 3 south, range 1 east; \$10.

Walter D. Smith and wife to F. M. Morgan, land beginning at Northwest corner tract 4, Asper Plat Boring; \$500.

William Knight and wife to Carlton & Rosekrans Company, lot 9, block 3, Canby; \$10.

Alfred Genteen to Eleanor M. Aldrich, land Marietta Crow D. L. C. township 2 south, range 1 east; \$10.

Anna Howell and wife to F. R. Boardman, land beginning at a tract purchased by Anna Howell on the Holcomb County Road; \$10.

Henry J. Hewitt and wife to John R. Newton, land sections 32 and 33, township 3 south, range 1 east; \$10.

F. R. Boardman and wife to Elizabeth Boardman, land section 27, township 2 south, range 2 east; \$1.

M. J. Lee agent to W. H. Blair, lot 1 Canby Gardens; \$1,500.

John O. Roth and wife to Frank E. Dodge and Beel S. Dodge; \$650.

Frank E. Dodge and wife to Sarah D. Prouty, lots 10, 11, and 12, block 3, Roth's Addition to Canby; \$500.

CATTLE MARKET SOME WEAKER BUT STEADY

The Portland Union Stockyards Company reports as follows: Receipts for the week have been: Cattle 824, calves 11, hogs 3552, sheep 562, horses 106.

During the week the cattle market has been steady to a shade weaker.

The bulk of the steer offerings have been short of the prime in quality and the few in this week's run were difficult to move at \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Demanded slow for all grades, but especially so for poorly finished stuff and small lots of cows sold from \$7 to \$15, according to quality.

Light calves steady to strong at \$9. Bulls steady at \$5.50 to \$6.00.

An improved tone featured the swine market. Prime hogs found ready buyers at \$7.50 to \$7.75 and one car at \$7.50, prices from five to ten cents higher than recent quotations.

Receipts totaled over 3500 head and the entire supply was cleaned up without delay.

The demand for prime weathers, yearlings and ewes was greater than receipts, the bulk of which were contract shipments.

Yearlings at \$6.25 to \$6.35, wethers \$6 to \$6.15 and ewes at \$5.15 to \$5.25 represent the bulk prices in the sheep house.

Lamb roasting firm at \$7.25 bids were easily covered if choice quality was offered.

The lamb supply has been small as the 1912 crop is nearly exhausted.

Prevailing Oregon City prices are as follows: HIDES—(Buying) Green salted, 7c to 8c; sheep pelts 7c to \$1.50 each.

FEEDS—(Selling) Shorts \$25; bran \$24; process barley \$27 to \$28 per ton.

FLOUR—\$4.50 to \$5. HAY—(Buying) Clover at \$9 and \$10; oat hay best \$11 and \$12; mixed \$10 to \$12; alfalfa \$15 to \$16.50; Idaho timothy \$22 and \$23.

OATS—\$25.00 to \$26.00; wheat \$5; oil meal selling \$42.00; Shay Brook dairy feed \$1.30 per hundred pounds.

Whole corn \$30. LIVESTOCK, MEATS. BEEF—(Live weight) steers 7 and 8c; cows 6 and 7 c, bulls 4 to 6c.

MUTTON—Sheep 5 to 6 1-2; lambs 6 to 6 1-2c. PORK—9 1-2 and 10c.

VEAL—Calves 12c to 13c dressed, according to grade.

WEINERS—15c lb; sausage, 15c lb. POULTRY—(Buying)—Hens 12 1-2 to 14c; stags 11c and old roosters 9c.

FRUITS. APPLES—50c and \$1. DRIED FRUITS—(Buying), Prunes on basis 6 to 8 cents.

VEGETABLES. ONIONS—\$1.00 each. POTATOES—About 35c to 40c f. o. b. shipping points, per hundred.

BUTTER, EGGS. BUTTER—(Eating). Ordinary country butter 25c and 30c; fancy creamery 75c to 85c roll.

EGGS—Oregon ranch case count 23c; Oregon ranch candied 24c.

REAL OBJECT OF BASEBALL UNION

Aim of Players' Fraternity Is to Increase Salaries.

WILL DEMAND IT LATER.

Men Haven't Asked For Representation on National Commission or More Pay, but Will in All Probability, May Precipitate Another War.

By TOMMY CLARK. More money—that in brief is the explanation of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, the organization which is supposed to be seeking an uplift in the profession.

Such moves are recurrent in baseball. About once in every baseball generation, if the financial condition of the game seems to warrant it, the players come forward with demands for reforms, chief among which has always been the request for a larger proportion of the emoluments of baseball.

But once, in 1890, did the players endeavor to enforce their demands by actually going on strike, but that is all that differentiates the Brotherhood revolt from the Union association movement of 1884 and the Players' Protective association of 1900.

