FINDS BAY MINED

Japanese Landing at Talienwan Delayed.

FONDEST HOPES ARE DASHED

Obstructions Will Be Located as Fast as Possible.

PORT ARTHUR AGAIN OPEN

As Guard Against a Russian Dash, Togo Strengthens Patrol Squadron--Fort Can Get No More Supplies.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER HAIMUN, AT SEA, June 7, by De Forrest Wireless Telegraphy to Wei Hai Wei.—The hopes of the Japanese that they would be able to occupy Talienwan Bay by the first of the week have been dashed by the discovery that the Russian mine-laying transport Amur, on its recent visit to Dalny, strewed the entire bottom of the bay and the harbor entrance with chain mines. So thick are they that the work of removal will take many days. First of all, they have to be located. The work of removal, at best, is a slow and difficult one.

News from army headquarters north of Port Arthur is very difficult to obtain, although many wild rumors are in circulation. It is certain, however, that the series of heavy explosions reported by Admiral Togo as having been heard in Port Arthur were caused by General Stoessell's men destroying a number of government warehouses, which would prove excellent targets for the Japanese artillery.

Port Arthur Channel Clear.

Reports received from the Japanese secret service officials, within the Russian lines, indicate that the obstructions to the channel at Port Arthur have nearly all been removed, and the way is once more open for a swift dash on the part of the Russian fleet. In order to guard against this, Admiral Togo has strengthened his patrolling squadron, and has posted his heaviest ships where they can be quickly brought into action. Little fear, however, is entertained that the Russians will undertake any offensive operations, as their coal supply is very low, barely enough being on hand to carry the fleet to Vladivostok, should it eventually be decided to try to reach that port.

Source of Supplies Cut Off.

The Japanese patrol is now so efficient that the junk traffic between Port Arthur and neutral ports has been well nigh stamped out. This means that the garrison from now on must depend entirely on the supplies within the town.

A portion of the Japanese second army will continue to hold the land approaches to Port Arthur until Talienwan Bay can be cleared of mines, when additional troops will be landed to assist in the general assault, with which Baron Oku intends to take the defenses of Port Arthur.

In the meantime a screen of mounted troops is being pushed beyond Kaiping for the purpose of allowing reconstruction of the demolished railway to proceed.

FEAR RISING AGAINST CZAR.

War Office Is Ordering Troops From Country Into the Cities.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, June 7.—The Russian correspondent of the Times states that the Russian government is now sending nothing but reserves to the seat of war, and is holding all recruits at home. The reason, however, is not that the trained troops are more badly needed at the front than the recruits, but that there is a suspicion that the entire reserve is permeated with radicalism, and cannot be trusted to put down demonstrations against the government. This system of reinforcing the army in the field has naturally created profound discontent, not only among the reservists themselves, but also among the large employers of labor in the Russian cities, who are left without skilled mechanics to operate their factories. It is clear that in high quarters there exists a fear of what will happen when the war ends, and everything possible to safeguard the government is to be done.

It is generally believed that the loss of Port Arthur will be followed by an attempted uprising against the Czar, and to prevent this troops from the country districts are being sent into the cities to do garrison duty. By this means, it is hoped that nihilists can be kept under and revolutionary demonstrations nipped in the bud.

A strong peace party is springing up in Russia, and the feeling that the war should be ended is gaining ground. However, the Czar and his chief advisers are firm in the belief that nothing should be done toward ending the war until the Russian military prestige should have been restored by victories over the enemy.

In consequence of the transfer of all available moneys to the war fund the government has abandoned all railway construction, and thousands of laborers have been thrown out of work. This also will lead to outbreaks of violence and possible to bread riots. According to good authority, M. von Plehue is endeavoring to float a new loan in European financial circles, but so far he has met with little encouragement. He approached a representative of the Rothschilds, and was told that they had no money to lend to Russia until she changed her attitude toward the Jews. Because of this, Von Plehue has issued secret instructions to all provincial governors enjoining them to refrain from embarrassing the Jews, even though they are found outside of the areas allotted to them for residence.

SHELLS FELL EVERYWHERE.

Noted Correspondent Describes the Battle of Kinchou.

