

Butterick Patterns and Delineator for September on Sale

Lipman, Wolfe & Company

Good Goods Only: Quality Considered, Our Prices Are Always Lowest



Very Many More New Silks for Fall

Ready for tomorrow, with a much-increased showing of the new Silks for Fall wear.

The Silk manufacturers have tried their very best to beat all their former productions—the Silks we've on display in the Silk store show that they succeeded in every possible way. These new ones on view:

- New Chameleon Mattelasse Silks
- New Monotone Swivel Merveilleaux
- New Print Warp Messaline Taffeta
- New Damasse Checked Messaline
- New Two-Toned Checked Louisines

Prices Range From \$1.00 to \$1.50 Per Yard

Women's \$3.50 to \$5 Hand Bags to Close at 98c

Women's Leather Handle and Chain Bags, in red, green and blue, odd lots; regular \$3.50 to \$5.00; Clearance Sale price is only 98c

Women's 35-50c Silk and Leather Crush Belts 19c

Odd lots of Women's Silk and Leather Crush Belts; black, tan, white, red, brown; regular 35c, 50c; Clearance Sale price is only 19c

75c to \$2.50 Silk and Leather Crush Belts 39c

Odd lots of Women's Crush Silk and Leather Belts; a large variety; black, tan, white, red, brown; 75c to \$2.50 values at the very low price of only 39c

Women's 50c to 75c Ribbed Drawers at 39c

Women's Ribbed Lace-Trimmed Drawers, sample and broken lines, white, pink, sky and black; regular 50c, 75c; Clearance Sale price is only 39c

Child's Wear: Half

Infants' and Children's Dresses and Slips, made of fine lawn and nainsooks, trimmed with laces and embroideries, sizes 6 months; 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

- 65c sorts, 33¢
- 75c sorts, 38¢
- 95c sorts, 48¢
- \$1.25 sorts, 63¢
- \$1.50 sorts, 75¢
- \$1.75 sorts, 88¢
- \$2.00 sorts, \$1.00
- \$2.50 sorts, \$1.25
- \$3.50 sorts, \$1.75

50c to 85c Bibs at 39c

Infants' Bibs, hand and machine-quilted, trimmed with lace embroidery, Irish point and hand-embroidered edge; sold regularly at 50c to 85c; now 39c



Women's 50c Lisle Thread Gloves for 33c

Women's one and two-clasp White Lisle Thread Gloves, plain and Paris point embroidery—50c regular; Clearance Sale price is only 33c

Women's 50c Black and Colored Silk Gloves 39c

Women's two-clasp, double-finger tipped Silk Gloves; gray, mode, tan and black; regular 50c; Clearance Sale price is only 39c

Women's \$1.25 Nov. Bl'k and Col'd Silk Gloves 89c

Women's two-pearl-button, double finger tipped Silk Gloves, fancy Fourchette, white, champagne, slate and black; regular \$1.25; clearance sale price is only 89c

Women's 25c Lisle Thread Vests at 13c

Women's Lisle Thread Vests, low neck, sleeveless, fancy dropstitch, white, pink and sky; regular 25c; Clearance Sale price is only 13c



Half-Price Sale of Lace Curtains

Wonderful money-saving opportunities presented herewith for those who intend furnishing up the home.

The price reductions extend through five great groups—three of Scotch, one of net, the other of Arabian and Cluny—particular:

- Scotch Curtains: Values to \$1.50 at 85c
- Scotch Curtains: Values to \$2.50 at 1.35
- Scotch Curtains: Values to \$4.00 at \$2.50
- Battenburg Edge Net Curtains, special \$2.35
- Arabian and Cluny Lace Curtains, sp'cl., \$3.25

Misses' 25c Black Lace Lisle Hose at 18c

Misses' Fast Black Lace Lisle Hose—extra fine finish. Full fashioned foot, sizes 5 to 8 1/2; sell regularly at 25c; special tomorrow at 18c

Children's 20c Black Cotton Stockings at 13c

Children's Fast Black Cotton Hose—Medium weight, double knee, very elastic, strong and durable; real 20c value on sale tomorrow at 13c

Clearance White Waists Worth to \$3 at \$1.25

Balance of White Lawn Waists, lace and embroidery trimmed, broken lines, odd lots; values up to \$3.00; on sale tomorrow at \$1.25

25c All-Silk Colored Taffeta Ribbon at 18c

Five hundred pieces of all pure silk colored Taffeta Ribbon—4 inches wide—in these colors; white, cream, pink, mauve, turquoise and reseda; regularly 25c, on sale tomorrow at 18c

Dispute Over Islets Formed in the Columbia River

Ownership by Oregon or Washington of Sand Island Opens Up the Old Question of the Boundary Line

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The Washington Board of State Land Commissioners has decided to give a formal hearing on September 1 to the recently revived dispute over the boundary line between the States of Washington and Oregon.

