

SUARE OF CITY

Only Open Question on New Franchise.

NONE APPEARS TO PROTEST

People of the Heights Plead Strongly in Favor.

COUNCIL ACTS IN COMMITTEE

All Goes Smoothly With Franchise for Ford-Street Line, But Question of Tax on Earnings Is Deferred.

No ordinance ever had smoother sailing in a meeting of the Common Council than the Ford-street franchise measure had in the committee of the whole last night before the 21st section was read. All preceding sections were passed entire or with slight amendments, but the last was one upon which the committee stuck. It provided a rate of compensation for the city, but the figures which the land Railway Company, the applicant for the franchise, had been invited to add and submit, were not exactly what the committee wanted and consideration of the matter was postponed until next Monday evening.

The ordinance was to have been considered at an adjourned meeting of the street committee, but when it was called to order that body received itself into a committee of the whole and all the 11 Councilmen drew up their chairs. Chairman Rummel resigned his seat to President Zimmerman, who stated the objects of the meeting. The delegation from the present Ford-street franchise, including General Manager F. J. Fuller, of the Railway company; Circuit Judge M. C. George, Albert T. and Walter W. Smith, J. H. and E. H. Page, J. C. Almsworth, President Macleay, of the Macleay Estate Company; Judge H. H. Northrup, H. D. Ramsdell and a number of others, City Attorney McNary, who had suggested some of the amendments to the ordinance when it was before the street committee, represented the legal interests of the city. When the ordinance was taken up, Councilman Bentley read a letter from Stuart B. Linthicum, an attorney for the remonstrants. Mr. Linthicum stated that in his belief the bridge crossing Jefferson-street canyon should be of steel, as the use of other material would seriously damage adjoining property; second, if freight cars were operated they should be run during the day and by night only by consent of the Council; that the gauge of the Washington street line be adopted; that the ordinance be amended to include an extension of the present franchise. The last clause was suggested as a substitute for section 20, which the street committee eliminated from the ordinance.

After the reading of the letter President Zimmerman asked if the delegation from the Heights had any opinions to offer. Seemingly by unanimous consent, Judge George was made spokesman of the delegation, and he presented the claims of the supporters of the ordinance. The road would open up and develop the Heights district, and whatever benefited the Heights would benefit the city proper. There was nothing in the new charter to prevent the building of the road, if the ordinance were delayed until the charter went into effect, which would be about the last of May, a whole working season would be wasted. The only opposition was from people who believe that their property would be injured by the line, while in fact the value would be enhanced.

J. L. Dunlap said there was not a single resident of the Heights who was against the franchise. Every property-owner favored the ordinance and the restrictions set down by the street committee. Roderick Macleay and Lewis Russell took the same view, and in answer to a call Judge George made a few additional remarks. If the line were built, he said, a permanent building might be erected in the City Park for the safekeeping of the valuable records of the Oregon Historical Society. The park was one of the first places that a stranger would visit, and it certainly would be a center of attraction during the 1905 Fair. A. T. Smith said the line would scantly be without parallel in the country, and Whitney L. Boise said that its opponents belonged to a class of people who would not be convinced by the benefits to be derived from it if they were handed 50 percent of its gross earnings for the first year.

"There doesn't seem to be any opposition tonight," remarked Judge Zimmerman, when Mr. Boise concluded, and silence reigned supreme. "I am not a kicker," remarked Judge Northrup, "but I must say that we need this road." "We have had many causes for complaint," said H. D. Ramsdell, "but this is the first time that we have ever brought one to the city. We have enjoyed Bull Run water by having it pumped to the city at our own expense. We have suffered in many other ways, but we have never complained. Now we ask this road and it is in your hands to give it to us. It will increase the value of our property and the assessment next year will yield a handsome revenue to the city, that it would not receive if the franchise were not granted."

Considered by Sections. The ordinance as revised by the street committee was then taken up and considered by section. On motion of Mr. Bentley, section 14 was amended so as to substitute the Common Council for the Board of Public Works as the body which shall approve the manner of constructing the road.