LIAO YANG, June 6.—M. Nemirovich-Ganschoko, the distinguished war correspondent in the service of the Associated Press, sends from the front the following description of the battle of Kinchou:

"The Japanese forces consisted of 45,000 men, with a large number of long-range guns. Their fleet had taken up a position on the east and west shores of the Kinchou isthmus. The battle opened at 5 in the morning with a cannonade of unparalleled violence. The isthmus appeared to be afire. Shrapnel burst by thousands. Shell fell everywhere, littering the lower slopes of the mountains, the railway line and the trenches with fragments. The Russian armory and machine guns worked incessantly.

"Japanese infantry advanced under cover of their artillery fire to the attack. The Russians, despite scanty numbers, obstinately defended the heights, which were literally torn up by projectiles from the Japanese battleships and guns. Some of the entrenchments were completely blown to pieces. In some parts of the position, not a square yard remained unplowed by Japanese shells. The Russians, with incredible audacity, threw themselves upon the Japanese, but fell back shattered by a murderous fire.

"A considerable force of Japanese infantry attempted to turn the Russian position by advancing on Kinchou through the sea, wading a distance from the shore. But the attempt failed through the determined resistance of the Russians standing their ground like a living wall.

"The men of the Fifth Regiment were the most sorely tried. The remnant threw themselves with desperate valor on the Japanese who recoiled in confusion. All the officers were down but the men, although left to themselves, did not waver. They continued to defend the position with coolness, always hurrying to the threatened joints to repel an attack. The battle continued uninterruptedly for 15 hours. The Russians retreated, having spiked their pieces, toward Port Arthur.

"Their killed and wounded numbered 800. Many wounded would not leave the firing line. Others during the engagement, returned to the firing line after their wounds had been dressed, saying:

"'Even cripples are wanted there now. Though we cannot stand we can shoot, and if we help to hold out an hour longer that will be so much gained.'"

ADVANCE GUARD IS WIPED OUT

Siberian Cossacks Defeat Japanese in Hand-to-Hand Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs to the Emperor, under date of June 4, as follows:

"Fuller reports give particulars of the affair near Wafengkau Station, May 30. A detachment of Russian cavalry consisting of dragoons, Cossacks and mounted chasseurs, with a battery, on they way from Vanzalon, were informed that two companies of the Frontier Guard were engaged with the enemy, occupying a position near the village of Yendziatun. A portion of our cavalry advanced toward Wafengkau, while two squadrons of dragoons were sent to support the frontier guard, and one company of chasseurs was sent to protect and reconnoiter on our right flank in the valley of Fuchau. After accomplishing this mission, the chasseurs and a company of Cossacks formed the right flank of our position.

"Toward 1 o'clock the enemy began to debouch in considerable force from Lutsiatum with the object of attacking our advance line. Two companies of Siberian Cossacks crossed the railway in front of the cavalry and attacked a squadron of the Japanese advance guard, almost entirely destroying it in a hand-to-hand fight. They afterward encountered the fire of Japanese infantry. Two squadrons of our cavalry and a battery of machine guns hurried up and then, retiring, drew after them a second squadron of Japanese cavalry. This squadron followed until it came in contact with a detachment of chasseurs, who succeeded in firing eight volleys at a fixed range into the squadron, which then fell back, haing suffered considerable loss.

"While retreating to the left, the Japanese squadron came under the fire of a company of the Frontier Guard which had advanced and the squadron retired in disorder. Our dragoons came up at this moment, but owing to the topographical conditions, could not participate as part of our front, but fired on the enemy from the heights north of Lutsiatun.

"Discovering our endeavor to turn their left, the Japanese retired in a second position. Our battery got into position and opened a successful fire on the Japanese infantry and machine guns. Meanwhile, a movement of the enemy's infantry toward Lutsiatun was observed, and, subsequently, about 2 P. M., dense lines of infantry were seen occupying the crest of the heights which had been previously occupied by dragoons. Our losses were Lieutenant von Meyer, seriously wounded; Lieutenant Brandt, slightly wounded; three men killed and 42 wounded. It appears from a report found on the body of a Japanese noncommissioned officer that the Fourteenth Dragoons alone lost 70 men.

"Our Cossacks were fired upon by Japanese infantry occupying a fortified position on the heights near the village of Khotsiaputse, 18 miles from Feng Wang Cheng. At the outset the Japanese attempted to advance across the Valley of Koauilndzypho, but were stopped by an accurate fire from our field guns, which the Cossacks had succeeded in bringing into position.

