



Gadsbys' Clearance Sale of Furniture

Furniture of every description at less than factory prices. See our windows for bargains. We guarantee to UNDERSELL any house in Portland

\$50 PARLOR SUITS \$27



Parlor Suit, five pieces, beautifully finished in rich, dark mahogany, upholstered in verona; regular price \$50; sale price, \$27.00. Mail orders for the above must include \$2.00 packing charges.

\$35.00 Steel Range for \$29.00



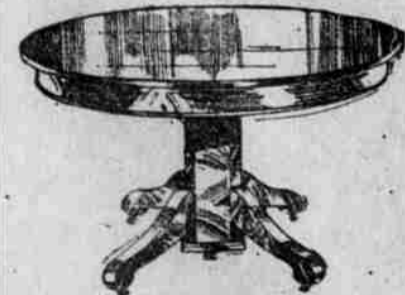
LEADER Range
All guaranteed for 10 years. Leader Range, with high closet and duplex grate, spring-balanced oven doors. This is a heavy, substantial and durable range, made of the best quality cold-rolled steel, adapted for coal or wood, oven thoroughly braced and bolted; asbestos lined throughout; elaborately nickel trimmed; section plate top; Gadsbys' apt price \$29.00.

\$28 Cheval Dresser \$14



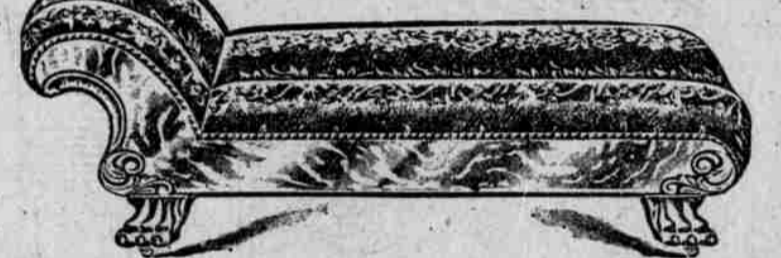
This lovely Dresser in white maple, exactly as shown in illustration; oval French mirror, with beveled edge; six drawers; a most desirable piece; sale price, \$14.00.

Extension Tables Reduced



\$25.00 Table reduced to \$15.00
\$30.00 Table reduced to \$22.50
\$35.00 Table reduced to \$25.00
\$40.00 Table reduced to \$30.00
\$45.00 Table reduced to \$35.00
\$50.00 Table reduced to \$40.00

Look at This Couch, \$10



Each piece is upholstered in No. 1 velour, with frames, springs and every detail of upholstering, as well as by the covering itself, strictly high-grade in every particular. Gadsbys' price, \$10.00.

One of the Largest Displays of CARPETS and RUGS on the Coast—Special Prices

- CARPETS**
- Bromley's Velvets, with borders \$1.25
 - Burlington Brussels, with borders \$1.10
 - Tapestry Brussels, with borders \$1.20
 - Dunlap's Tapestry Brussels 90c
 - Reversible Pro-Brussels \$1.00
 - Brusselette Carpet, 3/4 yard wide 55c
 - Grante Ingrain Carpets 50c
- RUG SPECIALS**
- \$35.00 Royal Axminster Parlor Rugs, 9x12 feet, now \$25.00
 - \$35.00 Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12 \$25.00
 - \$25.00 Brussels Seamless Rugs, 9x12 \$20.00
 - \$20.00 Brussels Rugs, 9x12 \$15.00
 - \$15.00 Pro-Brussels Rugs, 9x12 \$12.00
- Smaller or Larger Rugs Proportionately Reduced.
- Ingrain Sample Rugs, all wool, 1 yard square 35c
 - Brussels Sample Rugs, fringed \$1.00

Solid Mahogany Chamber Suits, Colonial Design, \$150.00 up.
Early English Dining-Room Suits, 8 pieces, \$125.
Weathered Oak Library Suits, 5 pieces, \$100.
Empire or Napoleon Beds, Mahogany, Birdseye and Golden Quarter-Sawn Oak. Gadsbys' price, \$25.00.
Brass Bedsteads, 100 patterns, from \$22.50 up.
Hall Furniture in Early English, Weathered and Golden Oak.