"That may conflict with the provisions of the new charter," observed Mr. McNary. "The board governs in such matters." "But," said Mr. Sharkey, "with the adoption of the new charter, the board will go out of existence. Thank God!" "It seems to me that we have been in conflict with the board right along," said Mr. Bentley. On suggestion of Mr. McNary, the section was further amended so as to read: "To be approved by the Common Council, the Board of Public Works, or the executive board or their successors in office," and was then adopted.

Auditor Gruze secured a number of copies of the charter and passed them around to all who were willing to read. Taking up section 15, Mr. Bentley moved that the clause "not including vestibules," in regard to the length of the car, be stricken out. By providing vestibules a company might in the opinion of the Councilmen, escape a portion of the license now imposed. "They might make the vestibules 10 feet long," said Mr. Bentley. "That is what they have done," said Mr. Albee.

The 16th section, as rewritten by Mr. McNary, was adopted. It provides that the line shall be constructed and operated over all the streets north of Spring street within two years after the approval of the franchise. Subsequent sections were changed so as to eliminate the time limit for the running of cars until section 19 was reached, and then Mr. Sharkey offered an amendment requiring the company to repair its portion of the street "in such manner as the Council may direct." "That section may be all right," said Mr. Merrill, "but I am still of the opinion that the companies should have safety brakes on their cars. We have had run-aways here as we had read in the newspapers. They have had them in Tacoma, and there were some lives lost. In Seattle and in San Francisco they have the safety brakes." The section was adopted, as was also a substitute for section 20, offered by Mr. Bentley, declaring that the ordinance could in no way be construed as an extension of the present franchise of the Portland Railway Company.

Basis of Taxation. Section 21 was the sticking point, and it was proposed by General Manager Fuller. Mr. Fuller proposed to exempt the company from taxation for five years, and he submitted the same plan that he laid down before the street committee. His basis of taxation was something new, and when he read the report he had prepared

Statistics of Northwest Cities Relating to Public Parks, Streets, Sewers and Street Railways From September Bulletin of United States Department of Labor.

CITIES.	City parks.	Miles of streets paved with			Miles of street railways.	No. of street cars.
		Stone blocks.	Bricks.	Wood blocks.		
Portland	206.00	4.2	9.1	17.3	119	570
Seattle	470.00	3.17	18.6	6.3	90	512
Tacoma	698.00	2.1	2.00	1.54	67	400
Spokane	48.25	5	5.5	15.90	21.00	255.00

he found an attentive listener in every Councilman. His report was as follows: On basis proposed of— First period, five years—No charge. Second period, five years—\$100 per mile of street occupied per year. Third period, 10 years—\$150 per mile of street occupied per year, plus \$5 per mile per annum for each 1000 population over 150,000 in 1910. Fourth period, five years—\$150 per mile of street per year, plus \$10 per mile per annum for each 10,000 population over 150,000 in 1920. All in addition to regular license, street improvements and bridge construction and maintenance. If population of city remains as at present or does not increase over 150,000 in 1920, city would receive a present franchise asked for— First period, five years..... Free Second period, five years..... \$ 5,000 Third period, five years..... 15,000 Fourth period, five years..... 7,500 Total franchise period.....\$27,500 As a comparison, or example only, the above rates on a system the size of our present one would bring in \$40,750 in the same period. If population should increase to 150,000 in 1910 and 250,000 in 1920, our present one with the additions now asked for, would bring in \$74,250 in the same period. Or if population should increase to 150,000 in 1910 and 250,000 in 1920, our present one with the additions now asked for, would bring in \$74,250 in the same period. The same rates applied to a system the size of our present one would bring in to the city in the same period \$55,250. And on a system the size of our present one, with the additions now asked for, would bring in during the same period \$87,750. In consideration of these rates as applied to the franchise asked for, it will be remembered that none of these are what can be called trunk lines, like the main streets on the West side, but are outside suburban districts mostly sparsely settled, and which will take a long time to become quickly built up districts.

