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Flannel Waistings in entirely new designs and color effects, 50c, 60c, 75c. Trimmed Walking Hats in latest styles. New Art Burlaps and Taffetas. New Fall Importation of Kid Gloves. New Black and Colored Dress Goods. New Veilings and Hat Drapes.

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SILK WAISTS

Made of the richest materials, superb styles and colorings; a collection of fine examples of the waistmaker's art.

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\$17.50 fine Silk Waists at \$11.00.
\$15.00 fine Silk Waists at \$9.00.
\$10.00 fine Silk Waists at \$6.00.
\$7.00 fine Silk Waists at \$3.85

PETTICOATS

Made of fine mercerized black sateen, deep pointed accordion-plaited flounce, trimmed with narrow ruffie, made over deep plain flounce, finished at the bottom with narrow full ruffie. 100 of these \$1.50 petticoats on sale at \$1.50

NEW FLANNELETTES

A grand collection of new flannelettes for kimonas, wrappers, waists, etc., in Persian and striped designs; new shades and color combinations just received; now is the time to best make your selection. Yard, 12 1/2c

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

2500 yards Cambric Embroidery, reg. 12c and 15c yard; at special, yard, 9c
5000 yards machine-made Torchon Laces, 1 1/2 to 3 in. wide; spec'l, yd. 3c

SALE OF LEATHER SUIT CASES

A big shipment of Leather Suit Cases will be placed on special sale tomorrow; bargains at \$2.17, \$2.49, \$4.39, \$5.19. Also many bargains in Hand Satchels.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

100 dozen, children's fast black, ribbed cotton Hosiery; double knee, heel and toe; special, pair 14c

BEDSPREADS

Fringed, colored crochet Bedspreads in pink and light blue, full size, extra weight, special value . . . \$1.40

WHEAT CROP SHORT

Willamette Valley Yield Is Below the Average.

DECREASE IS TO 25 PER CENT

Land Has Been Devoted to Cereals Until It Is Becoming Worn Out—Diversified Crops Save the Fertility of the Soil.

McMINNVILLE, Aug. 15.—(Special correspondence)—A tour of the Willamette Valley during which close inquiry has been made regarding the condition of the wheat crops, discloses that the yield is far under expectations. While the crop is in no sense a failure, it is 15 to 25 per cent short of last year, if the yield where threshing has been done may be taken as a standard for forming an estimate. The first threshing was done on flat-land farms, and the shortage was at once discovered, much to the surprise and disappointment of the farmers. It was hoped that the hill lands would turn out better, but in the few such fields that have been harvested the yield has been short, although the decrease is not so great as on level land. Whether the short crop is due to the late rains or the hot weather, or both, is a question upon which opinions differ. The quality of the wheat in every section of the Valley is first class. There are, perhaps, some farms upon which the normal yield will be had, but these will be very few. What the average yield per acre will be cannot now be predicted, but it is probable that it will be sufficient to let the farmers out even, at least, if the price should be 55 cents. Some of them will make expenses on their grain crops at less than that.

Other Crops Made Up Deficit. The farmers of the Willamette Valley will have the balance on the right side of their ledger this year, even though the wheat crop is short. They have depended upon grain less this year than ever before, and for every other product prices have been high. Pasturage has been good and livestock has kept in splendid condition. Much last year wheat was fed instead of sold in the market, and in the form of pork, beef, mutton or eggs it has found a profitable market. By patronizing the creamery, or selling home-made butter in a market relieved of surplus through the agency of the creamery, the farmers have added many a dollar to their incomes. Thus the harvest season finds most of them in fairly good circumstances and not compelled to look entirely to their grain crops for the means of meeting their obligations. Those who still put their dependence upon wheat alone are just now trying to figure out whether they will have anything left to pay for their own time and labor. Fortunately, the latter class are in the minority.