\$35 Suit for \$17.50

Fine full-sized Bedroom Suit, usually sold at \$35.00; our price just one-half, \$17.50.
Maple or ash, golden finish. No soft wood here.

How's This Buffet for \$15.00?



This beautiful Buffet, worth \$30, half price, \$15.00.

SIDEBOARDS REDUCED



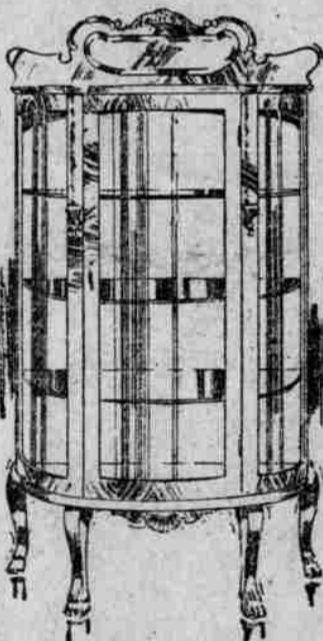
\$22.00 Sideboard red. to \$15.00
\$25.00 Sideboard red. to \$17.50
\$30.00 Sideboard red. to \$20.00
\$35.00 Sideboard red. to \$22.50
\$40.00 Sideboard red. to \$25.00
\$45.00 Sideboard red. to \$27.50
\$50.00 Sideboard red. to \$30.00

Combination Bookcases.



\$25 Bookcase red. to \$16.50
\$30 Bookcase red. to \$21.00
\$35 Bookcase red. to \$25.00
\$40 Bookcase red. to \$30.00
\$45 Bookcase red. to \$38.50

Ask to See Our China Closets



\$90 China Closet now \$68.00
\$85.00 China Closet now \$65.00
\$80 China Closet now \$60.00
\$75 China Closet now \$55.00
\$70 China Closet now \$50.00
\$65 China Closet now \$45.00
\$60 China Closet now \$40.00
\$55 China Closet now \$35.00
\$50 China Closet now \$30.00
\$45 China Closet now \$25.00
\$40 China Closet now \$20.00

Morris Chairs Reduced



\$10 Morris Chair reduced to \$7.50
\$12 Morris Chair reduced to \$10.00
\$15 Morris Chair reduced to \$12.00
\$18 Morris Chair reduced to \$14.50
\$21 Morris Chair reduced to \$16.00
\$25 Morris Chair reduced to \$20.00
\$30 Morris Chair reduced to \$24.00

CHESAPEAKE FLAG PLACED ON SALE

Colors Captured From American Vessel in 1813 Offered at Auction.

IN LONDON COLLECTION

Chance to Recover Historic Emblem
Lost in Battle Made Famous by
Lawrence's Cry, "Don't
Give Up the Ship."

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is announced that the flag of the American man-of-war Chesapeake, which was captured by the British ship Shannon on June 12, 1813, will be sold at public auction in London on January 29.

The flag in question is one of a large number of relics related to memorable historical events, which were collected by the late T. G. Middlebrook. These relics are to be disposed of in Debenham's auction-rooms by order of the executors of Mr. Middlebrook's estate. It is said that the fact that Mr. Middlebrook owned the Chesapeake's flag was known to a good many Americans, and that a number of invitations from the United States to come over and display the precious colors, it is said that at one time he seriously contemplated crossing the Atlantic, but was compelled to abandon the trip on account of a matter of business.

A statement relating to Mr. Middlebrook's ownership of the Chesapeake relic is in the possession of the auctioneer. From this statement it appears that Mr. Middlebrook obtained the flag from William Chapman, of Kingston-on-Thames, and that it came to Mr. Chapman from Signor and Mme. Papi Wapuel, the latter having inherited it from her mother, a Mrs. Grundy, whose husband was a Captain in the British navy. Captain Grundy's father, who also was a Captain in the British navy, participated in the engagement between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, being at the time a midshipman, and in some way came into possession of the American ship's colors.

