OLDS & KING

A BARGAIN PROPOSITION IN

MEN'S FANCY PERCALE SHIRTS

100 dozen Laundered Percale Shirts, with one pair cuffs; $1.00 and $1.25 grades; you're sure of full size and every improvement known to up-to-date shirt makers; a great variety of patterns; all at.. **73c ea**

COOL, SUMMERY WASH GOODS

UNDER VALUE

White Dotted Swisses for dresses; worth—
25c at.....20c yard
40c at.....30c yard
45c at.....35c yard
50c at.....39c yard

FINE IMPORTED COTTONS

Your pick of 80 choice novelties, worth 30c, 35c and 40c, at ..... **19c yd**

Including French organdies, silk stripe Madras, tufted batistes, fancy pique, dimities and creponettes.

PRICES DOWN IN

MASON FRUIT JARS

With best quality porcelain caps—
Pint Jars.....49c dozen
Quart Jars.....57c dozen
Half-gallon Jars.....79c dozen

Anticipate your wants for fruit season and take advantage of these special prices.

BEGINNING TODAY
WE WILL SELL 400 PAIRS OF

LACE CURTAINS

EXTREMELY CHEAP

Three choice lots of Nottingham Lace Curtains, bought below value, gives you this money-saving chance.

Lot 1 contains 100 pairs 3 yards by 42 inches, worth $1.25, at ..... **85c pr**

Lot 2 contains 100 pairs, 3 yards by 51 inches, worth $1.50, at ..... **$1.05 pr**

Lot 3 contains 200 pairs 3½ yards by 51 inches, worth $1.75, at..... **$1.25 pr**

Tailor-Made Suits

MUCH BELOW THEIR WORTH.
Cheap at regular prices, $7.50 and $8.50.

At $5.95 each

A WINDFALL WHICH NO LADY SHOULD MISS.

Reefer Suits

With English fly fronts, made plain, and

Eton Suits

With double breast, full applique trimmed.

Cloths, homespuns, serges, cheviots and repellents. Colors, brown, black and navy. Jackets with brilliant or satin lining. Extra good for beach or mountain wear.

JUST RECEIVED—

Gray Homespuns

A FINE LINE OF 54-INCH WIDTHS AT 75c, $1.00 AND $1.25 YARD.

FIRE WAS WELL FOUGHT

DANGEROUS BLAZE CONFINED TO FEW BUILDINGS.

North End Stores Destroyed to Value of $10,000—Firemen Save a Life.

A fire on Third street, between Burnside and Couch, yesterday morning damaged to the extent of $4000 the Brunswick saloon, the New York clothing store, and the St. Paul lodging-house. At 10:50 A. M., while passing along Third street, Frank Effinger saw smoke issuing from the front of the Brunswick saloon and the New York clothing store. He informed Officer Wilkinson, who turned in the alarm from box 142. The fire had already made considerable headway, when the fire department arrived on the scene, with fire engines Nos. 1, 2 and 4, truck companies 1 and 2, hose companies 1 and 2, and chemical engines 1 and 2. The firemen did quick work and soon had three streams playing on the fire, which was burning at its greatest strength in the rear of the frame buildings, where it had its origin.

Chief Campbell himself directed operations, and the firemen attacked the flames from the Brunswick saloon and the New York clothing store. A crowd of several thousand people had gathered, and a detachment of police was required to keep the spectators from interfering with the firemen. They had a chance to cheer, however, when an old man named Fretland was rescued from the second story of the Brunswick saloon. He was seen through the windows from the street, and seemed dazed by the smoke and unable to help himself. A ladder was raised to the window and Chief Campbell himself went up to assist him, followed by several firemen. He broke through a window, seized the old man, while flames and smoke burst forth, and bore him to the ground with the assistance of several firemen. Then the crowd cheered. A newsboy in the rear of the saloon was also carried out by the firemen, overcome by the smoke and heat.

When it was discovered that the St. Paul lodging-house, south of the Brunswick saloon, had been reached by the flames, Chief Campbell turned in a call for engine No. 7 and truck No. 2, and the firemen soon had additional streams pouring into the fire from the roof, and from a line of hose carried over the roofs from Second street. By 12:30 the flames were completely extinguished.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It is generally supposed to have started in the rear of the New York clothing store, although there is a contrary report that the fire was caused by a boy playing with matches behind the Brunswick saloon, and that a coal-oil can near by became ignited and exploded, scattering the flames.

The damage is estimated as follows:

New York clothing store, Wolf Rosenthal, proprietor, $1200. Insurance, $400.