"The Cossacks dismounted and with the aid of reinforcements and the fire of two guns, forced the Japanese to abandon their position and retire under cover of their supports. The engagement lasted from 1 P. M., until 6 P. M.

"On the Japanese side six companies took part, four having arrived as reinforcements. The entrenchments of the enemy were well constructed and perfectly masked.

"Our cavalry worked the guns admirably. Their fire contributed principally to our successes. Our losses were the gallant Cossack chief, Strakoff, killed, two officers slightly wounded and two bruised. The Japanese losses were not ascertained, except that they were larger than ours."

NAVAL OFFICERS PROMOTED.

Togo and Yamamoto Given Highest Rank Possible to Confer.

TOKIO, June 6.—Vice-Admiral Togo and Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, have been promoted to the rank of Kaigum Taisho, the highest rank in the navy. Lieutenant-Generals Okasawa, Hasegawa, Nogi, Nishi and Kodama have been made Generals. Okasawa is the Emperor's chief aide-de-camp. Hasegawa commands the Imperial Guards division. Nogi is not assigned, but probably will be given an important command. Nishi commands the Second Division, and Kodama is vice-chief of the general staff, and, with General Fukiushima, is largely entitled to the credit for the organization and transportation of the army and the conduct of the war. The promotions are all in recognition of services.

Rear Admirals Saito, Uriu and Dewa have been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Saito is Vice-Minister of Marine and a member of the Imperial headquarters' staff. Uriu is commander of the squadron which sank the Varlag and Korietz and which participated in several of Admiral Togo's operations. Dewa is a squadron commander under Togo and has been prominent in the Port Arthur operations, including the luring of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk over the Japanese mine field.

Low St. Louis Rates.

June 7, 16, 17, 18, July 1, 2, 3, August 8, 9, 10, September 5, 6, 7, and October 3, 4, 5, the O. R. & N. will sell 90-day return trip tickets to St. Louis for $17.50; to Chicago, $72.50. Stopovers allowed going and returning. Particulars of C. W. Stinger, city ticket agent, Third and Washington.

The Denver & Rio Grande will run a series of special personally conducted excursions to St. Louis during the World's Fair. No change of cars Portland to St. Louis. Call at 134 Third street for particulars.

SAY SHIP WAS LOST

Refugees Report Japanese Disaster at Talienwan Bay.

HEAR FIRING AT PORT ARTHUR

Tokio Has Advices That a Russian Gunboat Exploded Off That Point, and Is of the Opinion a Mine Was Encountered.

CHEEFOO, June 7.—4:45 A. M.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Kinchou states that there was firing at Port Arthur last night, beginning at 11:30 o'clock and continuing for several hours.

A junk arriving during the night from Dalny reports that there was heavy firing all day yesterday in the vicinity of Port Arthur. When the junk left Dalny Monday morning all was quiet there. The arrivals in the junk bring the story of the sinking of a Japanese ship off Talienwan.

The Russian Consul here has also received news that a large Japanese vessel was sunk by a mine off Talienwan.

Russian reports vary regarding the sinking of the vessel. By some it is believed it was a merchantman.

BELIEVED TO HAVE HIT MINE

Tokio Has Report That Russia Has Lost Gunboat at Port Arthur.

TOKIO, June 6.—The destroyer flotilla engaged in watching Port Arthur from the eastward reports that at 7:40 P. M., on June 4, a Russian gunboat of the Gillak type was seen to explode and sink near Chentao-Shan.

The vessel, with another gunboat, a destroyer and other steamers, was evidently engaged clearing the vicinity of mines. When the explosion occurred the others hurried back into Port Arthur. Vice-Admiral Togo expresses the opinion that the explosion was caused by a Japanese torpedo. The name of the gunboat destroyed is unknown, but it had been seen on several occasions by the Japanese, acting as guardship at the mouth of the harbor.

Four Japanese Ships Lost.

LIAO YANG, June 6.—It is persistently reported here that the Port Arthur squadron made a sortie shortly before dawn Saturday, with the torpedo-boat destroyers leading, and found the Japanese fleet quite unsuspecting the presence of hostile warships, with the result that four of the Japanese ships were sunk during the attack.

Niu Chwang Hears Heavy Firing.

TIENTSIN, June 6.—Heavy firing was heard at Niu Chwang this morning, coming from the direction of Liao Yang.