It would be a graceful and patriotic act if some wealthy American should send a representative to Debenham's auction-room on the day of the sale instructed to buy and send back to America the flag of the warship commanded by James Lawrence, the man who, with his expiring breath, uttered himself of the order: "Keep the guns going! Fight her till she strikes or sinks! Don't give up the ship!"

Surely England is no place for the flag of the ship the gallant Lawrence commanded.

It is not probable that an extravagant price would have to be paid for this flag by any American disposed to buy it and place it in some proper depository in the country where it rightfully belongs.

A relic which, according to English standards, is much more valuable than the Chesapeake's flag, will be sold at auction, on the same day, on which was sounded the order for the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Mr. Middlebrook paid \$3750 for the bugle, and when he bought it acquired also a medal and clasps presented to Trumpet Major Joy, who sounded the call.

Fronwell's helmet, the spear that killed General Gordon, and Dr. Johnson's spectacles and a number of Nelson's relics are included in the Middlebrook collection. The Nelson relics are many French and Spanish names among the vessels of the British fleet today. There is no Chesapeake, however.

As the captured ship lay in Portsmouth harbor an American flag was kept at half-mast, and no British seamen could be induced to tread her blood-stained decks. For five years she remained thus, and certain times persons living in the vicinity declared that they could distinctly hear Lawrence giving commands to his crew.

Then she was quietly sold to a broker for £200, who managed to double his money by reselling her to a firm of house-builders—she had cost the United States Government \$100,000 to build. She was taken from her moorings late one night, and for weeks afterward there was a rumor in the neighborhood that the brave Lawrence and his phantom crew had gotten up sail and sailed away to hunt the ships of her victors, as a sort of Yankee Flying Dutchman.

Some of the timbers of the old ship went into Portsmouth dwelling-houses, but the larger part, consisting principally of her decks, was built into a flour mill, which in 1830 was inclosed in walls of brick. These walls still hold the precious relics well preserved, and on the floors of the mill are dark stains made by the blood of Lawrence and his brave men, while from certain round holes in the wall bullets can be extracted by means of a pen-knife.

FIELD GLASSES FOR THIEF Detectives Watch With This Aid and Catch Burglar.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A remarkable story of the clever manner in which a burglar was tracked by detectives was told at the Clerkenwell Sessions Court, Graham White, aged 24, a cabinet-maker, pleaded

guilty to breaking into the warehouse of Edward Childley, of West street, Charing Cross.

Detective Sergeant Collins said that on November 6 a serious burglary took place at the premises of the Watchmakers' and Jewellers' Association, in the Strand. Entrance was gained by forcing the iron bars in a skylight, and about \$2000 worth of jewelry was carried away.

In consequence of this robbery he, with Detective Sergeant Burton and Detective Henry, engaged a room in a house in the Westminster Bridge Road, from which, with the aid of a pair of field glasses, it was possible to see what took place in White's room, where he, his wife, and a young woman were seen frequently.

A continuous watch was kept until the evening of November 15, when the young woman was seen to leave with a portmanteau.

She was shadowed, and seen to deposit the bag in the cloakroom at Waterloo Station. She then returned. He ascertained that the portmanteau contained four valuable concertinas, and inquiries revealed that they were the proceeds of a robbery the previous night at Mr. Childley's.

The next day the girl was seen to return to the cloakroom, and, obtaining the bag, walked back to White's lodgings. There she was arrested, but White had disappeared. White's wife appeared at the court when the girl was remanded, and when she left the court he, Detective Sergeant Collins and other detectives followed her.

She was seen to enter the Southampton street Postoffice, and as she wrote a telegram, he sidled up and managed to look over her shoulder. In this way the detectives learned White's address in Glasgow, and the police there being informed, the prisoner was arrested. A brace left behind at the first burglary was identified as his.

This was White's first conviction, although he was known to associate with housebreakers. He was ordered nine months' hard labor.

The grand jury and the judge commended the detectives for their skill and ability.