Brunswick saloon, Frank Nelson, proprietor, $1000. Insurance, $300.

St. Paul lodging-house, restaurant and saloon, Harry Schoof, proprietor, $2500. Insurance, $300.

While the fire was at its height, the dwellers in a negro lodging-house near by became alarmed, and trunks and personal belongings commenced to pour out into the street. The owner of one trunk ordered an expressman to carry it to another lodging-house. This he misunderstood and filled his wagon with the belongings of half a dozen colored women, and then drove off. Two women pursued him, mistaking his motives. Over the lines of playing hose he drove, pursued by the women until stopped by the police, to whom he clamored for protection from the Amazons threatening to kill him. Amid the shrieks of the spectators and the cries of a hundred street urchins, "How'd you like to be the trunk man?" the procession moved off to the police station, where the difficult task of sorting out the owners of the articles was completed.

GERMANS IN AMERICA.

Professor William Zimmerman Talks to Large Audience.

Professor William Zimmerman lectured at Turn Halle, before the Turn Verein, last evening, in German, before a large audience. His lecture related to the part Germans have played in the United States since their early settlement near Germantown, Pa. Other features of the evening were enjoyable, especially Paul Wessinger's baritone solo.

After some introductory remarks, the speaker mentioned in a general way the influence which Germans have exercised in the development of the country, how German music and song have become an integral part of our culture and how the German-Americans have from the earliest times ever been ready to sacrifice life and property for their adopted country. Among the Revolutionary heroes were mentioned General Peter Muehlenberg, the friend of Patrick Henry; Nicolaus Herkheimer, the leader of those brave German farmers of the Mohawk Valley in New York who, in 1777, defeated the English in the battle of Oriskany, and brought about a most favorable change in the affairs of the war. Generals De Kalb and Von Steuben were also lovingly remembered. In passing over to the Civil War, the lecturer referred to the hundreds of thousands of German-Americans that fought than on the Northern side, and that the loyal Germans of St. Louis, by their energy and bravery, kept Missouri in the Union, thus preventing a threatened invasion of the Confederates into Illinois and Ohio.

Advancing to the literary work of the German-Americans, the speaker mentioned four distinct periods, the first extending from the last decades of the seventeenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century, comprising about 150 years.

Like the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, the early German immigrants of Pennsylvania had left their old homes along the Rhine on account of their religious faith. The most prominent of these early comers was Franz Daniel Pastorius (born in 1851, died in 1719 in Germantown, now a part of the City of Philadelphia), scholar, lawyer, preacher, teacher and farmer, for 26 years the leader of the Pennsylvania Germans. He wrote not less than 45 different works in German, English, French, Latin, Dutch and Italian. The German books in this country were printed by Benjamin Franklin in English types, as far back as 1730. But in the year 1737 Christoph Sauer, in many respects a very notable man, established the first German printing office in Philadelphia, and soon published the first German newspaper in America. Sauer also printed the first Bible (in German) in this country, the first English version appearing fully 46 years later. All in all, the Sauer press up to 1777, issued 140 different German books.

The second period lies between the years 1820-50. Among the eminent men of that period, Dr. Francis Lieber, the great teacher of international law, of Columbia College, New York, stands prominently forth. In this period we find also reprints of some of the works of Goethe, Schiller, Koerner, Hauf and others.

The third period of German-American literature comprises those who had to leave the fatherland on account of their participation in the revolutionary movements of 1848-1849. Many of these newcomers were men of the highest culture and talent. They created here a new literature, full of love of liberty. Karl Schurz, Kaspar Butz, Reinhold Solger, Konrad Krez, Dr. Dorsch, Theodore Kirchhoff, Dr. Hans Herman Behr, Dr. Friedrich Karl Castelhun and many others became the leaders of that period.

The fourth period comprises the German-American writers that came after 1850. There are many noted men among them. Dr. Bruehl, of Cincinnati; Ernst August Zuendt, who is called the poet of the Turners of America; Udo Brachvogel, Wilhelm Mueller, Conrad Nies, R. Reitzel, Rudolph Thomann, Herman Glauch and many others.

The speaker's remarks were frequently interspersed with the reading of noted poems of the different authors, and he repeatedly admonished his listeners to make every effort to preserve the German language in their families. He pointed to the fact that German has now become in our secondary schools, colleges and universities an important study among American students, and that in the University of California and in Stanford University the respective German departments ranked in importance only after the English departments.

