

CALL OF THE WILD BARGAIN COUNTER FINDS ALL SORTS OF FEMININE LINGERIE IN FINE DISPLAY

Portland Stores Offer Most Attractive Opportunity for Replenishing Milady's Boudoir With an Almost Unlimited Array of Distracting Offerings of the Season.



The midwinter festival of bargains in that most fascinating and comprehensive element of the feminine wardrobe—lingerie—is now on at the local stores, and the special allurements of unprecedented reductions on account of the inclement weather has been bringing boudoir patrons out through the cold and snow and slush of the past week in increasing numbers. In the pretty lingerie robes for the boudoir especially, the most distracting offerings are being made, and the irresistible displays of soft silk stuffs, massed with the finest and creamiest of laces, are well calculated to tempt the most conservative of pocketbooks, while the wreck of the purse will lose strings in complete.

Fine Chance to Select.

A few representative lingerie items, merely suggesting the fascinations of the midwinter offerings, are shown in the accompanying pictures, sketched by The Oregonian's artist at random from the drygoods emporiums.

Nothing daintier in tone and texture, nor more wholly charming in design and effect, could be imagined than the beautiful kimono of delicate hues softly blended, shown in No. 4. While this handsome bit of feminine adornment is of Japanese design, it quite surpasses the conventional Oriental kimono, in the exquisite delicacy of its blended beauties. The foundation material is of the softest, finest silk in dainty coral color, and the linings are of the peachiest of pink silk. Delicate hair tints, mingled with shell pink and touches of coral color are charmingly in evidence throughout the whole pattern. The decorative pattern is a conventionalized chrysanthemum, in raised silk embroidery, the chrysanthemum petals being in pink, and the foliage in delicate blue against the background of coral color. The small is of coral color, with a huge butterfly "obi" high at the back, and the long butterfly sleeves hangings are outlined with silken cord looped and knotted, and terminating in tassels of silken fringes. The pinnings at the edges of the open front are of pink, and the padded binding at the bottom is also in pink.

Another charming negligee robe is shown in No. 5, representative of the many and varied combinations in

delicately-toned silks and rich lace. The design of this robe is effectively shown in the sketch; the lace is of soft creamy novelty lace insertion, and the foundation material is of robin's egg blue. Two ruffles of the blue silk edge the neck opening down the front from bust to hem, and a panel, widening out towards the bottom of the robe, is set in between these ruffles. The neck is cut low and outlined with strips of lace-covered silk. For wear under these dainty negligee robes, a handsome skirt of silk and founced lace is shown in No. 7. This particular petticoat is in gray tones, with

a pink velvet ribbon run through open work insertion at the hem of the wide circular flounce upon which the lace flounces are placed, lower down.

No. 8 shows a dainty pair of boudoir slippers, of quilted satin, in delicate blue, with tassels and fur tops in white.

No Limit in Corset Covers.

Two new types in corset-cover styles are shown in Nos. 6 and 7. There is no limit to the fancifulness of design in any of the new lingerie garments, and the rosettes shown in No. 6 suggest the extent to which the trimmings are

carried, but the corset-covers are all made of soft fitting, snugly keeping to the lines of the form, so as to be in harmony with the prevailing lines of the outer garments. All the pretty color schemes are now used in corset-covers, and cross-hatched patterns is one of the daintiest and prettiest of materials used for this purpose.

A charming empire slip for wear under negligee robes is shown in No. 1. This design is also used for nightgowns.

No. 2 shows a pretty matinee, or accordion-plaited blue silk and filmy cream lace.

are raised, and thousands of coyotes prey upon them. Here the greatest loss to stockmen occur. But in the Willamette Valley, close to the busy haunts of men, the cry of the coyote is often heard at night, and to all hearing it is the death-knell of some domestic animal—a chicken, a pig, a sheep or a calf. All of these animals are delicious to the nocturnal marauder, whose color blends so harmoniously with the evening shadows.

Then there are the gray and the black wolves, far the coyote's superiors in stealth, cunning and ferocity. Their habitat is the mountain forests, where the deer and the elk are to be found. Thousands of these noble animals fall a prey to the timber wolves every year. It takes a much stronger effort to secure a scalp of one of these crafty beasts than it does of the lesser wolf, hence a larger bounty should be paid for their scalps.

The most dangerous, wary and destructive of all Oregon's beasts of prey is the cougar. His immense strength, sagacity and almost human intelligence, combine to make him the terror of the forests and enable him to destroy full-grown animals—the elk, the antlered monarch of the mountains, after falling a victim to his crafty and cruel skill.

