OLDS, WORTMAN & KING

THIS MORNING WE BEGIN

A Week of Great Bargain Giving

Such as is seldom offered at this season. New and seasonable articles from every department at sharply reduced prices. All out-of-town visitors cordially invited to attend, and you don't have to buy. But few of the good things offered get mention below. Others of equal importance in every department.

Lowest Prices Yet in

Foulard Silks

75c grades at.....45c yd
85c grades at.....55c yd
$1 grades at.....65c yd
$1.25 grades at.....75c yd

Every piece in our grand collection. A wide range of colors and attractive printings.

Great Sale of Black Taffeta Silks (First Floor Annex)

Important Suit Sale

All Our Novelty Suits This Week at Half Price

New and smart, with the latest touch of correct style. Ladies tell us it's the dressiest lot in Portland. 40 ladies to be made happy with them. In addition to this we offer Deep reductions in Novelty Dress Skirts and Silk Waists. (Second Floor)

Another Chance for

Fancy Hosiery

During our rush Saturday many ladies could not be waited upon. To make amends we continue our sale of Ladies' 50c and 60c fancy Hose at, pr.....29c

A fresh lot added makes selecting as good as on Saturday.

Of Special Interest to Men

Particularly for visitors who are not fully supplied.

Brilliant Lisle Underwear
Our well-finished $1.50 grade at, garment.....99c

Soft-bosom Shirts
For semi-dress or business, with one pair cuffs.
Our $1.25 grade, this week, each.....79c

A Choice Lot of 50c Ties
Tecks and four-in-hands, this week only, each....28c

Colored Wash Fabrics

Under price. Imported novelties for Summer dresses.

Lace Stripe Madras
In pretty grays, blues, pinks, helio and maize. 40c and 50c grades, this week, yd.....29c
Finer grades proportionately reduced.

In Drapery Section

(Fourth Floor) Reductions in many lines—Curtains, Portieres, Hammocks, etc.

$9 Portieres This Week $5.85 pr
8 colors of them, with heavily-knotted fringed ends—3 yds. long, 50 inches wide. Very handsome.

Great Annual Dinner-Set Sale

An offering of the most important character. Our entire stock of Haviland, German, semi-vitreous English porcelain, and semi-porcelain—the largest and finest collections shown in Portland, at sharply reduced prices. Also, special reductions on fancy decorated china pieces. Third Floor.

See the new White Piques. Headquarters here for Artistic Picture Framing.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

20th Century Outing Sale

Commences this morning at 8 o'clock.

A great offering of a great mass of bargains in just the kind of merchandise that you need right now or in the near future. For traveling, camping, for use at the seashore, or in the mountains. For personal use or for the furnishing of the Summer house or cottage, etc.

Thousands of bargains—as advertised in Sunday's Oregonian.

Meier & Frank Co.

"The Crisis," the latest and best book by Winston Churchill, author of "Richard Carvel." Handsome assortment of corded and checked Wash Silks—50c the yard.

This Morning at 9 o'clock

We commence a great three-days' Clearance Sale of all remnants, odds and ends, broken sizes and soiled merchandise which accumulated from the phenomenal selling during the June "White Days." A hundred opportunities to pick up some extraordinary bargains in the following:

Laces, Embroideries	Handkerchiefs	Linens, Cottons
Ribbons	Muslin Underwear	Towels, Sheetings
Lace Curtains	Lawns, Muslins,	Wash Goods
Men's White Shirts	Ladies' Knit Underwear	Boys' Waists
Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc.

MEIER & FRANK COMPANY.

BREEDING NEW WHEAT

GETTING A VARIETY ADAPTED TO EASTERN WASHINGTON.

Success Attending the Efforts of Professor Spillman, of Pullman Agricultural Experiment Station.

Professor W. J. Spillman, of the Washington Agricultural College and Experiment Station, at Pullman, is originating new varieties of wheat particularly adapted to Eastern Washington. He is one of three or four men in the United States who are engaged in the propagation of new varieties of wheat. He was in Portland Saturday, and in a talk with a reporter gave an interesting statement of the results accomplished in this line.

