HOGS NEEDED FIRST

After That Will Come the Packing-Houses.

MUST PRODUCE TO CONSUME

Dr. Hutchinson's Views on Question of Packing-Houses and Stockyards for Portland—Portland's Advantages Are Undoubted.

Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, the official in charge of the local station of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, believes there are great possibilities in the meat-packing industry for Portland, but he thinks the producers have much to do before packing-houses will locate here. That is, in his estimation it is not a question of mere possibilities so much as one of practical demonstration. He agrees entirely with the idea that Portland has superior advantages for building up a great meat industry, and he believes that such an industry will grow up here, but he also says that the producers must increase their output before more packing-houses will be likely to enter the field. Power to increase the output is not enough; it must be actually increased. In speaking of the matter yesterday Dr. Hutchinson said:

"If the Oregon livestock raiser is anxious to secure more and larger packing-houses for Portland there is one way in which he can accomplish his wish. Portland market presents a demand for hogs which I have not seen satisfied during the last five years. This city has now a modernly equipped packing-house with a capacity for the disposal of 600 hogs a day. If Oregon farmers will flood this packing-house that they already have they can see another spring up here in time to save the overflow. Eastern packers undoubtedly have their eyes on this city, but they are not going to put up an extensive plant here until they see a supply of hogs greater than the local concerns can handle. You can rest assured, though, that the minute the hogs appear the facilities for their profitable handling will be provided.

"There is no doubt of the capability of this country to produce hogs enough to supply the demand, both for local consumption and for export. It is simply a question of inclination towards diversified farming. Market reports of the last few years show that the highest success in animal husbandry has been attained in those sections in which agriculture as a whole has received the most attentive study and made an advance beyond the stage of mere grain-raising and cattle grazing. These same reports put before us, too, the very pertinent facts that at every center of livestock distribution large packing industries have sprung up and created a market which is always crying for more and more livestock. It is well for the livestock raiser to take note of how the packers make so much money. If they did not save their offal their profits would be small, but it is admitted that they can sell the valuable part of the animal at cost and yet make a large aggregate profit on the offal.

"This diversity of product created, which is such a potent factor in the success of the packing industry, if applied to animal production, contributes just as largely to the success of the agriculturist as to the success of the packer. The abattoir proprietor who simply slaughters and provides no means for the profitable manufacture of by-products from his offal, stands in just the same relation to the packing industry as does the rancher to the agricultural industry who sells his wheat and provides himself with no animals to use his offal, which is represented by straw, stubble and scattered grain. The farm should no more be considered a place of odds and ends than any other industrial establishment. A business of great waste is one of small profit, and no industry has, resultant from its operation, waste products so easily convertible into profitable merchandise as has agriculture. While the packer has to provide himself with elaborate chemical apparatus and expensive machinery for the manufacture of his offal into marketable by-products, the farmer has already available the most intricate and delicate machinery, combined with the most complete chemical laboratory, in the cow, the hog, the sheep and the chicken, for the transformation of his unused material into the necessary beef, pork, mutton and eggs.

"In your article of Thursday you call attention by most astounding figures to the possibilities awaiting development of the livestock production, with its allied industry of meat-packing. At first glance the figures which you present are so stupendous that they seem exaggerated. Consideration of the great area of improved and available farm lands which lie within easy reach of this city will show that there is no exaggeration in them as a possibility. In 1900 Oregon alone gave an area of nearly 4,000,000 acres of improved farm land; if, now, every 160-acre farm would market 40 hogs, which it certainly ought to do, that would give 1,000,000. The portions of Washington and Idaho that are best adapted to agriculture ought, from their location relative to transportation, to be considered as more closely connected with Portland than with any other city. That, then, gives an even greater improved acreage than Oregon alone can show. Therefore, as a future possibility, your estimate of 2,500,000 hogs is all right.

"The census of 1900 shows, for Oregon alone, 281,000 hogs, on 35,837 farms, having an average of 281 acres. That is less than eight hogs to the farm. I know for an actual fact that the claims of your correspondents, which you quoted last Thursday, are correct, that every 160-acre farm can produce 50 hogs. But what they did do in 1900 was to raise less than eight hogs on a farm of 281 acres.