Shortage in Polk County. As stated in the correspondence of the last few days, early threshing in Marion, Linn and Lane Counties shows a decrease of 10 to 20 per cent in yield, as compared with last year. At the Oregon Milling & Warehouse Company's warehouse at Monmouth, Polk County, the Oregonian correspondent was informed that farmers are bringing in wheat that has been threshed during the last five days, and statements made by them indicate a shortage of 25 per cent. Some fields that yielded about 30 bushels last year produced but 23 this year, thus showing a decrease of 23 per cent. Farmers generally counted on a larger crop than was harvested a year ago, and procured grain sacks in quantities which they expected to need. The acreage of wheat around Independence and Monmouth is said to be much the same this year as last, except that owing to the lateness of the season some fields were sown to oats instead of wheat. The dairying industry is gradually diminishing the wheat area, but the marked change on this account occurred two years ago. About 25 farmers are now selling cream to the Independence creamery, which was established in 1900. When it is taken into consideration that this creamery disburses \$25,000 per year to its patrons, and that the Albany, Salem, Corvallis and Portland creameries also reach out for patronage in the Independence territory, an idea may be gained of the growing magnitude of this industry and its importance to the farmer in a year when the wheat crop is short. The dairy herds are all small, and are kept as part of the stock on grain farms. Scores of farmers who have but two or three cows make their butter at home and sell it at good prices at the stores. None of the farmers who has begun dairying has abandoned it.

Notes From Benton County. Reports received at Corvallis, Benton County, are to the effect that the wheat yield will be at least 15 per cent short of last year. While the total yield of oats will be greater than last year, there are some who express the opinion that the yield per acre will be slightly less. Very little, if any, threshing of oats has been done. P. Avery, president of the Benton County Milling Company, says the quality of the wheat thus far received is first class. The market has not opened yet, but 35 cents has been paid for one or two lots. Mr. Avery expects the price to be a little better than that, but has no quotations yet on new wheat. The milling companies at Corvallis usually pay 2 to 5 cents premium over export quotations in order to get wheat. No wheat is sent from Corvallis for export. Holding stock for market has been

given much attention in Benton County in recent years, and this accounts for a large part of the reduced grain acreage. Dairying is also making great progress, as is indicated by the fact that the Corvallis creamery disburses \$400 per month. As in all other sections of the Willamette Valley, very little new land in Benton County has been cleared of timber in the last 10 years, so there has been no means of making up for the large amount of land taken from the grain acreage to be utilized for the production of fruit, hops, hay and feed for stock.

Yamhill Also Suffers. Yamhill County farmers who have been in McMinnville in the past two days are feeling pretty blue. They have always been ready to back "Yamhill against the world," but they do not feel very good over the way the wheat crop is turning out. Perhaps they will be willing to measure yields with other sections of the Willamette Valley, but unless the hill farmers turn off better crops than those which threshing has already been done, not much will be said about Yamhill wheat this year. At the Star Mill Company's mill at McMinnville yesterday, reports were received from a number of the best farms in that section of the county. The Tom Davis farm, long known as one of the best in the state, produced but 10 bushels per acre this year on summer fallow land. The John Redmond, Frank and J. F. Martin farms are yielding only half what they were expected to produce, and only about three-fourths of last year's product.

At North Yamhill, Fred Trullinger, of the Trullinger mill, reports wheat about 25 per cent short, and says some shriveled wheat is found. He attributes the shriveling to the presence of Hessian fly, which has been reported by a number of farmers. He finds the yield of grain is also reduced by the large quantity of foul seed that has been permitted to get into the grain fields. At Carlton, the principal wheat shipping point in Yamhill County, the wheat yield is reported 25 per cent short, but of good quality, so far as learned from two days' receipts. A. L. Kingery, foreman of Senator W. A. Howe's elevator at Carlton, estimates that the amount of wheat received there this year will be not to exceed 40,000 bushels. A normal yield should be 60,000 bushels. Three years ago the Carlton elevator took in 190,000 bushels of wheat, but last year the receipts were only 25,000. The decrease is attributed both to a diminished acreage and a lessened yield per acre.

Some Wheat Shipped From Valley. In all the southern half of the Willamette Valley, the supply of grain has become so short in recent years that the entire product would not keep all the mill busy. By paying an advanced price, the miller secures practically all the wheat. In the lower end of the Valley, especially below Rickreall, on the West Side, some wheat is bought by the warehousemen and shipped to Portland or Oregon City, to be either made into flour at these places or exported. In this end of the Valley mills are not bidding up so strongly for the wheat, and as a consequence a greater proportion than in southern counties goes out unground from the locality in which it is produced.