The Russians have evacuated Sim Min Tung, about 30 miles west of Mukden and its vicinity. It is said that the troops which were at Sim Min Tung are joining troops on the road to Mukden. Nothing is known at Niu Chwang of the Japanese movements.

NOVOE ON JAPANESE RULE.

Russian Paper Takes Philippine Cession Rumor Seriously.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—The Novoe Vremya this morning discusses seriously the report that the United States intends to cede the Philippines to Japan, and argues that the far-seeing Yankee, anticipating the inevitable future conflict with Japan, prefers to sell the islands instead of defending them, having thereby learned Russia's lesson of the present war, namely, the difficulty of holding territory so far from the base. The paper adds:

"Europe certainly was not pleased at the exchange of Spanish for American domination in the Philippines, but the latter is a thousand times more agreeable than to see Japan installed there, where she would be a constant menace to Europe's Asiatic interests. England will have to look well to her position in India, France to Indo-China, and even Holland to Java. The only consolation is that the cession may keep Japan quiet for a number of years."

The military attache of a first-class power has telegraphed here that General Kuropatkin's headquarters staff has moved 40 miles south of Liao Yang to a point between Hai Cheng and Dashitzaio.

General Kuropatkin's move is considered to possibly foreshadow severe fighting in the Northern part of the Liao Tung Peninsula, but it is a mistake to assume that his action involves a change in the position of the Russian main army which, according to the best information, remains at Liao Yang.

General Kuropatkin has been subjected to considerable pressure to help relieve the tension at Port Arthur. As cabled to the Associated Press Saturday, he sent several thousand men down the railroad to see what could be done to impede the Japanese operations. This force, which there is the best reason to believe falls far short of three divisions, not exceeding 10,000 men at the most, is reported to be advancing on the peninsula.

Kuropatkin is on board a special headquarters train, which is constantly at his disposition. His trip may be only for the purpose of personally examining the situation.

The lack of news from the seat of war during the last 48 hours is regarded by the public as being full of significance. The city is already rumor-ridden by stories of impending battles.

The Scanghai report that the Port Arthur squadron has already been beached and its guns mounted ashore, evokes intense amusement here.

PRECEDING FIGHT AT KINCHOU

General Zilinsky Summarizes the Several Skirmishes.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—The Minister of War has received a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Zilinsky, chief of staff, to General Kuropatkin, dated June 3, in which he summarizes a written account of General Stoessel of events preceding the battle of Kinchou:

"The situation May 31," says General Zilinsky, "appears to have been that the Japanese army had arrived before Mount Sampson, but had not begun the attack on the town of Kinchou, which was occupied by our troops.

"The enemy had occupied Kerr peninsula and had sent large lighters to Khumusea Bay. These, however, had been obliged to retire, owing to the fire of our artillery. Our troops occupied position on the southern shore of Khumesea Bay, at Tallenwan, at Nankuenling station, at Dalny, and on all the bays. The enemy's squadron blockaded the entire coast and fired heavily, sometimes upon one bay, sometimes upon another.

"There was a heavy bombardment of Port Arthur the night of May 18, in which one soldier was killed and four wounded. The Japanese attempted a landing at Kerr Bay, but were repulsed, on May 19, losing one cruiser, which sunk.

"Japanese columns began the advance southward on May 15 by two routes, marching from Sanshilipu north of Kinchou and Kotsialinu. Moving as they did in close order, they suffered severely from our artillery fire. The Kotalienu column also came under our infantry fire, which inflicted heavy losses.

"As the enemy's advance developed, we perceived that they had six batteries of artillery and 24 battalions. In view of the enemy's superiority our detachments began to retire. General Stoessel gives the highest praise for the work performed by the men during the retreat.

"A force composed of Cossacks and chasseurs occupied the city of Kinchou May 17, and the enemy began to appear on the mountains.

On May 18 two companies of Japanese infantry attacked 100 of our Cossacks on the western slope of Mount Sampson, but were repulsed.

"Our intelligence showed that the whole Japanese army north of Sanshilipu was composed of infantry and 1500 cavalry.

"Our losses between May 5 and May 21 were ten officers and 175 men.

"The Russo-Japanese war books found on Japanese prisoners showed that these troops had evidently been long destined for operations against Port Arthur, as the books were specially adapted to use in and about Port Arthur and Dalny."