"I believe, though, that the high prices that hogs have brought during 1901 and thus far this year have so stimulated their production that their number in this state has increased about 33 1-3 per cent; if so, that would make 375,000 hogs for this year. Packing-houses at Portland will never be established until the Oregon farmers shall make them necessary by producing enough livestock to overflow those already in existence here. There is no doubt that there ought to be more packing-houses and greater stockyard facilities in this city, but it is the fault of the producer, and not the fault of local butchers that there are not. You can never get additional packing-houses until you get animals enough to supply them."

The Mighty Graft.

PORTLAND, Or., July 20.—(To the Editor.)—Fred W. Young, according to your paper, has recently returned from the Klondike region after digging out a comfortable fortune in the icy North. Mr. Young said:

"The people of Seattle are booming that country, and there is nothing there except broken-hearted, penniless men, lying politicians, etc. The country is played out and more men are broke up there than you have any idea," etc.

I regret, Mr. Editor, to have to take issue with this typical and well-preserved Oregonian, but having lived in that country for a longer time than this gentleman, and having also an opinion, I wish to say that the stories he has told you are the most radical moonshine.

Can Mr. Young explain how it is that this year the output of gold is larger than any previous year; that year after it is increasing?

Can Mr. Young kindly say what day and in what case the sum of $900 was taxed in the Gold Commissioner's Court? Mr. Young knows full well that such charge was never made.

Can Mr. Young say why it is that Pennsylvania capitalists have just paid $1,000,000 for the whole of Chechaco Hill? Why it is that capital is pouring into this country at an unprecedented rate? That a railway from Dawson to the Stewart River is under way?

It may be true that this Summer labor has been more plentiful, because many went there expecting to get work upon railway construction, which for the time being has been delayed.

As to justice, no country had a more vigilant system for the suppression of crime and disorder, and whenever it appeared it has been summarily dealt with. In matters of a civil character, there are three Judges of the Supreme Court, and whenever an appeal is made it goes before them; but one Judge has heard the case before, and even after that it can be submitted to Ottawa and then, if necessary, to London.

Seattle knows a good thing when she has it, and let me say in passing that the city which keeps its eye on the Northern country is the one which is going to advance and prosper as the Alaska and Yukon country grows. Seattle does not boom and is not booming and need not boom the Klondike. Every practical man knows the worth of that country, and if Seattle can get the whole of the trade it will only be obtaining what it has worked for.

YUKON MINER.

DUAL FIELD DAY PLANNED

Western Oregon and Washington vs. Inland Empire Athletes.

Manager Kerrigan, of the M. A. A. C. track team is trying to arrange a dual track meet between a Western Oregon team and one from the Inland Empire, to be held at Spokane during the fruit fair in September. It is possible that a number of University of Washington athletes will join the team, and the affair be made a contest between the Western Oregon and Washington athletes and those of the Inland Empire. If the project is carried out, the team from this section will be a strong one, containing fleet-footed runners and agile jumpers, who ought to wrest a victory from the best team that the Inland Empire can bring out.

Kerrigan, the wonderful all-around athlete of the Multnomah club, ought to capture several first places, and Ed Murphy can be depended upon for other firsts, as he is a strong man in the hurdles and field events. Gammie, in the sprints, has been training faithfully of late, and is in the best of form. Payne and Lewis, the crack sprinters of the State University, can be depended upon to capture several points, if they join the team, as their past performances justify the prediction. Payne is considered one of the fastest men in the Northwest for the 220 and 440 yard dashes, while Lewis can do the 100 and 50 yard sprints in almost record time. Another man who must not be overlooked in the selection of a winning track team is Heater, the champion athlete of Pacific College. Heater usually wins first place in every event in which he competes, and he is always in the pink of condition. As a sprinter, hurdler, vaulter and jumper, Heater is the best all-around athlete on the Pacific Coast today. Sanders, of M. A. A. C., is a strong man in the shot-put, while Zan and Cooke can both throw the discus considerably over 100 feet. Zan would prove a first-class competitor in the 220-yard run, and Poley, formerly of Eugene, could look out for the mile run, as he has a record of 4:43 2-5.