Action is Deferred. "Well," said President Zimmerman when the last word dropped from Mr. Fuller's lips, "why not surrender all your franchise, and receive a 25-year franchise in return? We would pass upon such a blanket ordinance at our next meeting." "I am satisfied with the ordinance excepting the last section," said Mr. Bentley. "I do not wish to vote upon that section, there is a question as to the compensation due the city, and I want the matter given as much publicity as possible, so that all who are interested may appear." Mr. Zimmerman moved that the adjournment be taken until the next regular meeting of the street committee, but on motion of Mr. Sharkey next Monday evening was selected as the time for the meeting, and then the Council will meet in committee of the whole. The motion was carried unanimously, and the committee will take up the compensation matter at the next meeting.

SCENES OF EARLY HISTORY

Historical Society Officials Visit Them to Get Subjects for Paintings.

George H. Himes, assistant secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, and W. H. Gilstrap, secretary, recently visited the Ferry Museum, at Tacoma, returned yesterday from a trip to the early Oregon settlements up the Willamette Valley. Mr. Gilstrap is in search of historic scenes for painting or starting a series of episodes he will paint in the institution of the Oregon Provisional Government at Champego, May 2, 1843. He has a proposal to submit to the Lewis and Clark board for painting other historic scenes for the 1905 Exposition.

The leading character in the Champego episode was Joe Meek. Portraits of this famous hero of Oregon are still extant. Mr. Himes has portraits of 21 others of the 22 men who voted for the provisional government. They are: W. H. Gray, Rev. Gustavus Hines, Rev. David Leslie, Rev. Harvey Clark, F. X. Matthieu, Dr. W. H. Willson, Dr. Robert Newell, Amos Cook, Sidney Smith, E. J. Hubbard, Rev. J. S. Griffin, A. T. Smith, L. H. Judson, Medorem Crawford, J. R. Robb, William Johnson, David Webster, Francis Fletcher, Joseph Holman, Rev. J. L. Parrish, George W. Ebberts.

Mr. Himes believes that he can obtain portraits also of some of the 50 persons who voted against the institution of government at Champego.

Mr. Himes and Mr. Gilstrap visited St. Paul, the site of the first brick church built in Oregon. It was erected in 1846 by Catholics. The building is now receiving alterations. Mr. Himes brought back one of the bricks of the structure. Rev. Father Rauw, dean of the Catholic school at St. Paul, gave him the memento. On the inner side are inscribed three words, which resemble "Julien Gamlin, Montreal." The letters are as clear as on the day they were written, but they were not impressed in the clay legibly enough to dispel doubts about the proper spelling. The name is supposed to be that of the person who molded the brick.

IT'S BOGUS, THEY SAY

Clergymen Attack Lord's Reform

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

Several Preachers Are, However, Noncommittal—Sheriff Storey Refers "Reform" Demands to the Grand Jury.

Clergymen of nearly every church denomination were yesterday asked their opinions as to the Law Enforcement League, and the present so-called reform movement. A few are rather noncommittal, but many are decidedly in opposition what has already been declared as the true purpose of the league. Those who were members of the former Law Enforcement League speak very emphatically of the new movement.

Rev. Edgar P. Hill, of the First Presbyterian Church said: "I do not think it will add to the force of what I have said to say anything further. I was sure, however, from the very first that though the animal looked like a lamb, yet if it was prodded it would snap and growl. I said nothing without a thorough investigation, and I have had two men looking this matter up for several days. It was the height of audacity for them to take our name, but the mask is off now and they have been shown up in their true light."

Rev. A. A. Morrison, of the Trinity Episcopal Church, said: "I have no confidence in Mr. Lord, or in any movement which he might represent. If I doubt the sincerity of his statements or of any man who will not divulge the names of the persons who are behind him. I was vice-president of the former Law Enforcement League, and I know that great pressure is brought to bear upon those prominent in reform movements. Lord has shown himself up by abusing those instrumental in the reform crusades of the past."