Professor Spillman has been trying to get a variety of wheat that would be suited to the conditions of Eastern Washington—the Palouse country. Winter wheat is the crop for that country and all the varieties now grown there shatter so badly that the harvester leaves on the ground two or three times as much as would be sufficient for seed. Another fault of the wheat now grown there is that the straw has not the strength to stand up on rich land or where storms may strike it, and the grain frequently lodges so badly that it cannot be harvested by the ordinary means. Thirdly, the wheat now grown has too thick a shell or bran and is none too high in gluten. To get a variety that will not shatter, that shall have straw that will stand up, that shall have a thin shell and be high in gluten contents—in other words, to get a wheat that shall be exactly adapted to Eastern Washington—is the object of Professor Spillman's experiments, and his work in this line has proceeded so far and so satisfactorily that there is little doubt of ultimate success.

In taking up this work, Professor Spillman made more than 300 crosses of two varieties of Spring wheat grown in that country upon six varieties of Winter wheat. The Spring varieties were the Little Club and the Red Chaff, which are hardly distinguishable one from the other, and the Winter varieties were Lancaster, Theiss, Tasmania Red, Oregon Club, Valley and Jones' Winter Fife. From the more than 300 successful crosses, Professor Spillman has selected 12 new varieties that possess the characteristics desired and he must now continue selecting and planting until he shall get the types established. It takes five years to establish a type that will breed true, after the desired variety is obtained by crossing. Careful selection must be made each year of the grain that possesses in highest degree the qualities sought, and the continuation of this process for five years is sufficient to establish a type that will transmit its characteristics with reasonable fidelity. The longer a type is established the harder it is to change it. In making crosses the variety that has been longest established transmits more of its qualities than does the younger variety. A great many varieties may be obtained from a single cross, and it is by selection and cultivation that a variety possessing the desired qualities is at length established.

For strength of straw Professor Spillman has drawn on another plant, the spelt, which grows at the top of a vigorous stalk, a rough grain suitable for cattle feed. Ten varieties of spelt are grown in Eastern Washington. Established types of wheat and spelt will not crossbreed, but when varieties of wheat are crossed among themselves and varieties of spelt crossed among themselves it is found that the resulting progeny of the two plants may be interbred. The large number of hybrids resulting from this cross breeding will present almost every characteristic imaginable. Most of the strong straw will probably have inferior grain and most of the weak straw will probably bear the good grain. But it is likely that some of the strong straw will bear excellent grain. When the hybridizer finds the qualities he wants, it is his business to select the most perfect specimens and continue the propagation to establish the type. Professor Spillman, having obtained a hybrid of wheat and spelt with qualities specially adapted to Eastern Washington, is now continuing the selection and cultivation to get the types established so the farmers may have the benefit. None of this work can be delegated to others. It requires the highest skill of the specialist and his best judgment in selection to get adequate results, and he must attend to the matter personally.

The result of giving the farmers such a grain as Professor Spillman expects to put forth will be important. It will not only increase the yield of the fields perceptibly, but also increase the value of the grain. It will do away with the annual losses by lodging on rich land, and with the losses that follow the sowing of Spring wheat in the Fall in the attempt to grow grain with thin shell. This sowing is lost when there is much freezing in the Winter. The new varieties will all be Winter wheat, which is demanded in that country, though many of their qualities will be those of Spring wheat. Sowing Spring wheat in the Fall will not make it Winter wheat. By experiment, Professor Spillman finds that Spring wheat sown in the Fall for 10 consecutive seasons so far attains the character of Winter wheat that, when sown in the Spring, it ripens about two weeks later than the same variety that has had regular Spring instead of Winter sowing. But that is too slow a change when the farmer is waiting for a new variety. At that rate it would take 120 years to get a Winter wheat with Spring wheat qualities. By originating a new variety this can be accomplished, it is hoped, in five years.

IMPERILED BY FIRE.

Thirteen Persons Have a Narrow Escape From a Burning Building.