In the protection of our domestic animals, and in the perpetuation of our big game, every person in the state is interested. There is no reasonable man who

Scalp Bounty on Predatory Animals

Plain Facts, Stated by an Experienced Man, for the Benefit of the Oregon Legislature.

BY BEN A. CHILDERS.

The Legislature is in session at Salem, and bills innumerable will be brought before that body, many of them of minor importance, but among them will be found measures which deserve serious consideration, and which should receive more than a passing notice.

The first and most important bill, one that touches the interest of every person in Oregon, is a bounty for the scalps of predatory animals. In this category are included coyotes, gray and black wolves, wildcats and lynx. The black bear, being almost exclusively a scavenger, may be omitted.

A generous bounty should be paid for the scalps of these beasts of prey. The bounty on each scalp should be commensurate with the damage done by the animal and the difficulties to be overcome in accomplishing its destruction.

It is estimated that the annual loss to the stockraisers and farmers from coyotes exceeds \$1,000,000. In the face of this stupendous loss, we should ponder, then act, these walking "skeltons, with wolfskins stretched over them," are the bane of the stockman, and are constantly seeking for something to devour. During the dark, gloomy days of a July day they have been known to enter a flock of sheep, and slay one before the herder could protect it.

In the inland Empire millions of sheep

are raised, and thousands of coyotes prey upon them. Here the greatest loss to stockmen occur. But in the Willamette Valley, close to the busy haunts of men, the cry of the coyote is often heard at night, and to all hearing it is the death-knell of some domestic animal—a chicken, a pig, a sheep or a calf. All of these animals are delicious to the nocturnal marauder, whose color blends so harmoniously with the evening shadows.

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In the protection of our domestic animals, and in the perpetuation of our big game, every person in the state is interested. There is no reasonable man who

expects some man to devote his time to the destruction of beasts of prey unless he is paid, and paid well, for it. If we have such a man among us, let him stand up and be counted. Then we will label him, and place him among the fessils.

These animals must be hunted systematically. One killed here, another there, will not lessen their numbers perceptibly. Neither will a small bounty induce men to equip themselves properly to hunt these beasts of prey to their extinction.

Hounds, unless specially trained, will balk at the scent of a cougar. Not one dog in a thousand can be induced to follow the trail of a gray wolf the first time he encounters it. With bristles raised, he comes crouching to his master's side, mutely asking for protection, and will absolutely refuse to follow the trail of an animal that fills him with a nameless terror.

Hounds, however, may be trained so that they will trail nothing but varmints. "Old Rattler," a famous hound of the Long Tom country, in Lane County, was so trained. Nothing but a cougar, a cat or a lynx had any charm for him. But these he pursued relentlessly, often going out alone, to put a cougar or a cat up a tree. So well known was Rattler's keen felleto bark that any one living within a radius of ten miles from his home, hearing him baying, would go to him, assured of a cat or a cougar for his trou-

ble. It was usually a cougar, Rattler having a fondness for them. In one instance he started a cougar on the head waters of the Noif, a tributary of the Upper Long Tom, in Lane County, and tread it on Muddy, in Benton County, 20 miles from the starting point.

During two days and nights he bayed that cougar, until a farmer, hearing the continual baying, went to him and killed the big cat. We learned of the killing weeks afterward, from the man himself. On this trip Rattler was gone four days, but he got the cougar.

During the year of 1867, 12 panthers were killed within Rattler's territory. A low estimate allows 50 deer to each cougar, per acre. According to that estimate, 600 deer would have fallen victims to those cougars in '67 if that faithful old dog had neglected the duty to which he had devoted his life. It is a safe bet that the hunters, in Rattler's territory, did not kill 50 deer during the year 1867. Is it necessary to ask, "What shall we do to protect our vanishing game?" I think not. Kill the killers and the game will take care of itself.

When the Oregon Legislature made it unlawful to hunt deer with hounds, the men who passed the bill fondly hoped, the deer have almost disappeared. They have not been killed by hunters. In the foothills of the Long Tom country, a man has about as much chance to kill a deer still-hunting as he has to find that proverbial needle in a haystack. The cats have killed the deer, and Oregon, through mistaken legislation, is slowly but surely losing her big game.