Rev. E. L. House, pastor of the First Congregational Church, said: "I have hardly been as long enough to get the run of affairs, but I have been greatly interested in what I have read. Until recently I thought that the Law Enforcement League was working in good faith, but it seems that our present one is shown that they are not. Portland has a very good name in the East, and it would be a shame to spoil its reputation especially at the approach of the exposition. Christian people realize now that such a name can no longer be maintained (blue laws) for the times have changed. Vice, however, must be placed where it cannot flaunt itself in the face of respectable people, or be allowed to become so attractive that young men and women will instinctively be drawn towards it. Gambling will probably always exist, but it need not be a constant temptation to the passerby. I have never been in Portland when it was run on the wide open principle, but my experience as an Army chaplain showed me the terrible effect of over indulgence upon men."

Slot Machines Are Games. Rev. Alexander Blackburn, of the First Baptist Church, said: "I really know very little about the affair, but as far as the slot machines are concerned I cannot see why they are not as much gambling machines as the large ones used in gambling houses. It is just as much a gamble to play for merchandise, such as cigars, as for money."

Rev. George C. Crosby, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, said: "Moderate regulations are the best. I have lived in the State of Maine and I do not think that prohibition is a good thing in large cities. In several towns in that state Sunday closing was carried to such an extreme that Sunday newspapers were prohibited, neither milk or bread was allowed to be sold, and consequently a reaction set in. A too rigid enforcement always reacts and defeats practical reform. A rational enforcement is desirable and those interested should state what they wish to accomplish and then show how they can be accomplished here long enough to know what the Law Enforcement League and I know little of the slot machines. They are not common in the East."

Backed by Gamblers. "Dr. Stephen S. Wilson has just destroyed their first make mad" is the sum and substance of my comment on the present municipal situation. The Law Enforcement League, which is under the patronage of the city, is starting a series of episodes he will paint in the institution of the Oregon Provisional Government at Champego, May 2, 1843. He has a proposal to submit to the Lewis and Clark board for painting other historic scenes for the 1905 Exposition.

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law," said H. W. Stone, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., "and I do not wish to see the hotel and the ruins of the saloons open on Sunday. I think, however, that the Mayor and Police Commissioners are doing just the right thing and are using a great deal of discretion in their work. It seems to me that the members of the Law Enforcement League are trying to work too fast and are liable to spoil all that has been done. I do not think that the Mayor and Police Commissioners are doing just the right thing in the position he has taken. He seemed to be willing to tolerate the lesser evils in order to be rid of the greater ones. If his position in that respect is as his letter conveys, I cannot agree with him entirely. I believe that the law can be enforced to the letter, but it cannot all be accomplished at once. My policy would be to support the Mayor and Police Commissioners in the work they are doing, and the results we are looking for will be attained."

REFERRED TO GRAND JURY. Sheriff Passes Along Lord's Attempt to Enforce Sunday Law. Sheriff W. A. Storey has placed the responsibility of a rigid enforcement of the Sunday closing law upon the grand jury. The demand of that intangible body of Law Enforcement League, through its attorney, Charles F. Lord, that the sale of liquor be prohibited on Sunday, will receive no further attention until the grand jury takes action on the following letter of Sheriff Storey to that body: "Joseph Closest, Foreman Grand Jury: In compliance with section 3112 of the Code of Oregon, I have the honor to call your particular attention to the fact that all places in which intoxicating liquors are kept for retail in Multnomah County are active in direct violation of section 1909. Trusting that this notification is sufficient to fulfill my duty, I am, very respectfully, W. A. STOREY."

Having thus performed his duty as pointed out to him by the indefatigable Charles F. Lord, he notified the gentleman of his action in the following letter: "Portland, Or., Oct. 20, 1902.—Mr. Charles F. Lord, city—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 17th inst. calling my attention particularly to section 1909 of the Code of Oregon, as compiled and annotated by William Lehr Hill, that 'no persons shall keep open any house or room in which intoxicating liquor is sold on the first day of the week, called Sunday, or give, sell or otherwise dispose of intoxicating liquor on that day,' has been received and contents noted, and I wish to say that I have already, in compliance with section 1909 of the Code of Oregon, complied, which provides that 'it is hereby the duty of all Magistrates, Sheriffs and Constables to report to the grand jury all violations of the provisions of the law which may come to their knowledge in their respective counties,' notified the grand jury that all places where intoxicating liquors are kept for retail on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, are running in direct violation of the law. Trusting that this will meet the approbation of the Law Enforcement League and its attorney, I am, very respectfully, W. A. STOREY."