WINS AT MONTE CARLO

MRS. LANGTRY'S SENSATIONAL
PLAY AT CASINO.
Stakes on No. 32 on Two Tables
Simultaneously and Is Paid
at 35 to 1.

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 4.—Lady de Bathe, the better known in America as Mrs. Langtry, whose fortune at the Casino here every afternoon and evening. She had had bad luck at the trete de quarante table the other day, and arose in disgust, exclaiming: "I shall play no more for the present."

As on her way out Lady de Bathe was passing the roulette table she had an inspiration, perhaps an instant's glimpse into the immediate future. Whatever it was, she staked on No. 32 on two tables simultaneously. Marvellous to relate, 32 won on both tables. It took the croupiers, paying 35 for 1 for her stake, nine minutes to count out her winnings.

The coup caused intense excitement, especially as Lady de Bathe resolutely walked out with her winnings. In the atrium acquaintances surrounded her and were congratulating her, when a friend, rushing from the tables, shouted to her: "Thirty-two won the second time on one table!"

So there was a fly in her ointment. Unlike the seasoned gambler, she had not bet again on the number which brought her such big winnings.

The famous "Jerry Lily" lives like a queen here, and like a queen who lacks no money indulges every whim. She has a magnificent suite in the most expensive hotel; her costumes and jewels are the envy of women; her splendid motor car is fitted in tortoise shell and gold; her personal suite consists of a woman secretary, two maids, two chauffeurs, and a courier.

Every one declares she has found the secret of youth. Only her voice grows thinner and harder, recalls the fact that a long time has passed since she aroused the profound admiration of the then gallant Prince of Wales.

People are predicting a bad season for Monte Carlo, chiefly because, compared with other seasons, few Americans are expected here. The stock of the casino has been fluctuating strangely this year, although last year's dividend of 470 a share was the largest ever paid. The dividend was only \$44 in 1906. The shares of the nominal value of \$100 were quoted at \$140 last year. Later they fell to \$90, but have risen to \$100.

This decline in value is attributed directly to the dimming amount of American money lost at the gaming tables.

JAPAN ENTERS NEW FIELD Becomes Rival of England in Cotton Manufacture.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Besides being a rival of England in the shipping and shipbuilding industries, Japan is now entering the field of cotton manufacture. "Some of the most brilliant and enterprising men in the Empire," Mr. Tattersall, the great cotton exporting manufacturer, said this week, "are interested in controlling the cotton mills, the great banks are heavily interested, and the Government encourages cotton trade development by every means in its power. During the last 11 months Japan imported Lancashire textile machinery to the value of \$2,000,000. In the corresponding 11 months of 1906 the figure was \$1,000,000. This represents both spinning and weaving machinery. The chief Lancashire makers of textile machinery are all busy with extensive Japanese orders.

Advance in technical skill and the constant improvement of machinery has enabled Lancashire to turn out fine grades of cotton cloths at a cost which has made foreign competition so far impossible, and while the trade has grown in consequence, the earnings of operatives have steadily risen. Whether the Japanese will be able successfully to produce fine cloths is a problem for the future. That they will endeavor to do so is certain, if only to supply the extensive home demand.

Finger-Nails Reveal Character.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Palmistry is to be superseded by the study of finger-nails. It appears that they are the best signs by which to read character. When long, narrow and pointed they are evidence of a delicate and dreamy mind, fond of ease, and averse to exertion. On the contrary, when they are broad and short they indicate hot temper, impulsiveness and obstinacy. Pink nails belong to happy and well-balanced natures. But beware of the man or woman who has hooked or brittle nails. The former obviously prove him or her to be grasping, and the latter are an unmistakable sign of a cruel temper.

ENGLAND FEARS POWER ON SEA

Cannot Maintain the "Double Standard" Against United States and Germany.

COMMENT OF ADMIRALTY

Voyage of Fleet to Pacific Leads to
Discussion of America's Growing
Importance as Far
Eastern Power.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The fact that the United States is to spend \$70,000,000 on its navy during the present year is greatly worrying the British Admiralty officials who for a number of years have kept up the two-power standard—that is, a British navy equal to that of any other two powers. It has been considered by the British that in a two-power standard alone resided the safety for the Island Empire.