The lives of 13 persons were imperiled by a fire which broke out at 6:10 o'clock yesterday morning in E. A. Shapiro's store, 408½ Washington street. The rooms upstairs are divided into family apartments under charge of Mrs. Carrie McHugh, and 10 grown-up people and three small children were sound asleep when the building began to fill with smoke. The fire blazed fiercely at the rear of the building, but was prevented from entering the bedrooms by a cement floor. The upper story was in flames, and Mrs. Joseph Galvin's house next door also caught fire. Two engines, one hose cart, one truck and one chemical truck responded to the alarm sent in from box 63. In the meantime the people in Mrs. McHugh's house managed to escape in what scanty clothing they could find in the hurry, and the three children were cared for in neighbors' houses. Mrs. Howe, an invalid, was removed to safety after considerable difficulty. Ed Davey placed a ladder against the rear of the burning house and helped Thomas Long to escape. When the firemen came, John Larsen was found perched on the top of Otto Nussler's place, and he came down the ladder offered him, escorting a clock. The stock in Shapiro's place was destroyed, and the firemen were kept busy 2 hours and 20 minutes in extinguishing the blaze. The loss is about $700.

SIX HOURS ON THE COLUMBIA

You can leave Portland on the "Chicago-Portland Special" at 9 A. M. any day, and connect with the steamer at Cascade Locks, which will get you home at 3 P. M. This trip is interesting every minute, and the scenic attractions of the Columbia River cannot be seen to better advantage. You can't afford to miss it. The best rates going, too. See ticket agent O. R. & N. Co., Third and Washington.

ARE YOU GOING EAST?

The "Imperial Limited" service of the Canadian Pacific will be inaugurated June 10. You are just 100 hours from the Pacific to Atlantic Coast. This train runs through the grandest scenery in the world. For further particulars call on or address H. H. Abbott, 142 Third street.

GOSPEL FROM A MAORI

NEW ZEALANDER TELLS OF HIS FAST-VANISHING RACE.

Sang in His Native Tongue, and Preached in the Language of a Cultured Briton.

Wherahiko Rawei, the converted and Anglicized native New Zealander, addressed a large gathering yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association. Rawei is a bright-looking Maori, about 30 years old, with dark hair and eyes. He stood before the audience in picturesque native garb, a strange and bizarre costume, and spoke in pure and unaccepted English on the Gospel according to St. John, with a touching plea for the assistance of his native race, now fast disappearing. Rawei, in speech and voice, bears all the marks of a cultured Englishman, even using such a quaint Anglicism as "lost his boat," when he accounted for his delay in returning to New Zealand. When he sang the quaint songs of his native land in a sweet baritone voice, however, the listener forgot the effect of his culture and education, and he was once more a Maori, singing in a strange, unintelligible tongue.

Regarding his own life and the future of his race, Rawei, who is an ordained minister, said:

"When I was about 12 years old, running about my native Maori village, an English lady came there with a party of tourists. For some reason she took a fancy to me, and asked my mother to permit me to go to live with her. Since she was well known and powerful, my mother granted the request, and I was taken away some distance to live with her. She treated me as kindly as any mother could, and I lived under her care for eight years, learned the English language, and was afterwards sent to an English college for four years. Later, I became a converted Christian worker.

"I am the representative of a fast-vanishing race. Sixty years ago there were 150,000 Maoris in New Zealand. Now there are only 40,000. My people are ignorant, and they violate all the sanitary laws. They live in communal dwellings, sometimes 200 in a building. In these they sleep, closely huddled up, men and women together, and the associations are very demoralizing. They usually build their houses in damp places, and the result is that they are wasted by disease. Since the English have come into the country there have also come new diseases, measles, typhoid fever and smallpox, and the people die off rapidly. One custom that the natives have which is injurious is the habit of keeping the bodies of their dead for several weeks. While the idea at the root of this custom is not bad, since they consider that they would not show proper love and respect for the departed if they put the bodies under ground at once, yet this is a very dangerous and unsanitary custom, and disease is spread thereby.

"Mere sermonizing to the old folks will do no good. They are slow to put away their old customs. The people must be educated, especially the children. They must be carefully trained to shun the evils of their present life. While I am speaking to you today my wife is trying to instruct a school of 30 or 40 girls in the right ways of living. Our school is almost self-supporting. We have 100 acres and it is not difficult to find means of subsistence. We live on the banks of a river full of fish, and when we want fish to eat we simply stretch a net across the river and the little Maori girls swim and splash in the water and drive the fish into the net.

"However, we are anxious to enlarge our work, and for that reason I have been traveling over this country, delivering illustrated lectures on the customs of my native people and the scenery of New Zealand. I am intensely interested in my people. I do not want them to die out. I believe that they can be educated and instructed just as I was. I believe that the race can be saved by taking the children, teaching them how to live and leading them to Christ."