SUBMERGED GAS PIPE.

One Will Soon Be Laid Across the River.

The consumption of gas on the East Side has become so large that the Gas Company has decided to lay a submerged pipe across the river to enable it to supply gas more conveniently. The tank or receiver on that side of the river is now supplied by a pipe laid across the Burnside-street bridge, so arranged that it can be joined by flexible couplings when the draw is to be opened. The tank on the East Side is so small that in the Winter it is necessary to replenish it five or six times per day, and this, with the present facilities for doing it, takes up considerable time. Preparations are therefore being made to lay a 16-inch submerged pipe across the river, and the work will be commenced about the 25th of this month.

The pipe will be screwed together in sections, which will be lowered to the bottom, where the sections will be fastened together by bolts through flanges on their ends.

The laying of such a pipe is a work of considerable magnitude, requiring a trench to be dug across the bottom of the river, and rows of piles to support the joints of pipe, and the workmen who will screw them together. Great care must also be exercised in lowering the heavy sections into the trench dredged for them at the bottom of the river. This submerged pipe, like all gas pipes, will have to be laid on an incline, in order that the water condensed from the gas may drain to one end, so that it can be pumped out when necessary. The river being deepest on the East Side, the lower end of the submerged pipe will be there. When this pipe is completed and connected with the gas tank and mains on the East Side, there will be no trouble in keeping up a full supply for consumers on that side of the river.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIP.

At this season of the year the trip from Portland to San Francisco by steamer is an extremely delightful one. The sea is unusually smooth, and the weather warm and free from fog. The steamers Columbia and State of California are among the finest passenger ships on the Coast, and make the trip in 48 hours. O. R. & N. ticket office, 80 Third street, corner Oak.

Lipman, Wolfer & Co.

Today only we will sell an assortment of 50 high-grade, tailor-made Suits in Eton, fly front and jacket styles, made of fine all-wool materials, in black and colors; regular, $15.00, $17.50 and $18.00; high-grade tailor-made Suits; today only, **$9.75**

See Corner Window

Notion Department

Outing Specials

Paper Picnic Plates, 5c dozen.
Paper Napkins, 15c, 25c per 100.
Candles, 25c dozen.
Alcohol Stoves, 15c, 18c each.
Shelf Paper, 5c piece.
Toothpicks, 4c box.
Clauss Knife Sets, 15c set.
Good quality white metal Knives, Forks and Spoons, etc.
Tea Spoons, 20c dozen.
Table Spoons, 50c dozen.
Table Forks, 50c dozen.
Table Knives, $1 dozen.
Bathing Caps and Shoes.

Headquarters for Camping Blankets

"Ready-to-Wear" Walking Hats regular price, $1.50 to $2.00; at special, **75c each**

Children's Broad-Brim Sailor Hats, Special Prices

Regular, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50; at, special, 29c, 39c, 58c, 79c, 98c, $1.19, $1.39.

Bathing Suits

For women and girls; stylish and effective combinations and good fabrics and reliable workmanship.

Ladies' Bathing Suits, $1.50, $2.75, $3.00, $4.00.

Misses' and Children's Bathing Suits, $1.25, $1.50.

Just the Article for Travelers

Canvas-covered Telescope Bags, with leather straps and handles. Regular price, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.10, $1.25; special, 49c, 52c, 63c, 79c, 89c, 98c.

Canvas-covered Telescopes, leather bound, leather straps and handles. Regular price, $1.25, $1.45, $1.70, $1.95, $2.25; special, 98c, $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, $1.79.

Hammocks

At home or abroad you will always find solid comfort in our Hammock. Price reductions on our entire stock of Hammocks this week.

Parasols

The balance of this season's white and colored Parasols; value up to $3.00 each, at special, $1.65 each.

Paper Books For Summer Reading

Publisher's price, 25c
Our price, 10c
200 Titles

Among the many authors we quote the following:

Kipling,
Victor Hugo,
Stanley Weyman,
George Eliot,
Clarke Russell,
William Black,
Thomas Hardy, etc., etc.

Also Special Lines at 5c each

Titles by such authors as:

R. L. Stevenson,
A. Conan Doyle,
Anthony Hope,
Stanley Weyman,
David Christie Murray,
Clarke Russell, etc, etc.

Iris Series of Standard Authors

Bound in green cloth, with heavy, gold-decorated cover.

Publisher's price, 50c
Our special, 15c
100 Titles, by

Ruskin,
Irving,
Scott,
Whittier,
John Stuart Mill,
Tennyson, etc., etc.