The Law Enforcement League and its attorney will probably take no further action until that august body, the grand jury, has spoken on the subject. As the grand jury has been much delayed in its work, it may be several days before the question comes up, and as such an event would defeat the purpose of the Law Enforcement League in bringing its crusades incessantly into the public ear, it is probable that a fresh object of "reform" has already been thought of, so that the act may not be lost sight of for a moment.

KILNER SPEAKS AT LAST. He Answers Dr. Hill and Promises to Continue Campaign. PORTLAND, Oct. 20.—(To the Editor.)—I see by the Oregonian of Sunday that Edgar P. Hill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, refers to the Law Enforcement League. When I accepted the office of President of the League I expected some opposition, but not from ministers of the gospel. I would kindly ask Rev. Dr. Hill to carefully read Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and mark the characters, remembering all the time that the movement shortly after publishing a few very nicely worded resolutions. Dr. Hill says: "Come out and fight in the open. I myself believe that, so far as we have proceeded, we have kept within the strict letter of the law, and we intend so to do. How long or how fierce this battle may wage I cannot say; but I do know that round one was a complete rout for the wicked in-the-slot card machines, and no blood shed. Round two is an effort for the closing of all places where intoxicating liquors are sold upon the first day of the week by the power of the law. The round is not complete, with our opponents sparring for points and very weak, and the league stronger than when the battle commenced. Regard it as my opposition, we are bound to win. I must say that I expected better things from a man of his cloth, for I know he is an able orator, for I have heard him often. The Scripture says: 'Beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing.' Judging from his utterances, he appears to doubt whether any good can come from the Law Enforcement League. I will say that by our works you will know us, with the strong arm of the law. I am in daily receipt of letters from all classes of people who appear to encourage the movement. It is impossible to reply to them all, but I intend to proceed along the lines outlined, for the betterment of humanity and the purification of our city's morals. We shall prosecute one thing at a time—and I believe that the next matter to receive our attention will be the closing of back rooms or boxes in saloons, the hatchery of vice, where our young women are starting their careers. The work of this league shall have my best efforts and energy, and shall be conducted strictly within the law. I may mention that we have engaged C. F. Lord as our attorney to advise and counsel us in our work. This movement has had a great deal of my time during the past four months. I personally visited most of the cities in this movement desiring to suppress. Let it be understood that I am not in politics. I am not after office of any kind. And in closing I mention that the Law Enforcement League will continue to see that the laws are enforced against all vice, and not against the few, which may suit the peculiar ideas of a few persons now in office. I am, Sir, very respectfully, W. A. KILNER. President of the Law Enforcement League.

Thousands of Citizens Asked in 1891 to Have Sunday Law Passed. In looking through a lot of old papers in the city archives a day or two ago Auditor Devlin came across a large roll, which proved to be a petition to the Common Council, presented in 1891, asking for a Sunday law. There are between 700 and 800 signatures to it, including most of the prominent citizens of that time. The petition reads as follows: "We, the undersigned legal voters of the City of Portland, do hereby pray that each and all of you take such steps immediately that the Sunday laws of the State of Oregon shall go into operation in this city. The petition secured the favor prayed for, but there is still trouble in keeping the law in operation. Councilman Zimmerman said he had heard that an ordinance would be introduced at the next meeting, which was intended to 'close everything' on Sunday.