Three crack men of the University of Washington are thinking of joining the team, as the following from a Seattle paper shows:

A number of the University of Washington's prominent athletes will contest for the Multnomah Athletic Association this Summer. Fred D. Chesnut, captain of last year's track team; Harry Boetzkes and David Grant will all run under Portland's colors.

The athletic association has arranged for a meet with the Spokane Athletic Club about the middle of next month. The Spokane club is especially strong this season, and has had hopes of easily defeating the Webfooters. Their chances of victory, however, are now greatly lessened by the college men joining the Multnomah association.

Chesnut will begin training immediately, while Boetzkes and Grant will start in about a week. The former captain will not enter the 100-yard dash again, but will confine himself to his two star events, the 220 and 440-yard dashes.

Heretofore Chesnut has been compelled to enter the 100 as a point winner, whether he desired to run the race or not. His event is the 440-yard dash, and in the future he intends to hold himself more closely to this one event. During the last track season he easily won the quarter-mile dash from Whitman and the Washington Agricultural College, and from the Universities of Idaho and Oregon. In the meet against the University of California, in 1901, he won from Squires by one of the most spectacular finishes ever witnessed on the Seattle athletic track. Chesnut's record time is 52 2-5 seconds, but his friends feel confident that he has repeatedly run his quarters in the mile relay under that time.

Boetzkes will enter the relay and the mile run. He has been a member of the university track team for two years, but it was not until last season that he became one of its most prominent members. He ran all of his quarters in the relay races in record time and won every mile race in which Washington competed. At the beginning of last season it was thought that Twitchell would be the 'varsity man to uphold the purple and gold in the half and mile races. Boetzkes, however, owned the mile run, as Will Huntoon did the half mile.

Dave Grant will compete in the running broad and high jumps, and, if needed, in the pole vault and high hurdles. Grant won the all-round championship cup offered by Professor Vander Veer for the highest point winner of the season. In four meets Grant won his four events, with the exception of the pole vault against the University of Idaho. In the high jump, he holds the university record at 5 feet 9¾ inches. His own record, however, is 6 feet 1 inch.

If Manager Kerrigan succeeds in getting these men, or a good majority of them, together, and in first-class trim, the Spokane athletes will have to face a very formidable aggregation. Negotiations with the Spokane people are now pending, and if a sufficient financial guarantee is made, the meet will be held. Such a contest would stimulate the interest in track athletics throughout the Northwest, and some fine sport would result. Besides the Spokane Athletic Club, an Inland Empire team would include men from Whitman College, Pullman Agricultural College, University of Idaho and the interscholastic high school leagues of Eastern Oregon and Washington. Several crack athletes of the University of Washington also live in the Inland Empire, and altogether a strong athletic array could be mustered.

SAVE MONEY ON SHOES.

Beginning Friday morning, July 18, we will begin our first July clearance sale of high-grade ladies' and men's shoes, in order to make room for our large Fall stock, which will soon arrive. All prices will be reduced, except on contract goods.

Our regular $5 00 values, sale price $4 15.
Our regular $4 00 values, sale price $3 35.
Our regular $3 50 values, sale price $2 85.
Our regular $2 50 values, sale price $1 95.

These goods are standard makes, all styles and guaranteed.

We also have 500 pairs of ladies', misses' and children's shoes, broken lines, to be closed out at less than cost.

This sale will close August 2, 1902.

M. BILLINGS, 229 Morrison St.

EXCURSION RATES TO SALT LAKE CITY.

For the Elks' convention at Salt Lake, August 12-14, the O. R. & N. will sell 30-day round-trip tickets at rate of $29 60; for return through San Francisco via rail or steamer, $44. Tickets on sale August 9 and 10. Call at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington, for further information.

POLISH PATRIOT SPEAKS

COLONEL SOBIESKI, DESCENDANT OF A KING, ADDRESSES Y. M. C. A.

He Made a Gallant Record in the Civil War and Later Served in the Mexican Army.

Dressed in the black cloth suit of an ordinary American citizen, Colonel John Sobieski, the lineal descendant of the Polish patriot and Christian soldier, King John Sobieski, whose army defeated the Turks before Vienna in 1683, and prevented the Turks from overrunning Europe, gave an interesting address yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the topic, "Daniel as a Specimen of Stalwart Christianity." The Colonel spoke without notes, and fluently. He had few gestures, and said what he had to say easily and naturally, with a charm all its own. In his physical appearance, Colonel Sobieski greatly resembles another Colonel, Robert G. Ingersoll.

