

STRIKING COLORS ARE BLENDED IN THE DAINTY BOOTS NOW ON DISPLAY FOR FEMININE FEET

SNAKE-SKIN EFFECTS ARE MOST MODERN FOR UPPERS IN WOMEN'S SHOES.

"GIRLS, they are an absolute scream! This is what a Portland maid, now sojourning in New York, wrote home to her friends in this city, about the new-style boots and shoes being worn in gay Gotham.

"If you'll just put your hand to your ear," runs the letter, "and harken earnestly in this direction, I am sure you will hear echoes of a loud, insistent noise. The noise will come from what we are wearing on our feet—just the most impossible and outlandish things you ever heard of, but oh! so smart and natty and dare-devilish!"

If the writer of this letter were set down suddenly in her home city, and should walk down Washington street, or Third, she would hear immediately that it is unnecessary for the girls of Portland to put their hands to their ears in order to hear the "loud, insistent noise." The noise has arrived in Portland, and already sound waves of pronounced energy are emanating from the show windows of all the leading boot and shoe stores.

A few of the gay styles now on display in the local shoe dealers' windows are shown herewith, but only a vague idea of the striking combinations of color and material employed can be had from the black-and-white reproductions. To appreciate the variety and brilliancy of the color tones appearing in even this limited and modest selection, one must view the shoes themselves, or look upon others like them in the show windows.

Quite the smartest thing ever contrived,



so the enthusiasts declare, are the natty little boots and shoes of patent leather with tops of snake-skin, the latter being mottled in perfect imitation of a rattler's hide, and being tinted in varying tones, running from rich brown, with pinkish bluish tints, to dull gray, with brownish scales. Two varieties of the shoe with the snake-skin top are shown in the accompanying illustration, No. 1 and No. 2. In No. 1 the vamp is of shiny patent leather, with tops of dull gray skin, the cut being of the three-hole tie style, and the lace being a broad ribbon of black tied in a huge, fluttering bow. No. 2 shows the button-shoe style of patent leather and snake-skin. The snake-skin top is of brown and dull gray, with large mottles and loose scales, quite horridly realistic. Four beady buttons, shining forth wickedly from the mottles of the

snake-skin, suggest the thought of a serpent's eyes. Another "leader" among the new styles is the shoe shown in No. 2. The lower portions are of dull leather in ox-blood color, and the bindings and laces are of the same dull reddish tone. The uppers, however, are of a novelty material similar to that used in the masculine waistcoat, and rivaling the gayest of the latter in the riot of color and design. This particular design is in tans and browns, with pink dots of brown, stripes, fleur-de-lis, and other designs, conventional and unconventional, are employed in wide variety. In this novelty material used as "uppers." This style of top is called the "vesting upper," and many of the Summer shoes and pumps are made entirely of this "vesting" ma-

terial, an example of this style being given in No. 4, which shows a pair of saucy ties in white, with many small dots of black; large bows of white silk ribbon secure one-eyelid flaps, and even the heel piece is covered with the dotted vesting. The ties are lined with white kid. A startling effect in black and lavender is shown in No. 5, the leather vamps and heel pieces being of shining black patent leather and the tops being of soft kid in delicate lavender, with lavender laces. Many of the more extreme styles have zig-zag stripes of the patent leather running up and down, cloth or kid uppers in delicate tones. No. 6 shows a natty little pump of peagreen kid, with a narrow binding strip of purple kid, stitched in the green; a tiny gold buckle finishes the binding at the front of the pump.

John Pollard Gaines, Oregon's Governor 1850-53

Gallant Southern Gentleman and Brave Soldier in the Mexican War.

Major John Pollard Gaines was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory by President Taylor in 1850. He arrived here in August of that year and served as chief executive until May 15, 1851, when he was succeeded by General Joseph Lane, who was appointed by President Taylor. Governor Lane was also the predecessor of Gaines as Governor.