Some years since, Johan Young, a young and inexperienced member of the Legislature, introduced a bill providing for the payment of a \$50 bounty for each cougar scalp. His argument—and correctly, too—that one of these big cats killed more elk than all of the hunters in Clatsop County. Senator Fulton, iconoclast and sapologist, arose and promptly pook-billed the bill out of existence. I am willing to concede that Senator Fulton is a great lawyer, a brainy man in his chosen profession and a jovial gentleman. And I will go further. I will concede that what he does not know about the preservation of our big game, and the destructive proclivities of a cougar, would make a large book. This, with a modest bow to the Senator, is the limit of my conclusions.

Clatsop County has taken the initial step toward the extinction of the cougar, by offering a bounty of \$25 for each cougar scalp from a cougar killed in this county. More men roam the forests of this county than in any other county in the state. We know what is decimating the elk and deer of our mountains, and we are offering some inducements to men, forest-wise and mountain-bred, to destroy the beasts that are robbing us of our big game.

This bounty, however, is not enough. It should be \$50 for each cougar scalp. The scalp of a timber wolf should not be less than \$25, and for coyotes and wildcats a bounty of at least \$10 for each scalp should be paid. These figures may seem high, but some diseases require heroic treatment, and this is one of them. If this treatment should be adopted, in a few years the mountains would be full of game, the stockmen would find their herds rapidly increasing, and the farmer would notice a vast gain in his revenue.

Ernest Thompson Seton, than whom no better authority exists on the white-tailed deer attributes their extinction in unsettled sections of the country to the gray wolves. As soon as the settlers drove out and destroyed these beasts, the white-tailed deer came in from the older settlements, and soon the country was full of game. In fact, the white-tailed deer thrive and multiply near the abode of man, their protector from their natural enemies, the cougar and the wolf.

The wildcat and the lynx destroy thousands of young deer annually. To their cunning the mountain quail falls an easy victim. Last summer, while ranging the Necanicum and Nelahem Mountains, I counted nine spots where quails had been caught along the trail, within a distance of one mile.

These crafty cats are daylight marauders and will often enter a barnyard and seize a fowl, regardless of the presence of a human being. They often kill domestic

cats, seemingly forgetting the ties of consanguinity existing between them. Mr. Botner, who lives on the North Nehalem, lost a tabby and a litter of kittens through the hunger of a wildcat.

In destroying these animals, craft and skill are required. The man who imagines he can trap a gray wolf, a coyote or a cougar easily has an imagination that would make him a great novelist, if that were all that he needed.

If the bounty on predatory animals is large enough to induce men, wise in the lore of the woods, to seek them, there is a chance for their extermination. But if we depend on a closed season to protect the "vanishing elk," we will be leaning on a broken reed.

Admitting the cost to be excessive, apparently for a few years, is it not a good business policy to pay a high price for something that will benefit us through all of the coming years? I am asking these questions, and making these suggestions, from an experience of 40 years among these animals. I think, without egotism, I may say that I understand the subject I am discussing.

ANOTHER LESSON IN HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD

Details of Preparing Essential Elements Which Enter Into the Correct Manufacture of the Great Staple Article of Sustenance.

BY LILLIAN TINGLE.

Bread is the staple of our diet, and for the welfare of the nation it is essential that it should be of the highest quality. The following are some of the essential elements which enter into the correct manufacture of the great staple article of sustenance.

Wheat Flour.—Wheat flour is the basis of bread, and it is essential that it should be of the highest quality. The following are some of the essential elements which enter into the correct manufacture of the great staple article of sustenance.

Water.—Water is essential for the fermentation of the dough, and it is essential that it should be of the highest quality. The following are some of the essential elements which enter into the correct manufacture of the great staple article of sustenance.

Yeast.—Yeast is essential for the fermentation of the dough, and it is essential that it should be of the highest quality. The following are some of the essential elements which enter into the correct manufacture of the great staple article of sustenance.

Salt.—Salt is essential for the fermentation of the dough, and it is essential that it should be of the highest quality. The following are some of the essential elements which enter into the correct manufacture of the great staple article of sustenance.

Shortening.—Shortening is essential for the fermentation of the dough, and it is essential that it should be of the highest quality. The following are some of the essential elements which enter into the correct manufacture of the great staple article of sustenance.

How Eggs are Used.—Eggs are used in bread, and it is essential that they should be of the highest quality. The following are some of the essential elements which enter into the correct manufacture of the great staple article of sustenance.

Sugar Helps the Yeast.—Sugar is essential for the fermentation of the dough, and it is essential that it should be of the highest quality. The following are some of the essential elements which enter into the correct manufacture of the great staple article of sustenance.

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