Cause of Shortage Undetermined. At the Agricultural College at Corvallis yesterday the Oregonian correspondent inquired the probable cause of the short yield of wheat this season. The fact that the Agricultural College wheat fields are yielding 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and in cases as high as 48 bushels, on land that has neither been treated to commercial fertilizer nor given extraordinary cultivation, indicates the reason why the college people have not noticed the shortage. Up to two weeks ago the belief was almost universal that the grain crop would be a bumper, and it was not until threshing began that the real condition of the crop was made known. A number of farmers in Polk and Yamhill Counties express the opinion that the Hessian fly is

LICENSES PAID UP

Business Men Undecided as to Fighting the Tax.

CASES SETTLED OUT OF COURT

City Auditor's Office Is Crowded With Citizens Settling Delinquencies in Order to Avoid Arrest.

The City Auditor's office was a busy place yesterday, and the deputy was kept busy taking in delinquent licenses, due according to city ordinance No. 11,784. Those who the day before had declared that they would form a combination to

oppose the payment of this tax seemed yesterday to have come to the conclusion that they were up against it, and a large number of them paid during the day. There are still many, however, who have not been converted to a belief in the justice of the license, and declare that the case will be tried. The Grocers' Association will oppose it as a body. The Medical Association has passed a resolution to the effect that it will test the validity of the ordinance, but yesterday a number of its members appeared at the Auditor's office to be sure that they would not be arrested. Among the other professions and trades there is no organization that is taking the matter up, but there are men who are passing circulars asking that the people engaged in their particular line of business contribute to

never paid the occupation tax. Of the large number of lawyers, doctors and dentists in the city the number that paid this tax last year were: Lawyers, 5; doctors, 52, and dentists, 41. The rate at which they are being paid up at the present time seems to show that the number will be more than doubled this year. Auditor Thomas Devlin, when asked as to the possibility of collecting the license if it was opposed, said: "The power of the city to levy a license tax has been thoroughly established in several cases, and the only question is as to city charter, and the English language could not be plainer than it is in the charter. It is not a matter of the Council has power and authority within the City of Portland to license, tax and regulate for the purpose of city revenue such licenses, callings, trades and employments as the Common Council may require to be licensed, and as are not prohibited by the laws of the state."

Among the business and professional men regarding the matter, said: "I do not think that any of the members of the Grocers' Association have paid. We voted some time ago that we would all stand together and not pay, and I have not heard of any change. A paper is being circulated among them, and it has not returned yet and I do not know how many have signed it."

"Will you contest it if the others do not stand by you?" he was asked.

"I don't think that that would pay me very well," said he, "but I am convinced that the Grocers' Association will stand together in the matter."

Among the barbers there has been nothing definite done, although there are some who say that they do not intend to pay the license. "When I started my shop," said one, "I was told that there were but a few of the shops that paid a license and that it would not be enforced. I have never paid, but do not know whether or not I am going to be compelled to do so now."

The dentists are said to be circulating a paper among themselves asking how many will contribute toward contesting the tax, but no one could be found yesterday who would give any definite information on the matter. Among all of the business men there is a difference of opinion as to whether the tax was an injustice and at once commenced an argument to show the injustice of the measure. The fact that all that were under arrest paid yesterday will remove the time of contest, if there is one, to some future date, as there can be no trial until other arrests are made.

New York Republican Convention. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Republican State Convention will be held at Saratoga, on September 23.

WRONG MAN HANGED

Death-Bed Confession of a Umatilla Indian.

KEPT HIS SECRET 13 YEARS

Victor Williams, and Not Pilyeu, Murdered an Aged Woman for Her Money—History of the Crime.

PENDELTON, Or., Aug. 15.—(Special.)—A death-bed confession makes it certain that the wrong man was hanged for a murder on the Umatilla Reservation 13 years ago. The man whose life was wrongly taken was Pilyeu, a young Cayuse Indian, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Agnes Tessant. Now comes the saddest part of the story—the narration of the death-bed confession of the guilty man, which was made by his wife yesterday to Joe Craig, the Indian interpreter, but not until after she had kept the secret three weeks.