Druggists' Sundries

Wright's Highly Perfumed Bath Tablets; special, 19c box.

Triple Strength Washing Ammonia, pint bottles; special, 5c bottle.

Solid Back Hair Brushes, fox and olive, all bristle; special, 73c.

Lavender Bell Glycerine Soap, scented box containing 3 cakes; special, 9c per box.

Listerated, the perfection of tooth powder for cleansing and beautifying the teeth; special, 19c bottle.

100 dozen Tooth Brushes, soft, medium and hard bristles; regular, 15c to 20c; special, 12c.

EARLY RUSH TO SEASIDE

WARM WEATHER OPENS THE VACATION SEASON.

Hundreds of People Have Already Sought Shore and Mountain—Others Soon to Follow.

The Summer hegira to the Coast has begun early this year, according to those interested in carrying passengers by rail or steamer, between Portland and the seaside resorts on each side of the mouth of the Columbia. Last Thursday quite an number of Portland families went down to spend the heated term within hearing of the breakers, and on Saturday cars and steamers were comfortably filled with "men folks" who could only spare Sunday away from their occupations in the city.

The heavy exodus to the Coast does not usually begin until July 15, or later, but this year people have more money to spend and as a rule are anxious to get away as early as possible. Indications point to a heavy traffic at the various beaches, and preparations are being made by hotel keepers at Seaside, Gearhart, Flavel, Ilwaco, Seaview, Long Beach, Ocean Park, Nachotta, Newport and Yaquina Bay to entertain more than the usual number.

Of course, a large proportion of seaside sojourners have cottages of their own near the beach or expect to rent for a few weeks so that housekeeping may be continued while the sojourners are absorbing their usual quota of ozone, to keep them in good health for the remainder of the year.

The extremely low rate of fare by rail and boat to the mouth of the Columbia is also an inducement for people to visit the Coast, as a 25-cent rate for 100 miles makes it cheaper to travel than 'stay at home. Whether this rate will be continued for the season or not, is known only to the officials of the O. R. & N. and Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, who have been carrying thousands of passengers for several months past at this figure, and, so far as the general public know, seem to prosper at it.

It is noticeable that very few tents or camping outfits have yet been taken by Coastward-bound people, and this class of seaside visitors is expected later on. Those who go down to the seaside prepared to camp out are mostly of the farming fraternity, who have the harvest on their hands at this time of year, and as field help is scarce, the housing of crops will take a little more time. The camper, however, is not taken into consideration by the Coast business men, as the family which brings its tent along also carries provisions for the journey, and so they drop very little money among the hotels and stores, whose owners expect to do a good business for two months of each year, and then close down until July again.

Oregon's mountain resorts are also very likely to be well patronized this season, but those who prefer to fish or hunt along the babbling brook, rather than dig clams and bathe in the breakers will defer their outing until about the first of August. The showery Summer has kept the valleys green, but the woods are supposed to be a little too damp for comfort yet.

The various medical springs within a few hours' ride of Portland have been found pleasant places to spend a few weeks, even though one may not have anything particular the matter with him. These resorts are usually well supplied with hotels for those who wish to board, and with camping grounds for those desiring an altogether out-door life, while resting up from their labors in the noisy city, or the busy field. For those afflicted with chronic complaints these springs present an array of cures of rheumatism, stomach troubles and blood disorders quite encouraging to the invalid who has spent his money for years on patent medicines and doctor bills. As a consequence, the medicinal springs have a larger number of visitors and bathers each succeeding Summer.

That Portland is exceptionally blessed with near-by Summer resorts is little realized by the average Portlander who simply goes about and enjoys what Nature has so bountifully provided, and thinks nothing of it. Portland itself would be considered a lovely Summer resort by people of countries less favored with sublime scenery, balmy air, variety of hunting and fishing grounds close by, limpid streams of pure mountain water, delightful shade and contiguous seacoast. It is only those who are strangers here who know how happy the Portlander should consider himself in these respects.

UP IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Many People Spend Vacations at Meacham.

As a Summer resort, Meacham, a station on the line of the O. R. & N., near the summit of the Blue Mountains, has long been in favor with the people of Eastern Oregon, and of late Portland people are patronizing it. It is of sufficient elevation to afford all the advantages of pure air and cool nights, and is convenient of access. Meacham is situated in a shallow valley near the summit of the mountains. Adjoining the station is a natural park and grove of black pine, which loads the air with balsamic odors. The place is alive with birds, and the air is vocal with the songs of robins, bluebirds, blackbirds, linnets and others, and strange, wild flowers are found everywhere. The pretty grosbeaks which visit Portland Winters are there in large numbers, and the males in their Summer plumage look more than ever like glorified dudes.