At the opening and closing of the address, Rawei sang two songs in his native tongue, afterwards translating and singing them in English. The refrain of the first was:

Yes, oh, yes! Out of love and compassion for me!
Yes, oh, yes! He suffered and died on the tree!

The second was translated thus:

Heaven is a beautiful city,
Its streets are paved with gold.
No earthly tongue can describe it.
Its glories can never be told.
Will, oh, will!
Say, will you meet me there?

You have loved ones in that city,
You laid them 'neath the sod.
With hearts nigh unto breaking,
You promised to serve your God.
Will, oh, will!
Say, will you meet them there?

As a preface to his remarks on his personal life, Rawei preached a sermon on the purpose of salvation, taking as his text the fourth chapter of St. John, in which Jesus met the Samaritan woman at the well. This, he argued, is the type of practical Christianity, and revealed the purpose of the divine gift of salvation, that when saved the Christian should immediately spread salvation to others. "To embrace Christianity simply to escape from sin and to secure the blessings of eternal life in the heavenly kingdom," said he, "is the height of selfishness. It is unworthy of any Christian. The chief duty of a Christian when he has become converted is to assist in saving others, for unless he does that, thousands will be consigned to spend their eternity in unspeakable sorrow."

NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE

Fund of the New St. David's Church Is Over $2500.

Dr. Van Waters, rector of St. David's Church, said yesterday morning, before his sermon, that $2500 has been added to the fund for the completion of the stone church. Besides, a friend has made a large gift of money toward the finishing of the building. The rector is not at liberty to give the name of the generous donor nor the amount given. The church, he said, will be built on a somewhat modified plan, but it will be a magnificent monument to the people who have contributed. It will be large, beautiful, stately and a credit to the city. Work will be started and pushed rapidly, and will be finished before many months, but this will depend upon members and friends of the church. All are asked to assist. Plans have been made and builders are preparing estimates.

More Improvement Associations.

The Woodstock Improvement Association will resume meetings this week, and will probably change its name to Woodstock Sub-Board of Trade. It will cooperate with the Sellwood Sub-Board to secure the 1905 exposition for City View Park. A Sub-Board of Trade will soon be organized in the Eighth Ward at the Webfoot hosehouse, on Powell street, to look after street improvements, cycle paths and to co-operate with Sellwood.

East Side Notes.

Joseph Paquet, who has the contract for building the big towboat for Captain Spencer, has started work in the shipyard south of East Clay street.

The public school of St. Johns will close with graduating exercises Thursday evening. R. F. Robinson, County School Superintendent, will address the class.

The machinery for the hardwood factory which will occupy the old barrel-factory buildings on East Water and East Clay streets is being placed in position. Within a month the factory will be in operation.

Rev. Jerome McGlade, of the Mizpah Presbyterian Church, will read a paper before the Presbyterian ministers' meeting this morning on "The Problem of Increasing Spiritual Energy in the Church."

The City & Suburban Railway will build a spur from the main line along East Twenty-eighth, from East Ankeny street north to the Sandy road, a distance of six blocks, to reach the Doernbecher factory.

Mrs. Lucia H. Additon, National lecturer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has accepted an invitation to deliver the principal address on Woman's day at the annual G. A. R. reunion at Pleasant Home.

Rev. A. L. Hawley, who has been pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church, East Tenth and East Grant streets, and family, will leave today for Dayton, Wash., to which place Mr. Hawley has been transferred in exchange for Rev. Alfred Thompson, who comes to Portland.

The houseboat of F. S. Morris, which is being built at the boatyard of Joseph Supple, will be ready for launching this month. It attracts much attention. Mr. Supple says that other Portland men have been looking at the houseboat with a view to building houseboats for themselves.

Dr. Wise has removed to rooms 211, 212 and 213, The Failing, cor. 3d and Wash.

ANIMAL SHOW TODAY.

Norris & Rowe's Troupe Will Open This Afternoon.