BALFOUR DECLINES TO REPLY

Communications With Russia Regarding War Won't Be Published.

LONDON, June 6.—Premier Balfour declined to reply to a question in the House of Commons today or to give any information regarding the communications with Russia on the subject of the declaration regarding contraband of war, especially food and cotton, the coaling of warships at neutral ports, or the alleged setting of mines outside territorial waters. Mr. Balfour remarked that the present war was certainly raising novel questions of international law. The whole subject was being anxiously reviewed by the government, but he did not think any public object would be gained by the publication of communications on the subject made by Great Britain.

CHINA MAKES COMPLAINT.

Russian Interference With Natives Calls Forth General Statement.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—It is regarded as a significant fact that China has made representations to Russia on the subject of interference by Russian military authorities with the natives of villages in Manchuria. The representations are couched in general terms, and no specific instances are cited.

The Russian government holds the natives have not been molested, except where they have harbored Chinese bandits. The Russian military authorities have been compelled to take severe measures against the Chinese bandits, and natives abetting them have sometimes been punished for giving the bandits aid.

Russian Situation Is Improving.

BERLIN, June 6.—Colonel Gadeke, war correspondent of the Tageblatt, has forwarded to his paper from Mukden, under date of June 4, a dispatch which is interesting as showing the views prevailing at the Russian military headquarters. He says:

"The Japanese are reported to have retreated from Kinchou in a northerly direction. A change in the situation has undoubtedly taken place. It appears that the forward movement of the Russian army has begun at various points in the theater of war. The situation is daily improving. The Japanese losses around Kinchou were enormously heavy, estimated at 15,000 men."

The Tageblatt remarks editorially that the foregoing dispatch is obviously colored in favor of the Russians.

Chinese Still Excite Suspicion.

BERLIN, June 6.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Harbin, dated today, says the attitude of the Chinese continues to awaken apprehension. Women and children are leaving Harbin.

The spirit of the Russian troops, the dispatch adds, is unbroken. Numerous wounded men from the Yalu battle have already recovered and gone to the front.

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Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs; perfects digestion, and improves appetite. A strength builder.

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This space is reserved at our expense for them to furnish proof that a single name given in the two lists published by us since the 28th of May does not appear upon a piano or organ contract made during this sale.

Our organ coupon to be found upon another page of this paper, is good for $10 on the price of any one of our parlor organs purchased before this sale closes. Cut out and bring to our store and learn what a bargain it will buy.

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Largest, leading and most progressive piano concern on the Pacific Coast.

Store open evenings during the sale.

REFUSES TO RELEASE MOYER

Supreme Court Passes on Application for Habeas Corpus.

DENVER, June 6.—The State Supreme Court today refused the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who is held as a military prisoner at Telluride by order of Governor James H. Peabody. The Governor's action in declaring martial law in San Miguel county, imprisoning Moyer and the union men on the ground that they had incited insurrection and rebellion, suspending the writ of habeas corpus and ignoring the authority of the local courts as seems necessary to him in maintaining law and order, is sustained. Chief Justice Gibbert and Justice Campbell concurred in the decision. Justice Steel dissented.

The opinion of the court was given by Chief Justice Gabbert. Its main points are as follows:

The Governor has sole power to determine when a state of insurrection exists in any county of the district. The courts have no power to interfere with his exercise of this prerogative.

The Governor has the right to use the military forces of the state to suppress insurrection.

He has also the power to order the imprisonment and the killing of insurrectionists if in his opinion that extremity is necessary.

He can detain military prisoners until he decides that the insurrection is quelled.

The courts of the state have no right to interfere with the military authorities and their handling of prisoners.

They have no power to attempt to discharge military prisoners.

The contention of the appellant that the military prisoners should be turned over to the civil authorities is characterized by the court as absurd.

The question which the court was asked to decide was of such vast importance to the state that seven prominent lawyers were asked as advisory counsel to submit opinions.

Charles Hughes, one of these, it is understood, did not send in any opinion. The other six split evenly. Those who sustained the position of the Governor were Attorneys L. M. Goddard, Platt Rogers and A. C. Field.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas, Leroy Stevick and Harvey Riddle dissented from the opinion of the court.

STRIKE ON SINCE AUGUST.

Trouble Is All Due to the Refusal of an Eight-Hour Day.