The nights are always cool there, and occasionally there is a heavy frost. It looks strange to persons from the plains to see the flowers drooping their heads from frost and the grasses and clover frozen stiff so that they crackle under foot in the month of July.

The arrival and departure of trains are the events of the day at Meacham. Great Jumbos of locomotives help the passenger and long freight trains of lumber over the divide, and it is an interesting spectacle to see them coming and going. Freight trains of 25 to 40 cars are nothing unusual, and sometimes there are over 50 full and empties, and on such occasions the freight holds the main line, and the fliers have to be signaled to take the sidetrack till the freight moves on.

WHERE WATER COMES HIGH

An Inch of It Worth Money in California.

The question of what constitutes a miner's inch of water is being discussed considerably these days by those interested in placer mines and irrigation ditches, and, according to an old California miner who was speaking on the subject yesterday, in the Chamber of Commerce, it is still far from solution.

"Some aver that a miner's inch," he said, "is the amount of water that will pass through a hole an inch square under a six-inch pressure, but it is hard to determine the precise amount under this rule. The California Legislature tried to fix a uniform amount as a miner's inch, and so provided that a miner's inch should be a stream that would flow a cubic foot of water in 40 seconds. The General Government fixes the time at 50 seconds, and so makes the inch somewhat smaller. No attention is paid to state or Governmental regulations, however, as contracts vary in regard to what the inch should be, and people are not inclined to disturb them.

"A miner's inch of water is a small stream at best, but it is known to irrigate a 160-acre tract in Southern California, and so its value runs up into the thousands there. The water is carefully confined in reservoirs and led among the trees and vegetation by the aid of pipes, to avoid evaporation, and as it is only applied three or four times a year, the irrigators work very rapidly while they are at it.

"At Redlands, an inch of water is worth 50 cents every 24 hours, and a man who owns a well from which several inches can be pumped has quite a bonanza. All he has to do is permit the purchasers of the water to pump it out, applying his meter for exact measurement.

"In that part of the country land that cannot be irrigated can be bought for 75 cents an acre, while with water its value is raised to $1000 or even $1200 an acre. As the rains are restricted to a few light showers in the Winter time, all the water in the vicinity is carefully stored, and not a drop is allowed to waste. Streets are sprinkled with crude oil, as water cannot be spared, and if a householder is caught sprinkling his lawn after 3 P. M. he is fined $10. He does not have to go to court to pay it either, as his water supply is shut off until the amount is handed in to the water company.

"One hot night last Summer I could not sleep in my room in Redlands, so I arose and applied the hose to wet the dust beneath my window. A horseman in the road saw me, and the act cost me $10 cash. I tell you, people in Oregon, who sometimes complain of getting more water than they want, should visit Redlands or Los Angeles. They will find, sure enough, that 'water is the life.'"

Great Special Sale of Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

All our regular $14.00 to $20.00 lines Homespuns, Coverts, Cheviots and Venetians, in black, blue, brown, tan and gray; for three days only, a suit **$10.45**

Dress Skirts

Black and blue, cheviots and serges; regular $4.50 and $5.00 lines; each..... **$3.45**

Washable Dress Skirts

White Pique, plain or trimmed; each **$1.45**

Ladies' Wrappers

Lawn and percale, fancy stripes and figures, braid and embroidery trimmed, light and dark colors; full flounced skirts, each..... **$1.52**

Millinery Department

Untrimmed Shapes

Colored straw, latest styles, newest colorings; regular 25c line, each..... **17c**

Regular $4.00 line, each..... **$2.75**

Corresponding reductions on intermediate prices.

Ladies' Shoes

Tan vici kid, mannish last, welt sole; regular price, $5.00; a pair **$4.39**

Tan vici kid, French heel, turned sole; regular price, $5.00 ..... **$4.39**

Basement Specials

Semi-Porcelain Cups and Saucers, per set of 6 each.. **42c**

Plates to match above, per set of 6..... **33c**

11-inch Steel Frying Pan.....10c
Granite Iron Wash Basin.....14c
Whole or Sliced Pineapple, 3 cans for.....50c
Sweet Corn, per can..... 8c
French Sardines, per can..... 8c
Milchner Herring, per keg....$1.50

Ladies' Vests

Mercerized Lisle Thread, low neck and sleeveless; regular price, 35c; each.... **27c**

