



## GADSBYS' GREAT FURNITURE SALE

CONTINUES

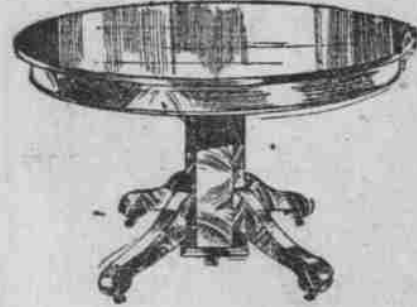
This Is the Greatest Furniture Sale in Portland—Sale Continues Monday—Every Article Reduced From 10 to 50 Per Cent—Note the Following Prices—We Guarantee to UNDERSELL Any House in Portland.

### \$28 Parlor Suits \$14



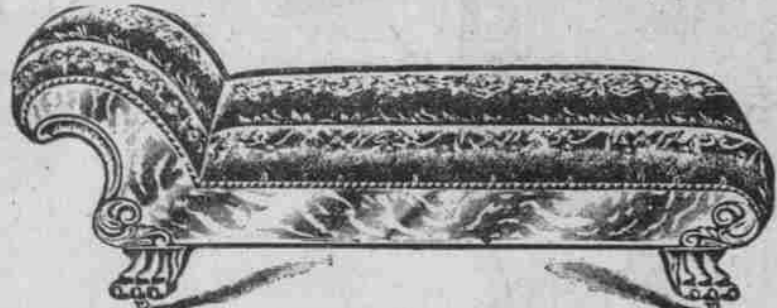
Three pieces, solid birch frames, finished in a rich, dark mahogany and upholstered in beautiful green velour; the retail price of these suits is \$28.00; we cut the price to.....\$14.00

### \$25 Pedestal Table \$12.50



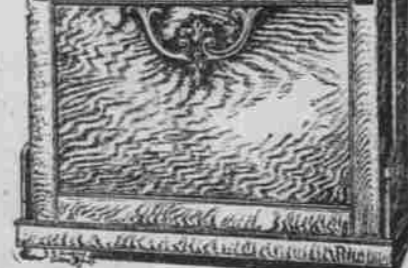
**GADSBYS' EXTENSION TABLE SPECIAL**  
This handsome pedestal Extension Table is offered at this extremely low price that we may demonstrate to the buying public our ability to undersell any furniture institution in the city. It is solid oak throughout and highly polished, has 42-inch top and extends six feet; special at our store.....\$12.50

### Look at This Couch for \$10



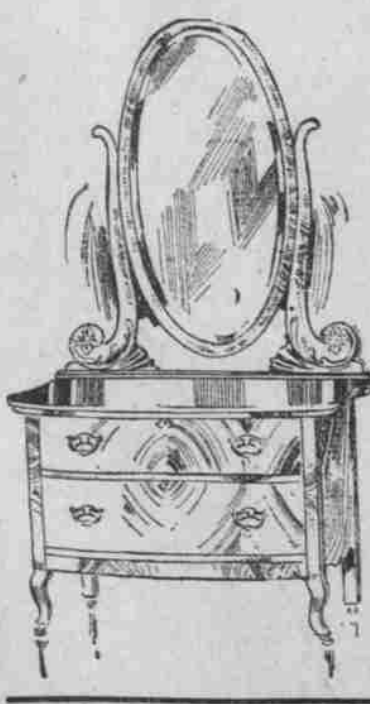
Each piece is upholstered in No. 1 velour, with frames, springs and every detail of upholstery, as well as the covering itself, strictly high-grade in every particular. Gadsbys' price.....\$10.00

### \$36.00 Cabinet Folding Bed for \$18



\$18.00 for a fine Cabinet Folding Bed, well finished in golden oak; folds twice, has tension springs and is guaranteed; half price \$18.00

### \$29 Princess Dresser Reduced to \$19



Princess Dresser, with oval or shaped French bevel mirror; finished golden; regular \$29 value; special this week, \$19.00