In beginning his address, Colonel Sobieski referred briefly to the story of the Prophet Daniel, as told in the first chapter of the book of Daniel, when Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, captured Jerusalem and gave orders that certain of the children of Israel, Daniel among them, should partake of a daily provision of the King's meat, and of the wine he drank, so that at the end of three years "they might stand before the King." "As I have read about and contemplated the Israelite, although he may keep a clothing store around the corner, I feel like taking off my hat to him—for he is a countryman of Daniel the Prophet," went on the speaker. "On account of the beauty of his person and other gifts which the Lord had given him, Daniel was placed near the King, and was in favor with those who were high in the King's counsel. But how many of us could be strong and have the strength of our convictions to such an extent that we could refuse the King's meat and wine, as did Daniel? He knew if he did so, he would be defiled in the eyes of his people and his God.

"I remember hearing the story of a poor New England boy, who came to be known in after life as John Wilson, vice-President of the United States, under President Grant, and who died in 1875. Well, this boy's people were so bad and so drunken, that he was taken from them, was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and he resolved that he would be known as Wilson. He became a total abstainer, worked hard for the cause of temperance, and when the anti-slavery agitation began to be spoken of in this country he became one of the authorities on the subject. He was summoned to Washington as the guest of John Quincy Adams, and at the dinner given in his honor attended by men prominent in that time in National affairs, Adams asked him to join in drinking a glass of wine. It was a great temptation for the country boy, facing for the first time such distinguished company. But like Daniel, he was steadfast. He told his host that he loved and respected him, and would rather prefer to drink his health in water. And he did so. In speaking of the incident afterwards, Mr. Adams said: 'It was one of the greatest exhibitions of Christian integrity I have ever known. That young man refused wine and drank water. We shall hear from him in the future.' That shoemaker represented Massachusetts in the United States Senate for 18 years.

"Daniel came from an enslaved and hated race, yet by his life and conduct, he was honored by the King as no other man was honored. To test him, the King said: 'Let us put his loyalty, to God opposed to the loyalty he bears the King.' But when the decree was issued, Daniel stood alone, and above temptation. He stood for his God, for principle and for conviction. It must have been hard to give up an office such as Daniel must have possessed—and this is true in these latter office-holding days. Daniel redeemed his nation, and at a later period in his life, for principle he went into a den of lions. In Illinois, they recently raised a monument to a New England minister who was shot in that section 60 years ago. It was before the stirring days of the Civil War, when it required a hero to be an abolitionist. This minister preached to Presbyterians who were large slave-owners, and he asked them to give up their slaves. He was also the editor of a newspaper, and when he advocated this view in its columns, the people pitched his printing press into the river. He bought another printing press, and the same thing happened—it got repose in the river. Being a Presbyterian he had the perseverance of the saints, and steadily went ahead. People told him not to bring religion in disrepute, and not to mix religion with politics. He was advised to preach on the doctrines of John Calvin or John Knox, and to leave slavery alone. He said: 'I will utter my views, be the consequences what they may,' and they shot him down, killing him. He was despised and thought of no account then. Now the grandchildren of the men who shot him down have built a monument in his honor, and he is loved for his devotion to principle.

"Did Frances Willard get all she prayed for, all she hoped for, during her lifetime? I remember going to her town when they brought her body home for burial. It was a bitterly cold Winter day, and the temperature was 12 degrees below zero. Two thousand people stood at the depot, and when the time came when the people could see her, they tramped for six hours. Over 40,000 people saw her body, and many thousands more tried to, but could not. Many eyes were wet, too, among people whose interests she had opposed. For 58 years she had worked for prohibition. Yet in her own town there were thousands of saloons open. Yet I never saw such sadness as at the funeral of Frances Willard. She did not get her reward on earth. Let us stand as Daniel stood, and we shall be blessed by God, our Heavenly Father."

Colonel John Sobieski, who served with distinction in the Civil War, and later in the Mexican revolt, was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1842. His father was Count John Sobieski, the son of James Sobieski, who lost his life in the revolution in Poland, 1830-31, and is a lineal descendant of King John Sobieski, who is known in history as King John III. His mother's maiden name was Isabella Bem, of the celebrated Bem family, noted for their patriotism.