Lisle Thread, low neck and sleeveless; regular price, 85c; each **71c**

Underskirts

Fine Muslin, lace and embroidery trimmed; regular price, $2.50; each..... **$2.12**

Ladies' Nightgowns

Muslin Gowns, full length, tucked yoke, lace and embroidery trimmed; regular price, $1.25; each..... **$1.03**

Ladies' Hose

Black Lisle Thread, Richelieu ribbed and black lace striped; a pair..... **43c**

Ladies' Kid Gloves

Perrin's "Charmette" 2-clasp overseam, and "Adriana" 2-clasp P. K., all colors and sizes; a pair..... **$1.29**

Notepaper

Velour finish, new blue, pink, heliotrope and brown, white border, 24 sheets of paper and envelopes to match; regular price, 40c.. **29c**

PAPER NAPKINS
Fancy borders; per 100..... **7c**

All-Overs

Embroidered Swiss, shirred batiste and plain, tucked all over; regular price, $1.25 and $1.50; per yard..... **89c**

Turkish Bath Towels

Extra Heavy Bleached

18x39 inches, each.....11c
23x48 inches, each.....21c
26x52 inches, each.....29c

Grass Mats

18x36 inches.....45c
21x45 inches.....65c
26x54 inches.....85c
30x60 inches.....95c
36x72 inches.....$1.25

All Week Specials Men's and Boys' Clothing

Men's Suits

Men's All-Wool Suits, Oregon cassimere, a suit..... **$6.60**

Men's All-Wool Suits, plain and checked gray, a suit.. **$7.63**

All-Wool Cheviot and Tweed Suits, neat patterns, a suit **$8.98**

Fine All-Wool Fancy Worsted Suits, very stylish, a suit **$11.65**

Extra Quality All-Wool Worsted Suits, latest style and very dressy, a suit.... **$16.15**

Young Men's Suits

All-Wool Oxfords, Cheviots and Tweeds, neat patterns, double-breasted vests; sizes 14 to 19 years; a suit..... **$10.30**

Boys' Suits

All-Wool Vestee Suits, dark blue cheviots and mixtures; sizes 3 to 7 years; a suit **$3.35**

2-piece Suits, all-wool tweed; sizes 8 to 15 years..... **$3.40**

Camping Shirts

Men's Cassimere Shirts; just the thing for camping; each **57c**

Boys' Negligee Shirts

Just received, a complete line; sizes 8 to 14 years, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Wire Hammocks

Will not rust, just the thing for the camp or seaside; special this week:
9 feet long, each.....$1.97
10 feet long, each.....$2.17

Sylvan Cots

The best Folding Cots on the market, each **$2.50**

Seaside Buckets and Shovels, Lawn Chairs, Garden Sets, Croquet Sets and Fishing Tackle on Third Floor.

Camping Blankets

Heavy Gray Wool

60x80 inches, a pair.....$2.25
62x80 inches, a pair.....$2.65

MEIER & FRANK CO.

SERMON WAS APPLAUDED

BISHOP CRANSTON AROUSES ENTHUSIASM AT TAYLOR STREET.

He Spoke on the Necessity of Protecting Missionaries in China—Mr. Ackerman's Sermon.

"If it should so happen that our missionaries shall be assailed, if it should so happen that disturbances like those affecting the missionary field in Northern China and causing apprehension throughout the civilized world shall arise, we hold that it is not the duty of our Government to consign these people who have gone on this benevolent errand to martyrdom at the hands of the mob, but that though they be missionaries and that though they be Christians, they are still entitled to the protection of the United States, because they are still citizens of the United States; and the Government cannot ignore their appeal or move haltingly in their rescue without forfeiting its rights, not only to our respect, but the respect of every American citizen."

These were the closing utterances yesterday morning of Bishop Cranston in the morning sermon, delivered in the Taylor-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the applause, although in the church and at the regular morning worship, was from the congregation. Applause for a preacher's sermon delivered from the pulpit is rare, but the above words seem to have struck such a responsive chord that the ordinary customs of the house of worship were for the moment forgotten.