A few weeks ago, an Indian, Victor Williams by name, whose home was near the Government School, on the reservation, finding himself at the door of death, with consumption, called his wife to his bedside and horrified her by confessing that it was he, and not Pilyeu, who had murdered Mrs. Tessant. He said he had not intended to kill her, but as she was supposed to have considerable money in her house, and lived alone, he thought he could safely rob her. While he was ransacking the house, Mrs. Tessant awoke, made an outcry and set him screaming. Thereupon he murdered her. He had kept his secret 13 years, but had suffered the agonies of the damned whenever he thought of the weak old woman he had killed, and Pilyeu, his close personal friend, whom he had permitted to be judicially murdered to screen himself. He had become unable to sleep at night, and remorse so preyed upon him that he fell into a decline and finally became a victim of consumption. To ease his conscience, he said, he disclosed his double murder before he died, but he could not find rest even in the grave. Such is the story Victor Williams told his wife.

Story of the Crime. On the third day of April, 1889, Mrs. Agnes Tessant was murdered. Her body was discovered by her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Doman. The woman's brains had been beaten out with a club, and to make sure of his work the assassin had cut her throat. For some days no clue to the murderer was found, but finally pony tracks were discovered on an adjoining field, which were traced to the neighborhood of a young Cayuse Indian called Pilyeu. Pilyeu's wife had been seen washing a shirt in the Umatilla River the day after the murder. The shirt was found by the officers, identified as belonging to Pilyeu, and a doctor swore at the preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Tustin that the stains on the shirt were blood. Whether of an animal or human being he was not sure. Pilyeu was committed for trial in the United States Court at Portland, and was placed in the Multnomah County Jail upon his trial before Judge Deady. In addition to the evidence about the pony tracks and the blood stains on the shirt, an Indian named Liberty, who had been a fellow prisoner with Pilyeu, was called as a witness. He testified that Pilyeu had confessed the murder to him in the Portland jail. Upon this evidence Pilyeu was convicted and duly hanged. Pilyeu always denied his guilt to friends and lawyers.

A circumstance showing the transient character of Victor Williams was recalled today by Lee Moorhouse, who was Umatilla Indian agent when the murder was committed. Mr. Moorhouse testified that he recalls the fact now that on the evening preceding the murder, Williams came to Pendleton and got some whiskey. When returning to the reservation, as he passed the Sisters' School on the eastern edge of the town, he fired a pistol shot through a second-story window of the academy, the bullet narrowly missing one of the Sisters. His flight from the country saved him from being prosecuted for this offense.

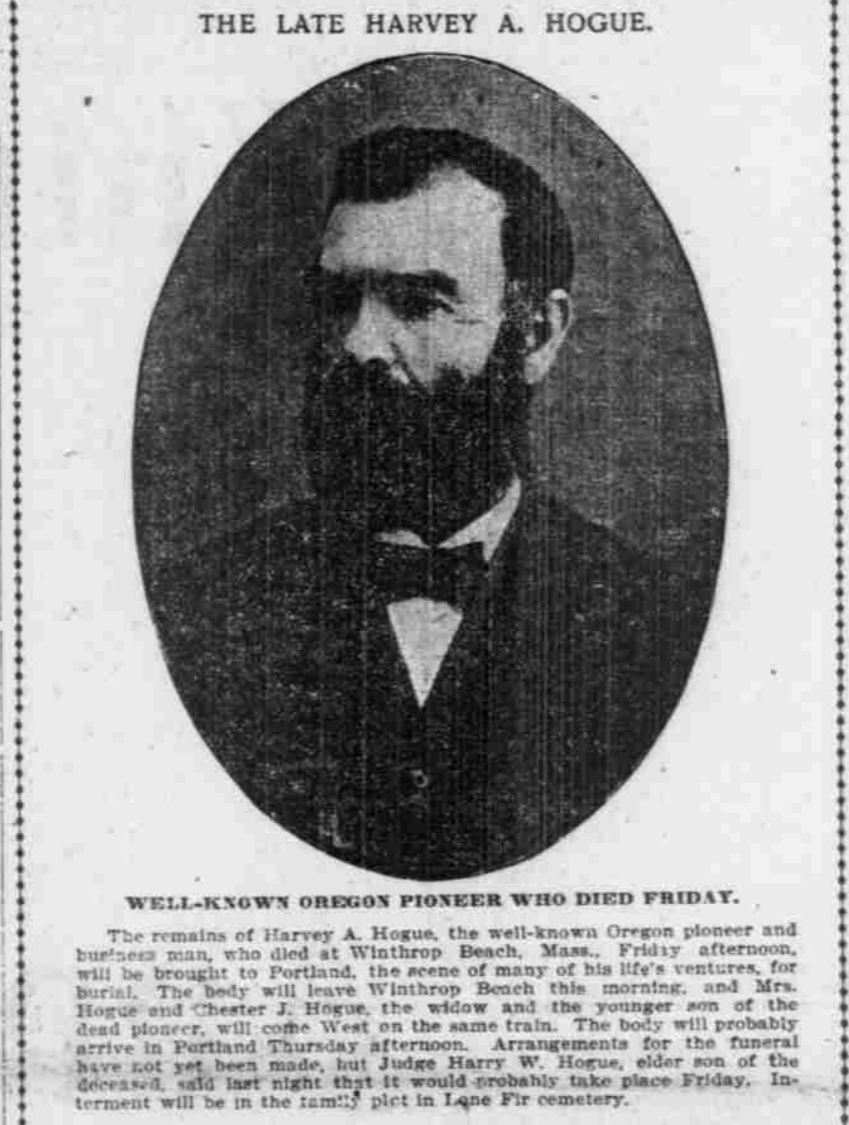
VACANT PULPITS.