BY FRANCES MARION HANGER. The journal of John Pollard Gaines, lately coming to light, is a most interesting record of stirring times as penned on its pages that were written during his Mexican War service, and the story is told of his seven-months' voyage from New Orleans to Oregon via the Horn, when he went to assume the Governorship of that territory in 1850. The Gaineses, and their kin in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, are all of the same old Virginia stock. The parents of Governor Gaines were Abner and Elizabeth Mathews Gaines, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about a decade of the 18th century. Abner Gaines was a double cousin of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, of the United States Army, whose wife, Myra Clarke Gaines, was the most famous and successful litigant in the legal history of the United States. The sons of Abner and Elizabeth Gaines were of force and ability. Woodford Gaines was paymaster in the regular Army, and spent much time at the old garrison at Fort Smith, Ark. Richard Gaines was appointed United States District Attorney of Mississippi by President Andrew Jackson. Le Grand Gaines was a wealthy cotton factor in New Orleans. Benjamin Gaines and his sister's husband, Anthony H. Davies, owned extensive plantations in Chicot County, Arkansas. William H. Gaines was a successful claimant for a large portion of Hot Springs, Ark. John Pollard Gaines was the soldier and statesman. He was the father of the late Mrs. Peter Hanger—and the grandfather of the late Albert L. Peilding, of Little Rock.

The first entry in the Journal of Governor Gaines reads as follows: "Camp Oakland, opposite Memphis, July 18, 1848. The First Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Humphrey Marshall (of which Gaines was Major), this day struck tents for the far Southwest and Mexico, an event long and ardently desired. Bustle and confusion were the order of the day. The baggage wagons were loaded for the first time, and much disappointment was exhibited at their lack of space to hold plunder. We started on the great military road across Arkansas. Thirteen miles out of Memphis we put up at a tavern, kept by an unaccommodating and contemptible fellow who is a candidate for the Arkansas Legislature. July 19 Lieutenant Beard, of Beard's company, and Woodruff, of Clay's company, narrowly escaped drowning, while bathing in the St. Francis River. July 21 spent the whole day in crossing the White River, and then only half the regiment was taken over. We crossed on two old crazy flats, that somewhat resembled the old method of crossing the Ohio River at Cincinnati. The long, wearisome march through Texas gave occasion for fine scenic descriptions; stories of recent supplies at one time, and an overdose of deer and antelope meat at another; told of lost trials, or striking the roads traveled by Captain Bonneville, U. S. A., and General Zachary Taylor. A short stop at San Antonio, and the Rio Grande del Norte was reached. Copies of the following letters appeared in Major Gaines' journal: "Camp in Chapparel, Oct. 19, 1848. "To the Officer in Command at Camargo: "Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I shall arrive in Camargo to-

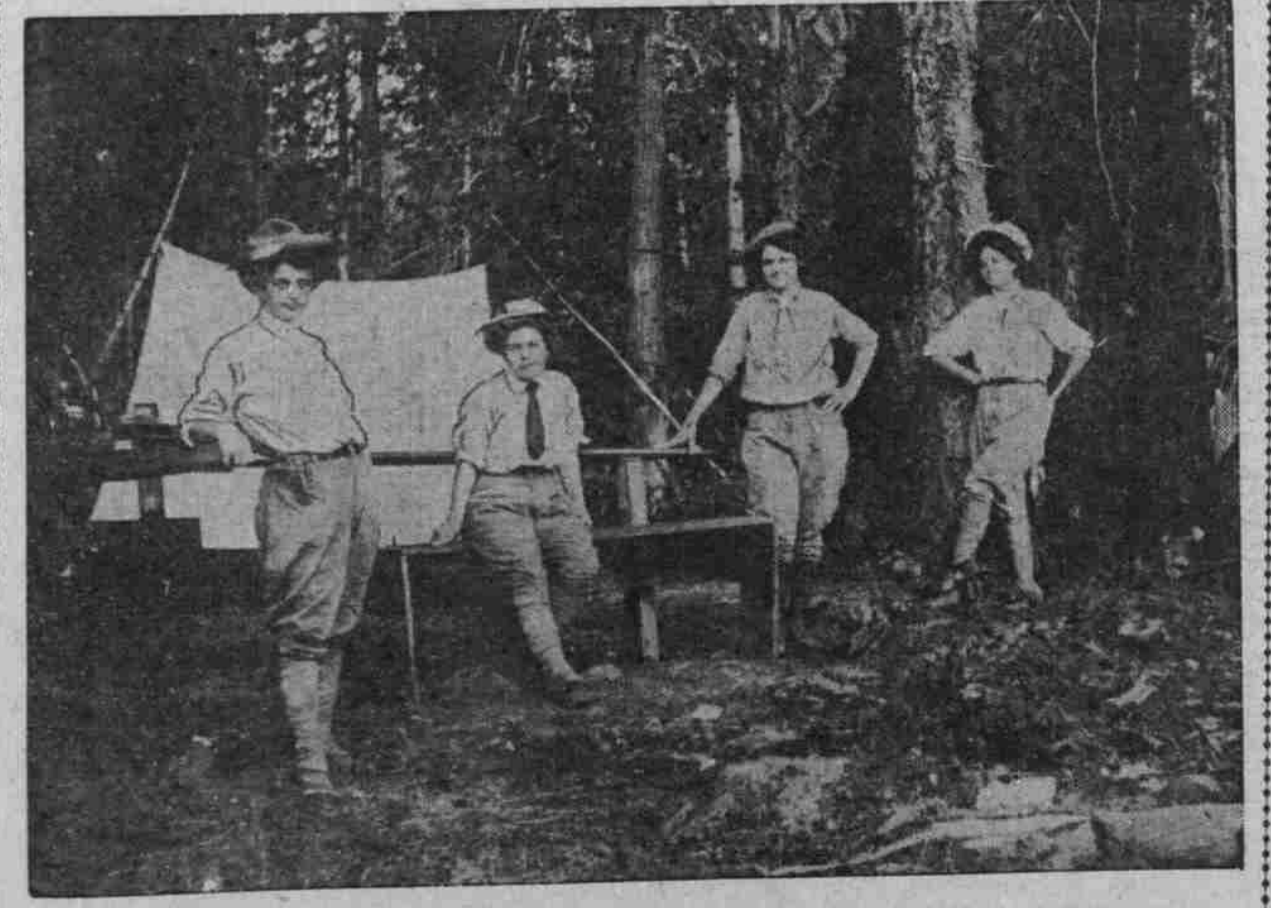
morrow with the companies of Capt. Lillard, Milam and Pennington, being part of the First Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. This force has been ordered to Camargo under my command and in advance of the remainder of the regiment, which is to follow in a few days. In giving me my orders Col. Marshall said: "The interest of the service may require the immediate movement of the effective portion of my command to the seat of war, and you are advanced to Camargo that you may be in a position that I can occupy in a few days with the remainder of the regiment, or from which Gen. Taylor may draw you, should the exigencies of the service demand the disembarkment of my regiment for the time being. "I can assure you, sir, that nothing would afford this little band of patriots greater delight than to receive orders from you to be sent immediately to the seat of war. They have completed a march of 2000 miles from their homes, 1200 of which has been performed on horseback, at a march almost unparalleled in ancient or modern times. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. "JNO. P. GAINES. "Major First Rgt. Ky. Cal."