"It was for saying something just like this that I got the name of a Methodist Boxer," continued the Bishop. Bishop Cranston took for the text of his sermon Isaiah, 44:20, the strong figure of heathenism, wherein idolaters were represented as feeding on ashes, and too benighted to realize their right hand had no light for guidance. The occasion of the sermon was the anniversary of the auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Taylor-Street Church. Everybody expected a revelation of conditions recently and now confronting the Christian missionary work in China, but this the Bishop reserved for some future occasion, when he shall speak on China. Yesterday he devoted his time to a general statement in defense of Christian missionaries. He thought them the most misunderstood and misjudged people by their own brethren and sisters at home. Such conception was to be expected from infidels, but from those sympathizers of the church who appreciated its civilizing influences, if not conceding its divinity, better ideas were expected. A part of this misconception Bishop Cranston attributed to the foreign residents of countries where missionaries worked. English and American representatives of commercial interests were said to be living lives in these heathen countries not approved by every moral instinct, and they did not view with pleasure efforts of the missionaries to develop in the heathens a moral sense that was sure to condemn such free customs. Then also the Bishop thought these foreign residents knew but little of what they were talking, as they were brought in contact with the missionaries very little, and, true to human nature, were not experts on subjects to which they had not devoted especial attention.

Bishop Cranston spoke in highest praise of the work done by the missionaries. He said they did not go to these heathen lands demanding that the benighted accept the religion of Jesus and threatening with awful punishments if they did not, but they went as teachers, qualified to administer to the suffering physically and aiding to the enlightenment of all by teaching the rudiments of education in such branches as are found in the American schools. True, they were told of Jesus and Mary, and taught of the salvation to come, but these accompanied other work. Much was said of the higher schools established in Japan and China, where young men and girls were being instructed.

A thank offering was taken before the sermon, the donors being given the privilege of indicating whether they desired the receipts to go to the station maintained by the society in the center of India's famine district, or elsewhere.

DEFENDS THE MISSIONARIES.

Sermon by Rev. A. W. Ackerman on Chinese Situation.

At the First Congregational Church the pastor, Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, spoke on "The Present Crisis in China." He took for his text Isaiah lx:3, and claimed that China fell within the promise. He based his remarks partly on letters which he has recently had from missionaries in China. He said that it was our present duty to protect our citizens without discrimination, that the honor of our own nation might be unheld.

He then said, in part:

"Some have said that the missionaries are altogether to be blamed for this disturbance and loss of life. But the missionaries have been in that country since 1829, and nothing like this has ever occurred before. In 1898 three American gentlemen made an official visit to China, under instructions from the American Board, who said that there was then no specially critical question that demanded settlement, and spoke of the remarkable success of the past and the bright outlook of the future. In their report they declared that they had found no resentment on the part of the people to foreigners, although our Western religion was considered to be a part of our Western civilization.

"From various sources I have found seven causes which have combined to produce this crisis. (1) The Chinese were humiliated by their defeat by Japan. Proud China was put to shame by the nation which it despised. (2) The plans of reform set on foot by the Emperor in the Fall of 1898, which caused a reaction against Western ideas. The motto of the Boxers is, 'Down with the foreigners!' and not down with the Christians. (3) Some one took Port Arthur; some one took Wei Hai Wei; some one took Kiao Chou; the Germans crowded into Shan Tung and, when the people resisted, took the law into their own hands, punished the natives, who were Boxers, burned the villages, and is it any wonder that the Boxers hated the natives who seemed to sympathize with these enemies?

"(4) Then came the granting of extensive franchises to telegraph, railroad and mining companies, which conflicted with vested interests. There have been riots against these as well as against the missionary compounds. Then the people banded themselves together, became wild to do something for their country, and they knew not what they could do. (5) Then the war in South Africa fanned the flame. Dr. Ament, who is now in Pekin if he is alive, has written in a private letter, dated January 8, 1900,: 'We are working against the tide just at present, the whole influence of the government seeming to be anti-foreign. The Province of Shan Tung, just south of us is almost aflame with rebellion, the watchcry being, "Down with the foreigners!" A missionary was killed the other day, his head cut off and body chopped up into pieces and thrown into a ditch. He was an Englishman and had been in the country but a short time. The defeats of the British in the Transvaal react on us here, and the Chinese say if a few people like the Boers can beat the British, they ought to be able to expel all foreigners.'

"(6) Then came the drought. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant there has never been an August without rain until last August. There was no planting of crops, and therefore a promise of a famine. When the well went dry or the water became bad because the water was low it was reported that the Christians had poisoned the wells, and antidotes of the poisons were sold in large quantities. Then the Boxers began their pillaging in blind fury. (7) The unfortunate suspicion which is in the minds of almost all Chinamen of the Roman Catholic church as having a political purpose. Whether true or false would make no difference, the people believe it.