The first of these movements, the Union association of 1884, though frankly capitalistic in its organization, nevertheless owed a portion of its ephemeral success to its espousal of the cause of the "downtrodden" players.

The Brotherhood movement six years later was the most serious attempt on the part of the players to control the financial end of baseball yet made.

Prior to the revolt the organization had been limited altogether to players under contract to National League clubs.

When the men went out they took with them many of the stars of the American association. But they failed in their effort to control baseball mainly because they failed to make the league pay and, with their backers, consequently lost heart.

The Players' Protective association, formed ten years later, never amounted to much. Coinciding, as its organization did, with the war between the National and American leagues, the players of that day lost sight completely of mutual aid or anything else in the mad scramble after fat contracts.

The present organization asks openly for the better protection of the players while on the field. There can be no objection to that. They have not as yet demanded representation on the national commission, as it was announced they would when the association first took definite shape last September, but this demand may be forthcoming later.

They have not made any financial demands thus far, but that this feature was uppermost in the minds of many who have subscribed to the organization was shown last summer, when in discussing the matter the players said that a demand for half pay on training trips would be asked in 1913.

No mention whatever of demands as to salary increase was made, except by some of the Detroit players while on strike last May.

At that time several of the striking players said that "the magnates are getting it all, anyway, while we are getting nothing." That the other players on the Detroit club would have struck for the sake of either Cobb or the principle involved in the attack made by that player upon a spectator in New York is quite unlikely.

They sought rather to terrorize the magnates into giving them something and failed utterly because of insufficient organization.

Should any attempt be made to strike at the present time such movement would necessarily result in failure. Organized baseball is far more strongly fortified today than it was in 1890, when the unsuccessful Brotherhood revolt occurred.

But it is not likely that players in the light of past experiences and with so wise a head as David Lutz leading the association will attempt any movement of this sort, at least until they have extended their organization to at least as low as Class B.

Then, if a considerable percentage of their members do not succumb to tempting offers sure to be made by the magnates of the two big leagues in event of a strike, they can go out with some reasonable prospects of success. A strike under existing conditions would be almost necessarily fatal.

CUBS HAVE BEST CATCHERS.

With Archer and Bresnahan Team Will Rank First Behind Bat.

In adding Roger Bresnahan to his catching staff Owner Murphy of the Chicago Cubs has now arranged the greatest catching staff in the country and probably the strongest in the history of baseball.

Jimmy Archer is regarded as the game's greatest catcher today, and Bresnahan is one of the few close behind the wonderful Cub. Between these two Manager Evers will always have a great catcher on duty and to a certain extent offset in this way the loss of Chance, Tinker and Brown.

It is understood that Bresnahan and Archer will catch alternately, working an equal number of contests throughout the year.

Swiss as They Talk. Many of the Swiss regard themselves as great linguists.

I asked one gentleman the reason for this, but he refused to tell me. He seemed, for some reason, to be offended at the question.

Another native I met told me he spoke seven languages; to me it seemed as if he spoke them all at once.

I know a little of German myself and was quite interested in listening to him. For some reason he put me in mind of a patchwork quilt trying to talk—one of those crazy ones.—Wide World Magazine.

A BURGLAR EPISODE

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

I was educated for a trained nurse. One of the doctors who recommended me was Alexis Fisher. I stood first on his list of nurses, and I have known him to pay me what I would be earning in order to have me disengaged when he expected to need me for a special case.

One day Dr. Fisher sent me to nurse a nervous old lady who was very ill. She was very rich, and, although the doctor was as diligent with a poor patient as with a rich one, he made his income out of the latter, never charging those whom he knew were very poor.

He told me that my patient, Miss Bartow, must not meet with any shock, for there was a heart complication in her case, and even the violent slamming of a door might cause her death.

Imagine my horror at having burglars in the house with my patient. About midnight I was going from her room to my own when a dazzling light was flashed in my eyes. I was impelled to run somewhere, but the memory that it was my duty to prevent any one causing Miss Bartow's death prevented me.

I stood still while this was passing through my mind and when I had nerved myself walked toward where I had seen the light, near the head of the staircase. I leaned over the banister and waited. In another moment the light was flashed again. Then I said: "There is a sick lady up here at the point of death. Stay downstairs, and I will go down and turn over what valuables I can find."

"All right," said a man's voice. "Come down."

He flashed his light on me, and I went down the stairs, feeling that he might shoot me as I walked or stab me when I reached him.

When I reached it I ordered me to go into the dining room, and there he lit the gas. I saw a short, thick-set man, masked, who said to me: "Now, what have you got?"

Miss Bartow had been used to taking the silver upstairs, and I had not been able to quiet her before settling for the night until I had brought it up to her and put it in a closet in her room, where she was used to keeping it.