OPEN SATURDAY  
EVENINGS UNTIL  
NINE O'CLOCK

### READ THIS!

- \$3.50 solid oak Arm Rooker reduced to.....\$2.50
- \$1.50 Dining Chairs reduced to.....\$1.00
- \$5 Parlor Tables reduced to.....\$3.50
- \$5.00 Iron Beds reduced to.....\$3.75
- \$25 Sideboards reduced to.....\$18.50

### DID YOU READ THAT? READ THIS, TOO: 50 BIRDSEYE MAPLE BEDSTEADS

Full size, beautifully figured wood; regular price for these beds is \$15. We are going to sell them this week for, ea. \$6.50

### RUG SPECIALS

- \$35.00 Royal Axminster Parlor Rugs, 9x12 feet; now.....\$25.00
- \$35 Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12.....\$25.00
- \$25 Brussels Seamless Rugs, 9x12.....\$20.00
- \$20 Brussels Rugs, 9x12.....\$15.00
- \$15.00 Pro-Brussels Rugs, 9x12.....\$12.00

### Smaller or Larger Rugs Proportionately Reduced.

- Ingrain Sample Rugs, all wool, one yard square.....35c
- Brussels Sample Rugs, fringed.....\$1.00

### CARPETS

- Big Bargains in Our Carpet Dept. 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
- Brussette Carpets, 3/4-yd. wide.....55c
- Granite Ingrain Carpets.....50c

### MAJESTIC RANGE



Malleable charcoal iron; in baking, water heating, saving of fuel, lasting qualities, it excels all other ranges made.

### WILL NOT CRACK, RUST OR CRYSTALLIZE

In constructing the Majestic, the manufacturers now use charcoal iron in place of steel. This new feature adds 300 per cent to the life of the range, as it resists rust and crystallization in any climate, a feature not possessed in steel.

All breakable parts are made of malleable iron—material that cannot crack or break.

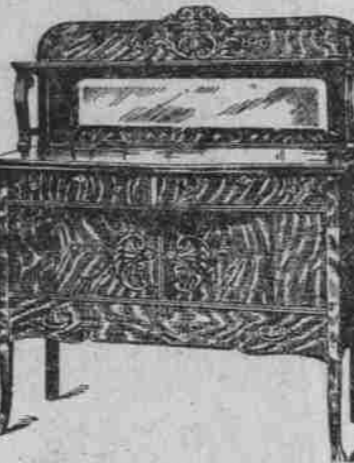
NOT CHEAPEST, BUT LEAST EXPENSIVE

### Leader Range \$29



All are guaranteed for ten years. Leader Range, with high chest and duplex grate, spring-balanced oven doors. This is a heavy, substantial and durable range, made of the best quality color-rolled steel; adapted for coal or wood; oven thoroughly braced and bolted; asbestos-lined throughout; nickel trimmed; section plate top. Gadsbys' price.....\$29

### \$30 Buffet for \$18



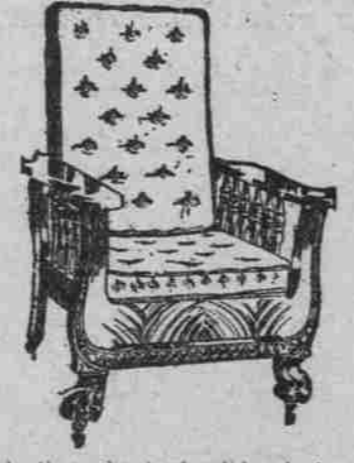
This beautiful Buffet, worth \$30, half price.....\$18.00

### \$35 Sideboard \$25 SOLID OAK SIDEBOARD



French Beveled Mirror, beautifully carved top, drawer lined for silverware; regular price \$35, Gadsbys' price.....\$25.00

### Gadsbys' Morris Chair



Made throughout of solid oak, beautifully quarter-sawn and highly polished; has full spring seat, and can be adjusted to five different positions; the cushions are reversible and come in selected patterns of velour.....\$7.75

### ARK BUILT BY MODERN NOAH

#### Chinese Foretells Flood and Raises Fund to Build Great Boat.

### DELUGE FAILS TO COME

#### Ark Is Left Stranded on Bank and Prophet Departs With Well-Lined Purse Never to Return.

PEKIN, Feb. 15.—(Special).—A new Noah has arisen in the southwest corner of the Chinese province of Chihli, and has found his neighbors more credulous than the original Noah did, to his own great profit. According to a correspondent of the North China Herald, he professed to have seen visions, and promulgated the doctrine of a great flood, which was due on a fixed day. He warned the people that the water of a neighboring stream, which for years in succession is too dry for boats to use, would overflow across the country and make a chafal into the Little West River, destroying many villages and endless lives in its course.