While in this hearing the issue directly involved is the jurisdiction of the State of Washington over the 400 acres comprising Desdemona Sand, near the mouth of the Columbia River, it will follow, in the event that it is decided that Desdemona Sand lies within the boundaries of the State of Washington, that this State will claim jurisdiction over 15 other sand islands in the Columbia River, now claimed by Oregon.

In addition to this claim, a decision favorable to the Washington claimants will involve the state in a further controversy with the United States Government as to jurisdiction over Sand Island, which the Government claims as a military reserve.

In connection with Sand Island, an erroneous idea seems to be prevalent at Ilwaco and the mouth of the river. It has been reported from there that the State Land Commission recently held that Sand Island was under its jurisdiction. This impression arose from the acceptance for filing by the state land office of an application for the purchase of the lands fronting on the island. It has been the policy of the state to refuse applications for the purchase of tidelands abutting on Government reservations.

Heuston Showed a Map.

Several months ago P. J. McGowan & Sons applied for the tidelands on Sand Island, but notice was presented with the application to indicate a controversy as to the right of the Government to claim the island as a military reserve. Accordingly, the land office refused to accept the application. Recently, however, B. F. Heuston, of Tacoma, filed an application for tidelands on the same island, but presented new surveys and copies of old Government charts which tend to show that Sand Island, as it now exists, is several miles from the Sand Island reserved by President Lincoln by proclamation in 1852.

Mr. Heuston claims to have evidence to show that the Government's military reserve has been washed away by the current of the river, the sand from the island going largely to the mouth of the river. It is his contention that the new island formed several miles away was locally named Sand Island, and that in later days the Government has erroneously realized that the new island is the original reserve.

While not accepting the evidence submitted as conclusive, and also realizing that Oregon, in any event, claims that the present Sand Island is within the boundaries of that state, the state land office decided to file the Heuston application leaving its disposition to be determined later. The McGowan's, learning of this action, renewed their earlier application, which was also placed on file under the same conditions. An application by E. P. Noonan for tidelands on the same island has also been filed.

A Three-Cornered Fight.

The Heuston application, however, covers all the valuable tidelands adjacent to the island, and even if Washington should win the decision by a competent authority to have jurisdiction over Sand Island, the question of prior right to purchase the tidelands must be threshed out between McGowan, Heuston and Noonan and others who may claim rights to purchase.

The Sand Island question will be a minor issue, however, in the hearing on September 1. On that day the state land commission will determine whether or not it proposes to attempt to exercise control over Desdemona Sand, to which the Columbia River Fishermen's Association obtained a patent from the State of Oregon about six years ago. The question over the control of Desdemona Sand was raised also by Mr. Heuston, of Tacoma, who has applied for tidelands from the state of Washington.

A formal protest has been filed by Fulton Brothers, of Astoria, representing the Columbia River Packers' Association, in which it is set up that the association has been in open and notorious possession of Desdemona Sand for nearly six years, has improvements thereon of the value of \$20,000, that the lands "lie wholly south of the south boundary line of the State of Washington," that said premises is an island in the Columbia River about ten miles from the mouth of said river, and the same lies wholly south of the middle of the Columbia River and south of the middle of the widest channel thereof; that said island has at all times been south of the middle of the Columbia River.

The Packers' Association prays that the land "be adjudged and decreed to be situated and located wholly within the territory and boundaries of the State of Oregon, and that the State of Washington has no jurisdiction over said land and premises, and that said application be denied."

Hearing Before State Board.

It is upon this application and protest that the Board of State Land Commissioners will give a hearing on September 1. Whatever the decision of this board an appeal to a higher court is considered a certainty and it is believed a decision will finally be reached that will determine which state has jurisdiction over the 15 or more sand islands in the Columbia River of a value of perhaps \$75,000, and upon which are located improvements valued at an equal amount. The decision will determine which state has the right to levy taxes on the islands and improvements, and which state is empowered to collect licenses from the fishermen operating on these sands. The fishermen operating on the disputed sands pay, it is said, 50 per cent of the total licenses issued to Columbia River fishermen by both states.