"Some people are saying that we can never expect to convert the Chinaman, and the missionaries are useless as well as disturbing. But there are 80,000 native Christians in China, or were before the outbreak, and our Congregational missionaries added as many, within 500, to their 6000 members in China as were added to the 600,000 in the United States, last year. Before the outbreak there was an unusual susceptibility to the appeals of the gospel. In the Province of Hunnan, noted for its hatred of foreigners and its distribution of tracts against Christianity, where there has been no resident missionary for a year, the native pastors had 6368 registered learners. I have a letter from two women who are 250 miles from a postoffice, who say that the people are eager hear; that 5000 have already said that they wanted to know Christ. The fact is that there is not a mission station in China where the force is strong enough to meet the demands which are made by the natives for knowledge. During the present crisis there are those who have had the courage to declare themselves for Christianity. In Pekin during the week of prayer 1 in every 800 of the inhabitants attended the Christian meetings.

"Now, granting that missionaries have something to do with the awakening of China, what is it that they have done? Some say that we have no more right to go there with our religion than the Buddhist would have in coming there. But there is a Mohammedan mosque in New York; there are Buddhists in many cities; there are occult Hindu religions here in Portland. But the missionary establishes a home in a foreign land. So does the diplomat, the merchant, the buyer of foreign stuffs. The missionary preaches, but people are not compelled to come and hear any more than we are compelled to listen to the preachers on our streets. They establish schools, and only those who are willing care to be taught. They build hospitals for the sick, refuges for the opium fiend, and try to make life sweeter and higher. They have founded colleges in which a chorus of 50 voices has sung the 'Hallelujah' chorus so well that a Boston gentleman who was present was delighted; in which the higher branches are taught, and bright young men are preparing for their life-work.

"Now, if China is to be let alone in her superstitions, why give her the sewing-machine, the railroad, the telegraph? The argument that we are to let her alone would have kept the missionaries from the Anglo-Saxon races and left them in their degradation; would have kept out the missionaries from the Roman Empire, and the foundation for our modern civilization would not have been laid; in fact, would have kept the Christ out of the world, and left us all to pagan gloom and night. The upheaval in China has come from the division of the sentiment of the people. Some want the new things and some cling to the old. There is conflict. But let us remember that every European nation came to its birth through war, and the upward march of nations is by the side of blackened stakes, while graves line its way. It has always been so; it seems that it must be so. Thus China will come into its power and light. And may God speed the day of its deliverance!"

SACRAMENTO SALMON.

They Are Small and Are Rapidly Growing Scarce.

Frank Leidegeit, who has been purchasing salmon from Sacramento River fishermen this Summer, for a packing company, was in Portland yesterday on his way to Astoria. The salmon fishing season has just closed in California, he said, on account of the scarcity of fish. The canneries there shut down several weeks ago, and what fish have been caught since were packed for export East. The price paid fishermen on the Sacramento River this season was 5½ to 6 cents a pound, but there were so many men engaged in the business that few made good wages, and many of the men have started for Puget Sound, where they expect to go to work for the rest of the year.

The few salmon being caught at present about the head of San Francisco Bay, he said, are held for the local market, being sold at retail for 12½ cents a pound in the city.

He thought the Fall run, which usually begins about August 15, would show an increase, as propagation has been carried on successfully on the Sacramento River for several years. The salmon caught there are called the chinook, and a fish weighing 20 pounds is considered quite large.

A number of Chinese are engaged in catching shrimps in various portions of the bay, and as these fishermen retain even the smallest fish caught they destroy large numbers of young salmon which have been turned loose by the hatcheries. These shrimp nets are of such small mesh that nothing, however diminutive, can escape, and the law has so far been powerless in preventing the destructive work. Shrimps by the ton, he said, are being constantly shipped to Chinese ports, from San Francisco, and the people of California obtain no benefit from the traffic. Mr. Leidegett will remain at Astoria during the Fall fishing season.

A Just Rebuke From the Santiam.

Scio News.

It is enough to make a man hate his fellow being to see what sort of lunkheads there are who are running little one-horse political newspapers throughout the state. There are several on the exchange list of this paper, and when we look down the column and see massive editorial effusions which state that the Democratic National Convention will doubtless pass resolutions of sympathy for the Chinese Boxers, we feel just like taking their names off the list, and not allow ourself to waste any more time in reading such "editorial" rot. A man can conduct a political newspaper on political lines without showing to the entire country that he possesses an empty head.

Sig Sichel & Co., agents, celebrated Herbert Spencer cigars.