In anticipation of the flood, the prophet proposed to build a huge ark, to save the lives of the people. He knew exactly the path of the rush of water, and collected large sums from those who would be affected. Men were busy for many days building the ark, and this seer was chancellor of the exchequer and clerk of works combined. When all was ready, the people watched anxiously the dawn of the terrible day. It came, it went, but no flood and no rain. The river flows on its old slow way, the channel is still unmade, the ark is rotting on the river bank too large to be used for any other purpose, and its inventor has moved on to other scenes, whence it is surmised that he dare not return until he can manufacture a flood order. He will be in no hurry, for he has a well-filled purse, thanks to the ease with which he hopdinked his neighbors. Some of these sold land in order to subscribe to the fund, and now they are trying to fight in the law courts against an absentee defendant.

### CAPTURE BOLD BRIGAND CHIEF

#### Chinese Outlaw Successfully Eludes Officers for Years.

PEKIN, Feb. 15.—(Special).—There is great rejoicing among the people of Southwest Chihli because of the capture of a brigand chief named Sung, who has terrorized the country for several years. He was a young man, about 30 years of age, and like so many Boxers who had been guilty of serious crime in 1900, turned to a life of piracy to avoid capture by officials. His daring exploits would form a mine of treasure for writers of fiction, and three magistrates lost their places through failing to arrest him. The newly organized local police force made a brave attempt to catch him, but his dexterous handling of four platoons frightened them, and there were no conditions for martyrdom. A squad of soldiers at long last succeeded in capturing him, and he was taken to the city wall on a pole.

### CHINESE PROFIT-PAYING ROAD

#### Province in Furor Over Project of British Syndicate.

PEKING, Feb. 15.—(Special).—Great indignation has been displayed in the province of Chekiang, in ways peculiar to the Chinese, over the sanction by the Peking government of a loan of \$7,500,000 from British syndicate for the building of the Soochow, Hangchow & Ningpo Railway. The awakening of China has asserted itself in many singular phases, and one of these is the people, following the motto of "China for the Chinese," has turned a resolute face against the construction of railways with any but Chinese money, expended by Chinese engineers. Experience has shown that lines projected on these terms make exceedingly little progress at very great cost; but that is a small matter. The principle is the great thing, and if the railways remain unbuilt—well, perhaps it is so much the better. Holding these views, the people of Chekiang determined to prevent any introduction of foreign capital for the promotion of the railway through their province. Great meetings of protest were held, attended by many ladies—this is a new symptom—and it was at first suggested that a boycott of British goods should be instituted. This was abandoned in favor of the more practical idea of a local subscription to provide the funds for the line. Finding that Peking turned a deaf ear to every outcry, the excited populace took to demonstrations and threats, and their anger was particularly directed toward the four men from the province who hold high official positions at Peking, and who were deemed to have been passively struck down or actively traitorous at a time of local crisis. Four copper statutes representing these obnoxious officials were cast and set up on a site near the principal railway center. The figures and the bodies of beasts and the heads of men, the intention being to hold up to everlasting derision and contempt the men who betrayed a trust reposed in them by their fellow citizens. Further than that, the names of the four were solemnly struck from the public registers, an act which deprives their children and descendants

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### RELIEF FUNDS GO TO RICH ITALIANS

#### Needy Overlooked in Distribution of Money Given for Earthquake Victims.

### ABUSE OF TRUST SHOWN

#### Wealthy Also Allow Cottages Erected for Destitute to Tumble Down so That Hovels Might Be Rented.

ROME, Feb. 15.—(Special).—The report of the commission which has been inquiring into the administration of the funds subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the Calabrian earthquake on September 8, 1905, has been presented to the Italian Chamber of Deputies by the Prime Minister, Signor Giolitti. It is a document which makes painful reading. The main fact revealed is that out of \$3,000,000 sent from all parts of Italy to the distressed inhabitants of Calabria, \$2,200,000 was, to put it mildly, badly distributed.