Although a cultured man, well read, with fine pronunciation, and a well-known lecturer, Colonel Sobieski never sat in a schoolroom a day in his life, and was never graduated at a university. He has not been taught and trained as were his kingly ancestors, but by his presence, conversation and bearing he betrays what in Europe would be called ancestry. This is evident in his splendid physique, in rare gifts of mind and heart, in his courteous bearing and character. He has been a hard reader all his life, and readily speaks several foreign languages, although he has not slaved at dictionaries and grammars. Although a veteran of the Civil War and severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Colonel Sobieski has never asked the Government for a pension. "Because," he says, "the Government has already too many pensioners, and I prefer to take care of myself as long as I can."

Early in 1855, Colonel Sobieski came to the United States, from England, where he had been in exile. He was a stowaway on board the United States ship of war Constellation, Captain John Cravens commanding. Captain Cravens was very indignant when he found that the young Pole was on board as a private passenger, and asked him what he desired to do.

"I wish to be a soldier. All my ancestors have been soldiers. I wish to be one," replied the boy.

"You are not big enough," hinted the Captain.

"Sir, I can blow the bugle as well as anyone. Try me," replied young Sobieski. When the ship arrived at Governor's Island, Sobieski was enlisted in the United States service as bugler, April 26, 1855. He afterward served in the expedition against the Mormons under Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, and when the Civil War broke out, although he was asked to enlist with the Confederates, he stuck to the North, and fought gallantly for the United States Government. At Gettysburg he was supposed to be mortally wounded, and the surgeon who examined him on the field of battle said: "There's no hope for you, my man. You'd better make your peace with God."

"I've no fuss with God," said the descendant of Kings, and he lived on, in spite of the surgeon's predictions. When the war closed, Sobieski came out of it Colonel of a colored regiment. For 10 years he had served in the Army of his adopted country, and had fought 42 battles in defense of her flag; had been under fire 426 times; had never known a sick day, except when wounded at Gettysburg; was never in the guardhouse; never under arrest; and did not drink liquor of any kind. Colonel Sobieski made a stirring record in the Mexican war which followed when the Mexicans rebelled against Maximillian. In later years he has been prominent as a temperance lecturer. He has organized upward of 2086 lodges of Good Templars, and has taken into the order more than 90,000 members. In his 800,000 miles of travel, he has never been aboard a boat, or a ship or a train where there has been anyone injured in an accident.

Breakers Ahead.

New York Evening Post.

Mr. Balfour's succession to the Premiership is natural and easy; but to maintain himself there will require powers greater than any he has yet displayed. Already we see, in the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there are serious differences and embittered factions in the Conservative party. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's prompt throwing up of his office will be interpreted as a result of Prime Minister Balfour's having to choose between him and Chamberlain, and having thrown himself into the arms of the latter. Chamberlain is undoubtedly the more influential political leader; but is a dangerous man for Balfour to tie to. In any case, extensive party readjustments are inevitable; and a dissolution of Parliament cannot be long delayed. An exciting political period in England will be too soon upon us to make prophecy about it at this time seem anything but an unusually gratuitous blunder. Enough today to note the passing of one great figure in English public life, and the accession of a Premier of fine gifts and high character, who is a good friend of the United States, and a statesman whose rise by sheer ability makes one hope that he will be level with the great opportunities now before him.

SHIELDS' GREATEST HIT.

Hundreds Turned Away From This Popular Place of Amusement.

Shields' Park made its greatest hit since opening last night. While the seating capacity had been greatly increased during the week, hundreds were turned away. The new attractions were among the best yet offered, and this is saying a great deal. O'Leary and Fay, comedy jugglers and new on the bill, accomplished many novel tricks. Fay was made up as a tramp and his comedy was first-class. Helen Lamar gave a very pleasing rendition of "Blair the Regular," a story of the Philippine War. Manager Shields made a wise move in retaining Dalton and Lewis for the second week. Dalton was funnier than ever last evening, and his taking off of the character of Tracy, the famous outlaw, eating dinner, brought down the house. None of last week's numbers were introduced in the bill given by these clever actors last night. Joseph Thompson added to his gaining popularity in two fine songs, which were well illustrated, and the polyscope pictures were better than ever. Mlle. Elliott will make her first appearance tonight.