DENCER, Colo., June 6.—Although the strike of union miners in the Cripple Creek district, which began August 10, 1903, and which led to the declaration of martial law in Teller County by Governor Peabody, is still in effect, good order has been maintained for the past six months and the military rule has been suspended and all troops withdrawn.

The mineowners, with the exception of the Portland Company, say they have as many men working as they need, and they require all miners to renounce allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners before giving them employment. A committee appointed by the convention of the Western Federation, now in session at Denver, to investigate the situation in this district, visited the camp last week. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation, is in jail at Telluride, which is under martial law, being held as a military prisoner by Governor Peabody, who charged him with inciting insurrection and rebellion. Telluride is in Southwestern Colorado, and is about 400 miles from Cripple Creek. The strikes in the metalliferous mines of Colorado were ordered by the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, for the purpose of cutting off the ore supply of mills and smelters at which an eight-hour day was refused to the employes.

The Findley mine is controlled by A. E. Bank, a man prominent in the councils of the Cripple Creek Mineowners' Association.

FEDERATION TO INVESTIGATE

Committee Will Visit Scene With Orders to Spare None.

DENVER, Colo., June 6.—The Western Federation of Miners will investigate the dynamite outrage at Cripple Creek. At the session of the Federation's convention today a committee consisting of C. C. Mitchell, of South Dakota; C. Mahoney, of Montana, and Harry L. Lane, of Nevada, was appointed to go to the Cripple Creek district and make a thorough investigation of the whole affair and to spare no one in its report.

The committee which was sent to Cripple Creek last week to report on conditions there reported to the convention today. The report says the mineowners admit that they are not getting anything like the returns they did before the strike. The committee found a great many men were employed, almost as many as before the strike on some properties, but the returns were not nearly so large proportionately. The miners are determined to stand firm, and the committee could suggest no change in the policy which had been pursued. The secretary of the Mine Operators' Association made the claim that if the matter had been put to a referendum vote of the local unions there would have been no strike. But the committee found that the local unions had considered the strike and referred the matter to the district union, which had advised the calling out of the men.

By unanimous vote Salt Lake was chosen for the place of the next convention to be held beginning the fourth Monday in May, 1905. Denver was selected as the permanent headquarters of the Federation.

The afternoon session was brief. A visit by "Mother" Jones of the United Mineworkers of America and other prominent unionists outside the miners' organization, during which labor conditions were discussed, was the feature. Tonight the committee appointed to investigate the explosion at Findley met and a statement will be given tomorrow. The question of offering a reward or appropriating money for an independent effort to apprehend the guilty parties has not been decided.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

Low Excursion Rates.

To St. Louis and Chicago and return, account World's Fair, via Great Northern Railway, June 7, 16, 17, 18. H. Dickson, C. P. & T. A., 122 Third street, Portland.

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$18.50 to $25 Tailor-Made Suits **$10**

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50c Pillow Tops 39c
"Avondales," with backs—exclusive designs—assorted colors.

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New Mt. Hood souvenir pillow tops, with backs.

Free lessons in art embroidery by competent teacher.

Three Great Silk Specials

$1.35 Peau De Soie 98c
Full 21 inches wide, soft cashmere finish—deep, lustrous black, for suits or coats.

$1.75 Peau De Soie $1.19
Full 24 inches wide, very superior quality, softest finish.

Our 75c Taffeta 59c
The taffeta silks we sell here at 75c are equal to any sold elsewhere at 85c—an absolute color line, as well as black and white, 19 inches wide.

Suit Cases and Bags: Great Sale

Three very special values in Suit Cases and Traveling Bags that deserve the attention of everyone contemplating traveling this season, all new goods, bought under price and sold on the same basis.

$4.75 to $6.50 Traveling Bags $3.95
These Bags, made of selected grain leather, in Oxford and high-cut club styles, covered frames, full leather lined, inside pocket, brown only—$4.75 to $6.50 regularly—special today at..... **$3.95**

$3.00 to $3.25 Suit Cases at .. $2.35
These cases are made of brown enameled cloth, riveted leather corners, steel frames, brass bolts, and lock, cloth lined—sold regularly at $3.00 and $3.25—a special today for **$2.35**

$7.50 to $8.00 Suit Cases at .. $5.95
These Suit Cases are made of selected cowhide, steel frame, brassed catches and locks, heavy corners, swing handle, cloth lined, shirt fold in lid, olive brown—great special today for. **$5.95**

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