The disclosures show that in too many instances relief went to those who were not in want, while those who needed it were left without. Rich people were not ashamed to take the gifts, which represented the offerings of the generous poor in other parts of Italy, and even people whose responsibilities ought to have placed them beyond the pale of suspicion fell ready victims to the temptation to take what was not theirs, but consecrated by charity to the service of the afflicted.

### Landlords in Bad Light.

As is often the case elsewhere, landlords came very badly out of the scrutiny. The government had put up many hundreds of wooden dwellings for those whose cottages had tumbled down over their heads. Rudimentary as they were, these temporary habitations were an improvement upon the dark and cavernous tenements which had sheltered many poor families before the earthquake, but those who had the superintendence of them allowed them to fall into a hopeless state of dirt and decay, that they might have an excuse for forcing upon the government the reconstruction of the destroyed and deserted caverns aforesaid, so that they, the landlords, might once more levy rent for the wretched hovels. The report says:

"The dilapidation of these wooden dwellings (baracche), which, compared to the hovels of the poor, represented something like progress in house-building, was in many cases helped on by the heinousness of proprietors, with the object of necessitating a return to the houses and the consequent payment of rent."

### Personal Motives Govern.

Reflecting on the moral and economic conditions of the afflicted provinces, the report adds that progress is very slow, "if not altogether arrested," by the degeneration of political and administrative contests into mean and barren personal strife, by prevalence of the spirit of over altruism, by absence of education, and by the want of any spirit of initiative and association as understood among progressive peoples.

And yet, it appears that the province, speaking generally, is not poor. At the end of 1905 its savings banks contained deposits to the value of nearly \$1,250,000, which was increased by nearly \$400,000 in the succeeding 12 months. In commenting on the report the Corriere della Sera says:

"It reveals the enormous responsibility of the central power in the midst of such sadness and misery. The things of some of the stricken provinces, for the places devastated by the earthquake have produced a sense of painful surprise and deep disgust. We see plainly today for the first time the truly tragic character of the economic situation of these unhappy people, for today, for the first time, the brutal selfishness of men made victims of them. The interlopers of national charity, as so thoroughly exposed by the report, that it may be hoped that the judicial authorities will add another condemnation to that already pronounced by public opinion."

The authors of the report attribute the gravest responsibility to the government itself to the Ministry of the Interior in particular. At the time of the disaster the Fortis Cabinet was in power. It is stated that some of the families mentioned in the report intend to institute action for defamation against the commissioners.

### ROOMS FULL OF SKELETONS

#### Gruesome Discovery in Old Italian Monastery.

ROME, Feb. 15.—(Special).—A few days ago the Syndic of Carientini decided to have the door of an old monastery opened and to use one of the rooms for storage purposes. When the door was broken down a terrifying spectacle met the gaze of the laborers. The room was full of human skeletons, piled one on the other and reaching almost to the ceiling. Near this room were others also full of gruesome human remains. The municipal authorities ordered the immediate burial of all the skeletons. Shortly afterwards, at a little distance from the lugubrious quarters, two pavilions were found also full of bones. It is calculated that altogether at least 600 skeletons were thus brought to light. A tremendous sensation has been caused by these discoveries, and naturally the wildest conjectures are made with regard to the origin of these ossuaries. According, however, to the oldest inhabitant of Carientini, the facts are as follows:

When monks inhabited the monastery a certain sum was paid them for the privilege of sepulture in the church. The church, however, was small, and when there was no room for any more corpses, the monks, rather than lose an important source of income, continued to receive bodies for burial, but instead of depositing them beneath the floor of the church, cast them into the rooms behind the sacristy, or into the pavilions close by, where they were found.

# Wm. Gadsby & Sons

CORNER WASHINGTON AND FIRST STS