Neither the exact amount nor the allocation of the naval estimates for this year is yet settled, but, speaking at Liverpool, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, made an interesting comment on the outlook. His lordship remarked that the navy must be of sufficient strength to secure England's supremacy on the sea. He said: "We have no intention and no desire to attack any foreign power. All we said was that we must have command of the sea so that our commerce may go safely over it." He recognized the great burden that was thrown upon the taxpayer by the heavy cost of the navy, but "we must not be chesapeake."

Speaking like that, he asked for support and individual self-sacrifice to help the Government to do what it was obliged to do. He and his colleagues were desirous of being as economical as they could, but if they found that they had to make considerable demands they must ask the country to support them.

Face Set Too Strong.

With the vast expenditures which the United States and Germany are making to place their navies on a par with the footing as regards sea power, Great Britain will find it extremely difficult to maintain the pace, in view of the present high rate of taxation.

The dispatch of a powerful American fleet to the Pacific forms an interesting topic of discussion in England, and, for that matter, throughout Europe. Leaders like this appear in the London papers:

"The Rise of the Pacific Question."
"Is War Coming?"
"New Departure by the United States."

A high naval authority says: "Within the last decade the Atlantic as the center of British political and strategic interests has steadily declined, and the Pacific has steadily risen. It is hardly too much to say that since the conflict with Spain the menace of war, never a very heavy one, has been disappearing from the whole length of the Atlantic coast-line. As a possible cause of embroilment between the United States and Europe, the West Indies have virtually ceased to exist. The problems there present are no longer international in character. The revolution that has taken place in Anglo-American relations is another and potent guarantee of peace. The British of the Atlantic seaboard. Finally, the practical acquiescence on the part of all European powers before the fact that Japan has removed South America from the list of possible causes of war. No American interest would be endangered if the naval force in the Atlantic were reduced to little more than a mere police squadron.

Active in the Pacific.

On the other hand, within the last ten years the Pacific has risen enormously in the scale of American interest. Since the United States has strewn the Pacific with stepping-stones from Hawaii and the Philippines. She has built up an export trade to the Far East worth \$200,000,000 a year. She has landed an army on Japanese territory. She has been drawn into the vortex of the Far Eastern question. She has played a leading role in that question, active, often a leading, always a distinctive part. She has formulated policies and taken a hand in momentous negotiations. She has definitely enrolled the Far East among the objects of her diplomatic solicitude. She has become, in short, a Far Eastern power herself.

It is possible, therefore, to regard the new naval armament as an attempt to justify its origin and justification in fundamental events that long preceded the outbreak of the present war between Japan and America. A condition of things under which America's heaviest liabilities were being incurred in one ocean, while the bulk of her fleet was stationed in another, could not be permanent; and in the redistribution of American sea power, that is now in progress there may be nothing more than a necessary linking of policy with strategy, or responsibility with force, of diplomacy with the material power that can alone make diplomacy effective.

Following on Lord Tweedmouth's speech, Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, spoke of the navy in a speech at Hanley. While England had a great navy, he said, there might come a time when it would not be so easy for her as today to command the two-power standard. Germany had a population of nearly 60,000,000; the United States would before long have 100,000,000; it would be very hard for England with 44,000,000 to maintain a two-power standard against two nations with a combined population of 160,000,000. England should spend more money on her army.

JAPAN BUYS NEW BAYONET Weapon to Be Longer Than One Used at Present.

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The new Japanese pattern bayonet for the army, orders for which are about to be placed, is to be exactly five inches longer than the present bayonet, which is one foot in length. With the new bayonet infantrymen will be afforded a thrusting length of 8 1/2 inches instead of 6 1/2 inches as at present.

The new weapon will have a slightly tapered point and a cutting fore-edge. At the back it will have a broad, flat edge, and between the back and the fore-edge it will be deeply grooved. The cross-guard will on one side have a deeply curved or hooked terminal, which will facilitate the operation of "piling arms."

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Wm. Gadsby & Sons

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