Norris & Rowe's big trained animal shows arrived in this city early yesterday morning on their special train and pitched their large waterproof tents at the corner of Eleventh and Clay streets. Thousands of people lined the sidewalks surrounding the show grounds, witnessing the interesting work of erecting the canvas. These shows are more than twice the size of last year. A grand free street parade will be given this morning at 11 o'clock, at which the entire company of animal actors will be seen. A clown band and Herr Setler's troupe of dancing baby elephants will be special features of the parade. Performances will be given daily at 2:30 and 8 P. M., up to and including Friday afternoon. Friday night Norris & Rowe's shows will be consolidated with the Elks' circus, and the partnership will be continued on Saturday afternoon and night.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Will inaugurate their "Imperial Limited" service June 10. This is a solid vestibuled daily train making the entire distance from Pacific to the Atlantic Coast in the short time of 100 hours. First-class and tourist sleepers every day to Eastern points. For further particulars call on or address H. H. Abbott, agent, 142 Third street.

CITY PARK BEAUTIFIED

MANY NEEDED CHANGES MADE IN THE PAST YEAR.

New Roads and Paths and Flower Borders—Weather Unfavorable for Best Effects.

Great improvement has been made in the City Park in the past year, and the increased number of persons who visit it shows how the public appreciate the changes. They are not so apparent to those who visit the park frequently as to a person who has not been there for some time. There are better roads and new paths and flower borders. Thickets of brush have been opened up, and grass is growing in those places. Many beautiful shrubs and trees have been planted, and the trees and shrubs generally have made a fine growth and added to the natural charms of the place.

On Saturday there were a great many visitors in the park. Many well-appointed carriages filled with people rolled over the smooth and winding drives. There were also many men and women on horseback, and boys and girls on ponies, as well as scores of all ages and conditions on bicycles. The playgrounds and picnic ground rang with the shouts and laughter of hundreds of happy children who patronized the swings. Having thrown care to the winds, they were as happy as the day is long.

Beautiful roses bloom in profusion on every hand, and many of the borders are gay with flowers, but the weather has not been favorable, and geraniums and other potted plants which have been transplanted are not looking so well as usual, but will soon be all right.

A visitor who had not seen the park for a year was much pleased to find so many improvements, the buildings looking so clean in new coats of paint, and the trees, shrubbery and grass so flourishing. He found Superintendent Myers looking rather dolefully over the great "carpet bed" back of the big fountain, in which 75,000 plants of various colors have been set out. In addition to various intricate pieces of scroll work and curlicues, it contains two large American flags and many plants which show the red, white and blue stripes and the stars in their proper colors. The cool showers have not been favorable to the growth of the plants; hence Mr. Meyers' sadness. He, however, has confidence that the Summer weather which must come soon will bring the big patch of tapestry out all right, and has high hopes for the future of the park. He says it is a great comfort to him to have the aid and counsel of a good Board of Commissioners who take such active and intelligent interest in the park, and who can have money to spend in improving it, and is confident that they will produce great and beneficial results in a few years. When they have funds to improve and beautify the large tract on the side hill lately added to the park, it will become a vastly more attractive place. When good roads on easy grades are built through this tract visitors will find a panorama of views from them which cannot be equaled in any park in the United States, embracing the Columbia basin back to the Cascade Range and including five majestic snow peaks.

The animal and bird cages are among the great attractions of the park, especially to the youngsters, and there is generally a crowd about them. The cages are kept in fine order, as neat and clean as possible. The bears are always an attraction, and their pit is the center of an admiring crowd. They are so fat and sleek and so full of fun that the youngsters never tire of watching them. The fine herd of elks is also an attraction, especially at this season, when the males are growing their new antlers, which are still in the velvet. The largest old one, the father of the flock, has a magnificent set of antlers, and appears to be very proud of them, as well as very careful of them, for they are yet very tender. The cages of rabbits, coons, coyotes, foxes, monkeys, badgers, etc., are constant sources of delight to the youngsters, but one of their chief joys is the colony of prairie dogs of all sizes, from the big old ones of aldermanic proportions to the bunny little ones, which, with a merry twinkling of their tails, are constantly dodging into and out of their burrows. They are very tame and charm the "kids" by eating grass and clover from their hands.