A Paris Policeman's Journal. London Telegraph. Every class now seems to have a special newspaper or "organ" in Paris. The Journal des Concerages has long existed, and a weekly has now been started in the interests of the police. It is not quite clear if the paper be written by policemen, but, at any rate, many of the secrets of the profession are revealed in it, and it is also perfunctory personal. It even contains sarcastic paragraphs occasionally alluded to as the "haute bolte." Minor persons attached to the stations are also referred to as having certain weaknesses, notably of an amatory kind, and nicknames are bestowed on evidently unpopular superintendents and inspectors.

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Meier & Frank Company

Magnificent showing of sterling silverware—Great variety of pieces—Basement. Our entire remaining stock of "Gendron" adjustable go-carts greatly reduced. Custom shade work a specialty—Best materials and workmanship—Lowest prices.

Important Store News

Special values gathered from round the entire establishment—Bargain offerings in seasonable and staple merchandise which the economical shopper will immediately appreciate—Yesterday's response was the most generous we have experienced in months—All day long throngs of eager buyers lined the many departments—Largest stocks—Best variety—Best service combined with the splendid bargain offerings is enough to insure liberal patronage to any store.

Cloak Store



Ladies' kersey jackets, black, blue, castor, brown, silk lined, 27 inches long—A natty, stylish little coat of good material, all sizes, a splendid bargain at \$5.95

Tr'nks-Bags

24-in. olive and russet leather suit cases, best brass trimmings, strongly built, straps all round, an excellent case; reduced to \$9.00

Velvet Cords



A three days' sale of wide wale velvet cords for waists and costumes at a price where every woman can afford to have one. About 1500 yards in white, black, tan, brown and navy; splendid quality, the regular \$1.00 grade you can buy for, yard..... 73c

Ladies' kersey jackets, black, blue, castor, brown, silk lined, 27 inches long—A natty, stylish little coat of good material, all sizes, a splendid bargain at \$5.95

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100 Misses' walking skirts in assorted Scotch mixtures, made in new style, well-fitting, regular \$6.50 \$3.98

Ladies' handsome flannellette wrappers, ruffle and braid trimmed, full flounce, best patterns and colorings, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50, 89c

Handkerch's



Mexican drawn-work hemstitched handkerchiefs, drawn corners and border, assorted patterns, reg. 27c 50c valued, for..... 27c

Pillows

Lot 1—200 floor and sofa cushions, silkoline and fancy coverings, large variety, 63c regular \$1.25 value... \$1.03

Boys' Clothing



White and gray goose feather pillows, full size, best covering, regular \$1.50 \$1.23

Ladies' plain and fancy white lawn handkerchiefs, hemstitched and fancy borders, each..... 4c

Dress Goods



\$1.50 quality at \$1.19 yard, an interesting dress goods story to tell of today—2000 yards of a new, stylish fabric, just the material we sell most of these days, at a saving every one will appreciate—Twine cloth mistsral, a fabric of the etamine class, only heavier and rougher finish, 46 inches wide—Colors, navy, reseda, royal blue and cascade \$1.19

Boys' all-wool knee pants, brown, gray and green mixtures, cassimeres and 39c chevrons, 4 to 15 yrs

Buckles and Tops

1000 buckles in oxidized French gray, gilt and rose gold; Indian beads, medallions, fleur de l'is and scores of other designs, many sizes, remarkable values, at..... 53c, 77c

New Books

The Vultures—Merriman..... \$1.08
Speckled Bird—Wilson..... 1.08
Temporal Power—Corelli..... 1.08
Maid at Arms—Chambers..... 1.08
Story of Mary MacLane..... 1.08
Captain Macklin—Davis..... 1.08
The Cromptons—Holmes..... 1.08
Banner of Blue—Crockett..... 1.15
The Climax—Fildgin..... 1.08
Castle Gray Cross..... 1.08
McCutcheon..... 1.08
Fortunes of Oliver Horn—Smith..... 1.08
Paul Kelver—Jerome..... 1.08
The Spender—Arnold..... 1.08

Boys' two-piece school suits in good style material, all ages, great values \$3.35

All-wool gray and white blankets in all grades—Oregon blankets a specialty—Comfortors from \$1.25 up—Crib blankets, etc.

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