Many Big Salaries Go Begging in the East. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—There are a number of important pastorates vacant in New York and Brooklyn this summer, so many that it is being commented on. The list includes the rectorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, with salary of about \$10,000; Grace Church, Brooklyn, salary from \$5000 to \$8000 a year; St. George's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, salary about \$3000. Episcopal vacancies in Manhattan include the vicarage of St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Parish, which pays about \$5000 a year; the rectorate of the Church of the Epiphany, about \$3000 annually, and the rectorate of St. Mary's Church, West Haven, and the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, each of which pays about \$1500.

Temple Emanuel has been looking for a principal rabbi for over a year to succeed Dr. Gottlieb, now rabbi emeritus, at \$12,000 a year. The pastorate of the Church of the Divine Paternity, the largest Universalist organization in this part of the country, is vacant, salary about \$6000. The only Reformed Church pastorate vacant is that of the First Church, in the Brooklyn eastern district. This church pays its pastor from \$2500 to \$3000 annually.

There are vacant Baptist pastorates in New York. That of the Second-Avenue Church and that of the Riverside Church. The Second-Avenue Church is maintained by the Baptist City Mission, and the salary has been \$1500 a year. The Riverside Church pays its pastor about \$2000.

Church Membership Increasing. WASHINGTON, Ind., Aug. 15.—The report of Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, secretary of the committee on evangelistic work, which was appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia over a year ago and which will meet in annual conference at Winona for five days, commencing August 18, will show the work of the committee has resulted in turning the tide in the Presbyterian Church, whose membership so far as an increase is concerned, has reached a point of stagnation. Last year's campaign has centralized in Iowa, Indian Territory, Michigan, Indiana, Colorado, California, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey and Montana. From 12,000 to 15,000 accessions to the church can be directly traced to the work of the evangelistic committee, which represents just about the total increase in membership throughout the United States.



THE LATE HARVEY A. HOGUE.

WELL-KNOWN OREGON PIONEER WHO DIED FRIDAY.

The remains of Harvey A. Hogue, the well-known Oregon pioneer and business man, who died at Winthrop Beach, Mass., Friday afternoon, will be brought to Portland, the scene of many of his life's ventures, for burial. The body will leave Winthrop Beach this morning and Mrs. Hogue and Chester J. Hogue, the widow and the younger son of the dead pioneer, will come West on the same train. The body will probably arrive in Portland Thursday afternoon. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but Judge Harry W. Hogue, elder son of the deceased, said last night that it would probably take place Friday. Interment will be in the family plot in Lane Park cemetery.

CONFESSES ON DEATH-BED TO A MURDER FOR WHICH ANOTHER MAN WAS HANGED



VICTOR WILLIAMS, A UMATILLA INDIAN.

responsible for the light yield. Others attribute the decrease to the late rain and recent hot weather. All are agreed that the farms in the Willamette Valley have been for too many continuous years forced to raise wheat crops, and that this accounts for no small part of the dwindling of the wheat yield from year to year.

a fund with which to try the issue. There is a lack of concerted action in every case, however, which seems to indicate that there will be no contest made. Even those who are the strongest in their opposition, when questioned closely, say that if the others do not stand in, that they will pay rather than to have any trouble. The large number that are paying, now that the cases are on the verge of prose-