The contentions over the boundary between Washington and Oregon at the mouth of the Columbia first assumed a serious aspect in 1896. At that time there were about 3500 gillnet fishermen located at Astoria, who fished on the sand islands in the river, and principally on Sand Island. On the Washington shore were located a large number of trap fishermen, who also attempted to operate on Sand Island. Frequent clashes occurred between the two. The Oregon fishermen would raid Sand Island at intervals and destroy the traps of the Washington fishermen. The Washington fishermen would perform equally lawless acts by raiding the island and destroying the gill nets of the Oregon fishermen.

In April of 1896, the detachments from three companies of the Washington militia were sent to the island to attempt to preserve order. In all 70 men were stationed in the vicinity for three months and were given a merry chase in their attempts to prevent the raids which still continued. Finally the United States Government took a hand on the ground that Sand Island was a Government mili-

tary reservation and ordered off the Washington troops. Since then the Government has required fishermen to obtain permits from the Government before allowing them to fish on Sand Island.

Mainly the fishermen now obtain state licenses from both Washington and Oregon. Formerly Government Jetty, which was a narrow, winding channel opening from the sea north of where North Head lighthouse, on the Washington side of the mouth of the Columbia River, is now located, and winding under the protecting shelter of Cape Disappointment, north of where Sand Island was formerly located in the Columbia River, thence southerly and easterly to

ward where Fort Columbia is now located; in which vicinity it "plucked out," being apparently a short channel worn by the action of the waters from the Chinook and Willouit rivers, and not properly speaking a channel of the Columbia River, though passing out to sea through the waters of the lower Columbia. From evidence gathered from old sea captains and pilots, river pilots, fishermen and old settlers, all of whom had known the river from a time dating back in many instances to 1852, it was ascertained that the south channel was the main one in the sense that it was the one most frequently used by sea-going craft of all descriptions, and loaded outgoing vessels using it exclusively and all incoming vessels, except in time of stress of weather, when they would come through the north channel, in order to anchor off the landing side of Cape Disappointment and enjoy the protection of its towering rocks, the Oregon side lying low and storm-swept. Such vessels as used the north channel in such circumstances, after weighing anchor, went southward to the south channel, which they would enter a short distance east of Point Adams, on the Oregon side, and westward of the city of Astoria.

The north channel was never used by loaded vessels or vessels incoming, except in the instances mentioned, and has not been in existence or recognized by United States Government charts since about 1873. Sand Island, in the lower Columbia, side of Cape Disappointment, is the subject of dispute between the two states. It is at present several times larger than shown by the early charts, and has shifted several miles farther up the river and north, and now lies right over where the old channel was formerly, so that the middle of the island is about where the channel used to be.

Channel Changed by Freshet. "Passing up the south, or main ship channel of the Columbia River to and past Tongue Point, to the disputed territory of Wahkiakum County, it was found that the channel now used by shipping is not the channel formerly used until after the big freshet of 1873 to which extent, but likely to remain the permanent channel for shipping, owing to the action of the Government Jetty. The main channel and the one formerly used was up Woody Island channel, through Cordell channel, and thence again into Woody Island Channel and then into the main river. This channel through Woody Island Channel and Cordell Channel, it was found by inspection of old charts and other competent evidence, was buoyed out by the Government as early as 1853, long before the time that the channel was being up the middle of the main channel of the Columbia River.

The Government certainly did not mark out and buoy the least important channel. Its officers and its engineers at the time knew and marked the main channel, and Congress must have had in mind the channel so marked when it used the language defining the boundary in the Constitution. It is not now in use owing to the construction of the Jetty, which was ex-

Life on a Dot in the North Sea

Oregon Woman Tells of Life in a Government Lighthouse.

PHILOMATH, Or., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—To live amid the boisterous elements of the northern seas on an island uninhabited save by six light-house-keepers, in such isolation as admits of no goods, wearing apparel, supplies and mail only once a year, and these from a Government ship, and as means the impossibility of communicating with ships that pass in great numbers, just beyond speaking distance from the shore, suggests to most of the people a combination of monotony, peril and helplessness that nothing but a heroic, indomitable nature can brave. Especially hazardous would such surroundings seem for a woman accustomed to the ever-varying diversions of society. Such an experience has been the lot, the happy lot, of Mrs. S. F. Shepard, of this city, who has been visiting relatives and friends here.

Mrs. Shepard before going to the Alaskan region resided here, graduating from Philomath College in 1894, and teaching subsequently in the public schools of Oregon. Her residence on the island was during the last year of one year's duration, her husband being the head keeper of the Scotch Cap lighthouse. Mrs. Shepard gives an interesting account of her home in the far-away northern waters.