Manager Shields appreciates the increasing patronage and will add a balcony to the seating capacity before next Sunday.

COMMUTATION TICKETS TO THE COAST.

The O. R. & N. Co. has made a $15 rate for individual five-ride, round-trip commutation tickets, Portland to North Beach and Clatsop Beach points. These tickets will be good any time from date of sale up to October 15, 1902, and will be honored in either direction between Portland and Astoria on the boats of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, the White Collar Line, the Vancouver Transportation Company and on trains of the A. & C. R. R. Tickets now on sale at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington.

In the State of Sergipe, Brazil, there are 671 sugar factories.

—Meier & Frank Company—

We sell "Peninsular," the king of stoves—Basement

A great variety of handsome Japanese Corded Wash Silks, 39c yard.
Ladies' and Children's Summer Underwear at very special prices.
Great values in Ladies' Summer Wearing Apparel.
Four unusual values in Bath Towels for today.

Hourly Sales Today

Today at eight we inaugurate the weekly Summer Hourly Sales, at which time we will offer odd lots of staple and seasonable merchandise at ridiculously low prices—The special lines advertised will go on sale at the specified time, and if any goods are left they will be taken off sale immediately at the expiration of the hour—The great success of these sales last Summer will sink far into insignificance compared to the throng that will respond to the following remarkable values—NO TELEPHONE ORDERS TAKEN FOR HOURLY SALE MERCHANDISE.