"Headquarters Second Division, "Army of Occupation, "Camargo, Oct. 20, 1848. "Major John P. Gaines, First Regiment Kentucky Horse, En Route: "Sir—Your letter of the 19th just received by the commanding general of this division, who is much pleased to hear of your arrival. He directs, as there is no grazing in the vicinity of Camargo on this side of the Rio Grande, that you will be pleased to encamp your command on the Texas side of the river, and as nearly opposite the mouth of the San Juan as you can find good grounds. The grass plains in that direction are represented as affording fine grazing, where your horses will be better recruited preparatory to your march into the interior of Mexico than they could be on this side. "The position of affairs with Mexico

at this time will not require your advance immediately, so that you will have time to rest your men and horses before you take the field. You will please refer to this office the position of your camp and also notify Col. Marshall on his approach. I am very respectfully your obedient servant. "GEO. A. McALLI, "Assistant Adjutant-General." The late Colonel Zeb Ward and Colonel B. D. William, of Arkansas, have told many thrilling tales of the election of this period, when they were in the midst of Kentucky politics. To again quote from Major Gaines' journal: "Having sold my plantation in Kentucky to my brother, A. K. Gaines, and paid every debt I owe, I left with all my family, except Richard, for New York, to prepare for our departure in the store ship Supply for Oregon territory, to assume the duties of Governor, having been appointed to that position by President Taylor." January 22, 1847, two scouting parties, one under Major Salton Bourland, of Arkansas, and the other under Major Gaines, were captured at Encarnacion. For more than six months Major Gaines was a prisoner of war in the City of Mexico. He made his escape, assisted by a Catholic priest, and arrived at General Scott's headquarters August 4, when he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Scott for the march on the City of Mexico. In a summary of the operations in the valley of Mexico General Scott said: "In conclusion I beg to enumerate once more, with due commendations, and to think the distinguished staff officers, who in our last operations in front of the enemy accompanied me and communicated orders to every point and through every danger; and among other names General Scott gave that of 'Major