The island of Unimak is the last link in the Aleutian chain, being distant about 12 miles from the headland of the Alaskan Peninsula from which it is separated by the Unimak Passage. Through this watercourse passes the ship traffic destined for Alaskan settlements.

Unimak is 235 miles in length and 50 miles in width. Land adjacent to the ocean is undulating, gradually moderating into mountains in the interior. The mountains terminate in two volcanoes, Shishaldin and Pogromno, distant about 50 miles from Scotch Cap. Both volcanoes are untrustworthy active, attracting considerable attention by their protechnic freaks at night.

A peculiar concurrence of waves, winds, tides and currents, and with occasional storms, made the Unimak Strait prior to the erection of lighthouses a Sicilian passage with a Charly's cap on one side and a Scylla on the other, which struck terror to the most intrepid seafarer that had to direct his course thither. To render the way safe, the Government has erected two lighthouses, one on the Behring Sea side, another on the Pacific side. The latter, the Scotch Cap Light, is in charge of Mr. S. F. Shepard.

Everything, says Mrs. Shepard, that is obtainable, transferable, desirable, is furnished the keepers at the expense of the Government, as being a safeguard for their preservation and an inducement to submit to the monotony and isolation incident to service. And as another incentive for trustworthiness, efficient men to remain at these remote and dangerous posts of duty the Scotch Cap and Sariche lights are made the highest-saluted positions in the North Pacific district.

That residence on the island, especially under the extenuating circumstances affecting the isolation of a Government lightkeeper, is not the wretched, melancholy existence that many people imagine it to be. Mrs. Shepard's account of her life there is controlled by equable ocean winds and ocean currents, are all that could be desired for residence in high latitudes. Occasional showers relieve the heat of Summer. Clear skies and mild temperature are the rule rather than the exception in Winter. The coldest weather registered during the service of the Scotch Cap lighthouse was the mercury only 12 degrees above zero.

The island, though treeless, abounds in shrubbery and flowers. Rhododendrons, orchids, aconite and violets cover the slopes and hills, transforming what would otherwise be a dreary waste into a thing of beauty and a joy at least five months of each year. A peculiar species of grass, specimens of which Mrs. Shepard has left to be examined by the Agricultural Experiment Station, is indigenous to the island and which, if proved in the test untrifling and wholesome, will supply provender for cattle and sheep to the tune of thousands, so rank and so dense does it grow.

Several large lakes, fed by springs and by mountain streams, abound in trout and other savory species of fish. The caribou, which ranges over the island in large herds, and which is an easy prey to the hunter's fowling-piece, furnishes fresh meat, which possesses a flavor that pleases the most capricious taste.

The very finest quality of strawberries and cranberries in quantities immeasurable flourish, ripening about the first of September.

There are indubitable evidences that the island was once inhabited, presumably by Russians. Tradition has it that upon transfer of the territory to the United States the inhabitants vacated the island, owing to some superstition or prejudice. About a day's walk from the Scotch Cap light are a burning ground and the ruins of a deserted village.

Vast deposits of vermilion have recently been discovered, which will as soon as regular communication with the island can be established be utilized. Alaskan gold miners are arranging to prospect the island the coming Winter for the precious metal, evidences of the existence of which are strong.

Mrs. Shepard will leave Seattle on the lighthouse tender Manzanita August 25 for her island home. The ship will stop en route at Dutch Harbor, which is the nearest settlement being about 75 miles west of Unimak. Mrs. Shepard will undertake the task of taking back with her mother, who is 88 years of age and almost totally blind. The party, having delay, will reach Scotch Cap lighthouse about September 15.

JOKE THAT MISCARRIED.

Police Raid a Little Gambling Game In Office of Broker.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A joke that miscarried has caused a police raid on a brokerage office in a big building on Lower Broadway and the arrest of five men, who were locked up on charges of gambling. Two of the prisoners are members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

After the day's business had been finished someone in the brokerage office snatched a pocket roulette wheel, such as are sold in toy shops, and those present, anxious for amusement, sent out for a lot of pennies. Then all sat down on a big table and were having a lot of fun when the door suddenly flew open and a squad of detectives entered. The brokers explained that the withdrawal of a Government lightkeeper, is not the wretched, melancholy existence that many people imagine it to be. Mrs. Shepard's account of her life there is controlled by equable ocean winds and ocean currents, are all that could be desired for residence in high latitudes. Occasional showers relieve the heat of Summer. Clear skies and mild temperature are the rule rather than the exception in Winter. The coldest weather registered during the service of the Scotch Cap lighthouse was the mercury only 12 degrees above zero.

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