8 to 9 A. M. **Screen Doors, 80c** 200 Screen Doors, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, the regular $1.25 doors, for 80c.	8 to 9 A. M. **Lace Hose, 31c a pair** 100 dozen Ladies' Lace Hosiery, Hermadorf dye, all sizes, 50c value, 31c pair.	8 to 9 A. M. **Men's Suspenders 14c** 50 dozen Men's French Summer Suspenders, best patterns, 25c kind, for 14c.	8 to 9 A. M. **Summer Corsets 15c** 20 dozen Ladies' White Summer Corsets, in all sizes, at 15c pair. (2d floor.)
9 to 10 A. M. **Lawns 8c a yard** 5000 yards of Cotton Challies and Lawns, splendid patterns and colorings, 8c yard.	9 to 10 A. M. **Ladies' Vests, 7c** 50 dozen Ladies' Cotton-Ribbed Vests, low neck, short sleeves or quarter sleeves, all sizes.	9 to 10 A. M. **Handkerchiefs 5c** 2000 Ladies' Soiled and Mussed Handkerchiefs in many styles, values up to 15c.	9 to 10 A. M. **Towels 6c each** 100 dozen Cotton Huck Towels, 18x36, colored borders, great bargain, 6c.
10 to 11 A. M. **Mocha and Java 28c lb.** Our famous Mocha and Java Coffee for one hour only at 28c pound.	10 to 11 A. M. **Embroideries, 2½c yard** 2000 yards Embroideries, 1 to 2 1-2 inches wide, edges and insertions, five and six-yard lengths, 2 1-2 cents yard.	10 to 11 A. M. **Boys' Pants, 7c pair** 300 pairs of Boys' Crash and Blue-Striped Wash Pants, ages 3 to 10 years, 25c values, 7c pr.	10 to 11 A. M. **Framed Pictures 14c** 200 7x9 Framed Pictures, glass and gilt, white or green frames, 25c value, 14c.
10 to 11 A. M. **Silk Waists $2.85** Ladies' black, white, blue, red and green tucked and hemstitched taffeta SilkWaists, best styles, $4.00 values.	10 to 11 A. M. **Wash Suits $2.75** All our ladies' $4.50 and $6.00 Wash Suits, in duck, linen and ginghams, best styles, great bargains.	11 A. M. to 12 M. **Men's Kerchiefs 6c** Men's Plain White and Colored Border Handkerchiefs, fine quality cambric, great bargain.	11 A. M. to 12 M. **Decorated Lamps 79c** 50 Pretty Lamps, decorated globe and base, 2 styles, $1.25 value, for 79c.
12 M. to 1 P. M. **Men's Underwear 35c** Men's fancy striped Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, fine quality, all sizes, great bargain.	12 M. to 1 P. M. **French Sardines 10c** A thousand cans of Guy's French Sardines, for this hour only, 10c can.	1 to 2 P. M. **Glass Tumblers 2c ea** 2000 Plain Glass Tumblers, for this hour only, 2c each. (Basement.)	1 to 2 P. M. **Right-of-Way 85c** 100 copies of Gilbert Parker's famous novel, "Right of Way," while they last, 85c ea.
2 to 3 P. M. **Axminster Rugs $1.78** Axminster Rugs, best patterns, 27x54, the regular $3.00 values, for $1.78.	2 to 3 P. M. **$8.25 Trunks $6.40** 25 Canvas Trunks, heavily ironed, 2 leather straps, 2 trays, linen lined. (3d floor.)	2 to 3 P. M. **Corset Covers 18c** Great lot of Corset Covers, plain, lace or embroidery trimmed, low and V neck, all sizes.	2 to 3 P. M. **Boys' Suits 85c** Boys' Vacation Suits, 4 lines, red and white braid trimmed, long pants or Norfolk styles, 3 to 10 years.
3 to 4 P. M. **24 lbs. Sugar $1.00** 24 pounds of Western Dry Granulated Sugar, for one hour, $1.00. No 'phone orders.	3 to 4 P. M. **Bureau Scarfs 8c** White Fringed Bureau Scarfs, 54 inches long, colored centers, big bargain.	3 to 4 P. M. **Lawns, Dimities 6c yd** 5000 yards of Dainty Lawns, Dimities and Batistes, in best patterns, 10c and 12 1-2c values, 6c yard.	3 to 4 P. M. **Lawn Wrappers 75c** Lawn Wrappers, in dots, wide flounce, ruffle on shoulder, embroidery trimmed, all sizes, $1.50 value.
4 to 5 P. M. **Ladies' Hats 19c** Great accumulation of Ladies' Walking and Vacation Hats, in many styles, silk and ribbon trimmed, values up to $2.00.	4 to 5 P. M. **Curtain Swiss 9c yd** White Swiss Curtain Muslin, dots and fancy figures, 36-inch, value 14c yard.	4 to 5 P. M. **25c Embroideries 15c yd** Cambric Embroideries, 5 to 9 inches, 5 to 6-yard pieces, edges only, beautiful patterns, 15c yard.	4 to 5 P. M. **Ladies' Waists 95c** Ladies' Cotton Shirtwaists, best styles in colors and materials, regular $1.25 and $1.50 values, at 95c.
4 to 5 P. M. **Scotch Flannels 34c** 36-inch finest Scotch Flannels, in all the most desirable colors in stripes, the 50c grade, 34c yard.	5 to 6 P. M. **Curtain Ends Half Cost** 300 Curtain Ends, Brussels, Irish Points and Nottinghams, 1 1-2 yard pieces, for sash curtains and panels, 20c to 60c, which is one-half cost.	5 to 6 P. M. **Ladies' Shoes $1.00 pair** Tan, Black and Patent Leather Oxfords for ladies, good styles, values $2.50 pair, for one hour $1.00 pair.	5 to 6 P. M. **Traveling Bags 87c** 16-inch Oxford Bag, oilcloth in leather color, linen lined, japanned frame, $1.35 value, 87c.

Meier & Frank Company ‖ Meier & Frank Company

Olds, Wortman & King

A Week among the Hammocks, Wash Goods, Summer Suits, Shirtwaists, Silks, Dress Goods, Shoes and Crockery. Read our advertisement on PAGE THREE. Full particulars of this week's sales in Sunday's Oregonian.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

EXCEPTIONAL REDUCTIONS IN SEASONABLE GOODS

ADVERTISEMENT—Daily (excepting Sunday) will appear on THIRD PAGE. Sunday advertisement on Page 9

IMPORTANT

Ladies and gentlemen who want an UP-TO-DATE SUIT, CALL ON THE

Vienna Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring Company

Late of New York, now located at

345 WASHINGTON STREET

Near Seventh. See our styles, get prices and compare with others, then give us a trial. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.