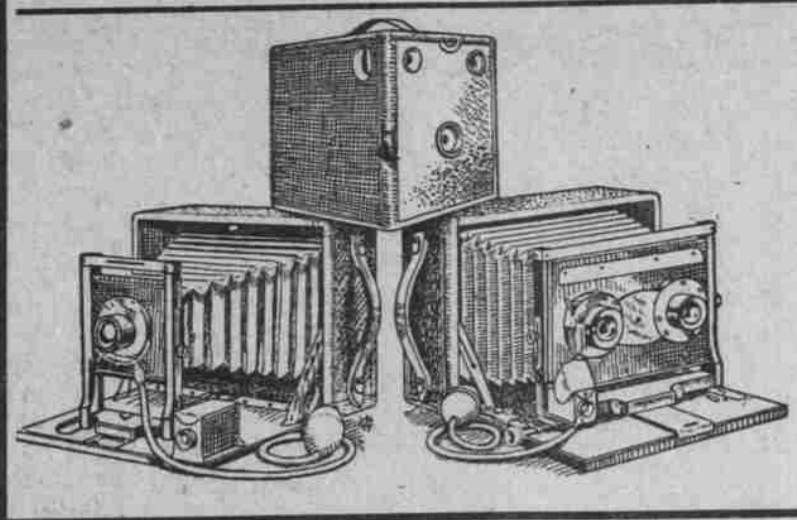
J. P. Gaines, Kentucky Cavalry, aid-de-camp." While Major Gaines was absent from his state, rendering his country service in the Mexican War, his friends and party elected him to represent his district in Congress, and notwithstanding his opponents urged that "votes for John Gaines might be votes for a dead man," he turned up alive—very much alive. Governor and Mrs. Gaines and their daughters and two sons were the recipients of many social courtesies in Washington and Baltimore, and were given a New Year's reception in New York City. They sailed January 3, 1850. The company on shipboard was made pleasant by the presence of a number of young Army officers going out to Fort Vancouver. The ship Supply crossed the equator February 7. Mr. Tod, the United States Minister to Brazil, and Mr. Keat, the United States Consul to Rio Janeiro, entertained the party at Botafoga, March 7. The ship entered the harbor of Santa Catharina as Governor Gaines' two beautiful daughters, Harriet and Fiorella, were stricken with yellow fever. They died and were buried on the Island of St. Catharina. Ten years afterward a naval officer on the United States frigate Powhatan wrote a long article to the Journal of Commerce, from Santa Catharina, in which he said: "A year since the United States steamer Metacomel, on her way to Paraguay, called at this place, and her officers were told the sad story of the fate of the daughters of Governor Gaines and shown their graves. The let in, after ten years of repose, upon these fair young sleepers, and a thick board tablet, erected, bearing this inscription: 'Sacred to the memory of the two daughters of Governor Gaines, of Oregon, who died of yellow fever on board the United States store ship Supply in 1850, while on their passage to Oregon. Grounds cleared up and enclosed by the officers of the United

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE CAMPING OUT NEAR KELSO?



THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE VERY LATEST IN OUTING COSTUMES FOR YOUNG WOMEN. KELSO, Wash., Aug. 13.—(Special.)—The above photograph shows the Kha-Ki camp of bachelor girls at Silver Lake, including Miss Mary Lillian Yancey, of New York; Miss Ruth Moore, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Miss Elizabeth Blackely, Beloit, Wis., and Miss Mabel Mathews, of Portland. The members all wear the latest styles in young women's outing costumes, which, everyone will agree, has the director's gown left at the post.

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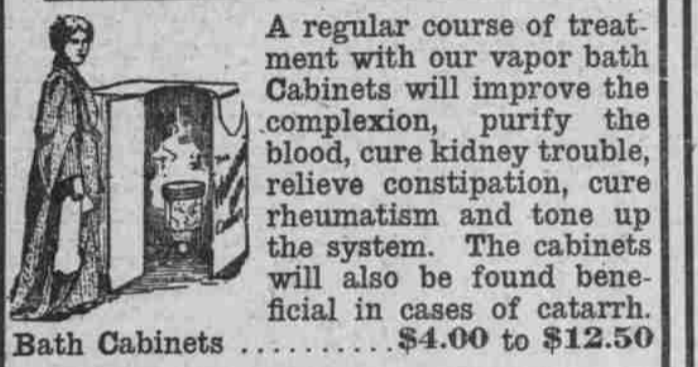


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States steamers Metacomel and Powhatan in 1850 and 1860." For three years Governor Gaines was the chief executive of the territory of Oregon. He died in 1887 and was buried at Salem. Letters, journals, official documents and printed papers show that he possessed a fine character, courage and ability. MONTANA Centenarian Dead. VIRGINIA CITY, Mont., Aug. 15.—James Boner, aged 101, believed to be the oldest resident of Montana, is dead here.

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