The birds are one of the greatest attractions, especially to the girls. A crowd of them was gathered around the pheasantry, admiring the beautiful silver pheasant, and trying to get glimpses of the more gorgeous golden pheasant, which endeavored to hide his magnificent plumage behind the shrubbery in his "run." The silver pheasant was tamer and bolder, and would permit the girls to feed him and even to stroke his plumage. One little girl, who had been staring at it for some time, showed her careful bringing up by exclaiming, "Look at his beautiful red limbs!" The legs of the silver pheasant are bright-red, and look as if they had been varnished. One young woman, who looked as if she might have been a schoolteacher, after gazing at the pheasants as if she would like to have their plumage in her hat, remarked: "Isn't it singular that among birds the males are so much the handsomer?"

"Yes," replied a companion; "it is; but we wear the handsome feathers," which seemed to console the crowd.

The animals, beasts and birds, are all fed at 4 P. M., their only meal of the day. Few of them evinced any particular anxiety as the hour approached, and all seemed well fed. The eagles, vultures and hawks seemed more anxious for their dinners than any of the others, and the great bald eagles cut rather a ridiculous figure as their keeper approached with a bucket of meat cut in small pieces. They flew to the ground, walking about on the sides of their feet, as awkward as a sailor on shore or a plains Indian on foot, and screaming louder than they are supposed to do on the glorious Fourth.

Just about time for going home a smart shower came up and sent the children, who had been holding high carnival on the picnic grounds, flocking in troops to the waiting cars on Washington street. In one was crowded a merry troop of little ones, made up of the pupils of the Congregational sewing school, which had finished its term and given the pupils a picnic at the park. The children spoke in high praise of their teachers and of the school, and exhibited with pride the neat sewing baskets, etc., which had been awarded them for the progress they had made. One little one was very happy in the possession of a doll, a prize which she had won for perfect attendance, and which was the only one of the kind awarded.

Replanking Grand Avenue.

The Masonic Building Association, which owns the northeast quarter on Grand avenue and East Morrison street, will at once award the contract to replank that part of Grand avenue in front of its property. Other owners say they will do the same. It is thought that there will be difficulty in getting the avenue replanked between Belmont and East Stark streets. City Attorney Long said at the meeting in Justice Vreeland's office that he thought a petition for improvement could be drawn that would bind the property-owners to pay their assessments, regardless of the decision of Judge Bellinger, and such a petition has been drafted by Councilman Holbrook. The property-owners who want the avenue improved do not take kindly to the proposed agreement. They say it would be all right if all the property-owners would sign it, but they will not. If 75 per cent should sign and 25 per cent should not, the former would have to pay for the entire improvement, and those who did not sign would escape cost. Besides, if contracts should be let under these conditions, the contractors would bid high enough to make up for any probable loss. For this reason the petition is not being signed, and the only hope of repairing the avenue seems to be by private contract and permit.

MAORILAND AND ITS PEOPLE

There is much of the wonderful and engrossing in descriptions of Maoriland and its picturesque native tribes which may be gathered from articles such as the one published in yesterday's Oregonian, but to have its leading features vividly described by a cultured native of the country, in eloquent and thrilling language, is a treat never before offered to the public of Portland. There can be no doubt that the recital by Wherahiko Rawei, at the Metropolitan Theater this evening, will attract a large audience. In describing Maoriland and its native people the gifted New Zealander has, of course, the inspiration of a great theme—a theme of which he possesses much knowledge, since all his boyhood days were spent in a native pah; but, apart from this, he brings to his story the happiest rhetorical gifts, with pathos, mimicry, thrilling incidents and character sketches which are masterpieces in the way of mental photography cleverly introduced, and keep the attention of the audience riveted upon him to the very end. His lecture, in fact, is as exhilarating as a farce, and yet contains history in solution, and is certainly not without a very strong flavor of healthy sentiment, while its educational tendency is obvious.

P. A. E.

Stand for the big event at Buffalo, and the quickest and most comfortable way to get there is over the O. R. & N. lines. Eighty-seven hours Portland to Buffalo, nine hours less than four days, one change of cars (at Chicago) and the rate is but $86 00 round trip. Particulars at City Ticket Office, Third and Washington.

One taken every night stimulates the liver, carries off the bile and improves the digestion and appetite. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

CHINA IS ABOUT FOUR CENTURIES BEHIND THE TIMES—

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Are Six Centuries ahead of All Other Bicycles ...

That's why they ride the easiest and are the only up-to-date wheels...

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