Had it been in any other room I would have turned it over to the burglar at once. As it was, I was obliged to plan. To gain time I opened the sideboard as though I expected to find it there, then told the burglar that it was upstairs in the sick chamber.

He didn't believe me and, placing the cold muzzle of a revolver on my ear, said that if I didn't produce some valuables he would kill me. I was so terrified that I told him I would get some jewelry at once, but since Miss Bartow had both silver and jewelry in her room I could do nothing.

Finally desperation steadied me, and I reiterated what I had said, telling him that to remove anything from that room would inform the sick woman that there was a burglar in the house and that would give her a shock from which she would die.

"Go and get it," he said, but at once reconsidered. "Where's your telephone?" he asked.

"In there," I said and pointed to an instrument in the hall. He went to it and looked at it, then ordered me to bring him the valuables, saying that if I was not back in four minutes he would get them himself and kill every one in the room.

A great hope sprang up in my breast. Miss Bartow, who was very timid, had always had a telephone instrument beside her bed. I had begged her to permit me to move it into the closet, and when the doctor commanded she consented. I told the burglar that I would bring him the valuables if he would only go away on getting them and went upstairs.

He followed me with a flashlight till I had gone into the room, but could not very well follow me further without going in with me.

I went straight to the closet, shut the door and called "Police!" several times, giving the location.

As I came out Miss Bartow, who had been asleep, awakened and asked for water. I went out and found the burglar waiting at the door. He had heard the call for water, but, seeing me empty handed, seemed to be in doubt whether to order me back, go in the room himself or let me get the water. Perhaps he preferred not to make a disturbance; perhaps he believed my story about the invalid's condition. He ordered me to "hurry up," and, going into the bathroom, I drew a glass of water and took it into the sickroom.

I dreaded for my patient the coming of the police and the disturbance and what would follow. I must take an awful risk. Going out into the hall, I beckoned the man to follow me a short distance from the sickroom and said: "There's a telephone in the closet in there, and I have called the police."

He went down the stairs three or four steps at a time and out of the house. When the police arrived I told them of the invalid and that the bird had flown.

Miss Bartow got up again, but did not for long. She died shortly after the burglar episode and left me \$50,000. Dr. Fisher was so well pleased with my handling of the case that he asked me to become his permanent partner. I accepted his offer and was glad to leave my work as nurse.

A Bride on the Minute. It was a most ludicrous mistake. She imagined her wedding day was Wednesday, when in truth it wasn't to take place till the day after.

"Just like a woman. And everything went awry, and the bridegroom gnashed his teeth, I suppose?"

"Well, hardly. In fact, everything turned out beautifully. By making the error unconsciously she was dressed in time, and the ceremonies were pulled off according to schedule."—St. Louis Republic.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

LET US BE HONEST. "To tell the truth," said my friend, "I greatly prefer a book by H. G. Wells or Harold Hell Wright to Shakespeare."

"Good!" said I. My friend is a college graduate, a professional man and a student. And, above all else, he is given to frankness.

We agreed, he and I, that in our opinion a lot of Shakespeare's stuff was bombastic, some of it silly, and that while many of his utterances were sublime and he was a matchless user of words, some of his plays were padded, and he wrote much vapid trash.

Why be hypocritical? Why put Shakespeare's poorest on a plane with the highest in literature and make believe that it is best?

Myself, I am a great admirer of Hugo and Tolstoy, but I admitted to my friend that Hugo often annoyed and Tolstoy wandered.

The truth is—Because certain authors have been put up as exemplars in writing many persons who cannot bring themselves to an appreciation of these authors are much given to lying about their preferences.

And there's music. There are those who will attend the recital of a severely classical program and without understanding the music will feign the utmost admiration and personally compliment the artists.

Or art. You have seen some who will go into ecstasies of ecnomic over a picture or a statue, concerning which they have little real appreciation, merely because somebody has pronounced the work to be a masterpiece.

Or oratory. It is easy to get the applause of the multitude for some sapient spouter of platitudes who somehow has gained the hallmark of popular favor.

Let us be honest. Do not misunderstand me. There should be standards, and we should always strive for the best, but—Why should one simulate an enthusiasm he does not feel?

Are not honesty and sincerity of more worth than a sham reputation for excellence in matters of taste? Let us tell the truth.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Neutrality. A proclamation of neutrality, the first in our national history, was made by Washington April 22, 1793, citing the fact that a state of war existed between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain and the United Netherlands of the one part and France on the other and warning citizens to avoid all acts in breach of neutrality.

Palmist and Clairvoyant And Card Reader

The Gormans

Now Located at 524 Main St. Electric Annex Hotel

Where they may be consulted upon all affairs of life. Such as business, love, marriages, changes, buying or selling