

ALONG LINE OF QUITO AND GUAYAQUIL ROAD IN EQUADOR

The Manufacturer's Sample Sale

AT THE CHEAPEST STORE IN UNITED STATES Boston Store

500 Men's Sample Hats All the late Fall Styles Soft and Stiff Hats, many different blocks and shades to select from. Prices 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. Values \$1.50 to \$4.00.

365 Boys' Sample Suits Mothers, here is a chance to outfit the boy for school and the winter and save the cost of a suit bought elsewhere. These suits are all made of good durable material, well lined and trimmed; sizes 5 to 16—\$1.00 for regular \$2.50 Boys' Suits, \$1.55 for regular \$3.25 Boys' Suits, \$2.35 for regular \$6.00 Boys' Suits.

Furnishing Goods Samples It is almost impossible to fully describe this array of Gents' Furnishing Goods Samples. Table after table of reasonable merchandise will be placed on sale Wednesday morning, representing the lines of every famous gents' furnishing goods house in the country. Men's Sample Underwear Thousands of dozens men's fleeced blood-ribbed knit and fine lamb's wool Underwear. Prices: 19c for regular 50c Underwear, 19c for regular 75c Underwear, 19c for regular \$1.00 Underwear, 99c for regular \$1.50 Underwear, \$1.35 for regular \$1.50 Underwear, 5c for the famous 15c Eagle Collars.

REOPENS TOMORROW MORNING GREATER THAN EVER

The stock has been replenished and this week's opportunities surpass even those of the first days of the great sale. Remember—this merchandise (all high grade drummers' samples) was purchased at 10 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR and is being disposed of at prices that astound the most economical.

Extraordinary Announcement!

Ten thousand samples from the importing firm of Brenner & Co. have just arrived and will be placed on sale with the other numerous bargains tomorrow morning. These articles consist of various ladies' goods, stamped linens, pillow cases, ladies' shawls, babies' cloaks and sacks, white and fancy waists, etc.

FOR THE LADIES:

25c for sample Stamped Pillow Cases, tapestry included; values to \$1.50. 50c for sample Ladies' Waists, white and fancy colors; values to \$5. 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 for ladies' sample finest silk, ice wool and crochet Shawls; values to \$7.50. 25c, 50c and 75c for babies' wool and silk Sacks; values to \$5.

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Ladies' Sample Skirts

Broadcloths, serges, clays, worsteds, Panamas and every make of cloth and weave of material—all the latest models and the most beautiful colorings, all hand-tailored, all must be sold at less than the actual cost of material.

\$2.95 for sample Skirts, worth \$4.95. \$4.95 for sample Skirts, worth \$9.50. \$6.95 for sample Skirts, worth \$12.50. \$9.95 for sample Skirts, worth \$17.50.

116 Ladies' Sample Coats

\$1.98 For ladies' fine black broadcloth Coats, all sizes; values to \$7.50. \$3.98 For ladies' black heaver and broadcloth Coats, beautifully trimmed and lined; regular \$10 values. \$5.98 For ladies' sample Coats, all styles; worth \$12.50 to \$15. \$9.98 For sample Coats, latest New York styles, black, blue, brown, tan and, in fact, most all colors; full satin lined all through, elaborately finished; equal to the best \$25 coat shown in any Portland store.

1,000 Pcs. Ladies' Sample Underwear

Over 1,000 pieces ladies' sample Knit Underwear. 19c for regular 50c values. 29c for regular 75c values. 49c for regular \$1.25 values. 69c for regular \$1.75 values. Also Ladies' Flannelette Gowns and Night Robes at the same prices.



An Equadoran Scene.

By John Barrett. Director of Bureau of American Republics. Ecuador has an area of 116,000 square miles. This is a conservative estimate, for the vast reaches of the Amazon valley to the east of the Andes have never yet been thoroughly explored or surveyed, and consequently many leagues of land still unallotted to Colombia, Peru or Brazil may yet be included within the boundary of Ecuador. Nevertheless, the republic with these dimensions is twice the size of Michigan. As the schoolboy delights to learn, the name comes from the fact that the equator, passing across the country almost at the capital city of Quito, cuts the republic in two parts. For its size no country in the world presents a more varied surface than Ecuador. It is truly the Switzerland of the Andes, having also the distinct advantage of a long, fertile coast line which yields to man's energy all the abundant products of the tropic, and if the mere traveler desires something more in mountains than perpetual snows he can find here a series of active volcanoes scarcely duplicated on earth. These peaks are grand, awe-inspiring, but the valleys between them are entrancingly beautiful. The climate, too, is a perpetual spring, and it is a true unhappy person, indeed, who can not find the temperature and atmosphere to suit within a few hours of any place in Ecuador. The population is about 1,400,000, including the native Indians who still dwell among the river estuaries east of the Cordilleras. Slavery was abolished in 1852, and the negro never had here, so that the proportion of African blood is a negligible quantity in the country. This population is settled chiefly in the plateaus and higher valleys of the interior, and at no great distance from Quito are the communities in cities, towns or villages, the names of which are unknown to the average person in the United States, but where pastoral and agricultural life is active, and where is a gentle, humane culture and a productive energy well calculated to arouse our admiration, however different it may be from our own.

Can Be Cultivated. In this interior region are or can be cultivated all the products of the temperate zone. Wheat, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, alfalfa and various fruits are grown with an astonishing ease and fertility; cattle and sheep are raised the year round, and these well-known products may be added the cinchona tree or Peruvian bark, the location of the discovery of which is with reasonable authority given to Ecuador. The Indian name of the tree is quina-quina, whence we derive the term quinine. On the lower mountain slopes and at the lesser elevation luxuriant the semi-tropical and completely tropical plants. Tobacco will well repay a more careful cultivation; but coffee, ivory, nuts, rubber and sugar are established agricultural industries. The great exporting products of Ecuador, however, are cacao, which furnishes what is known abroad as cocoa, and Panama hats made from "toquilla" straw. The timber regions of the country are as yet undeveloped, although the local demand is steady and at times the lumber is made into the areas of Chile and Peru where lumber is scarce. It is worthy of note that the first ocean craft ever built upon the west coast of South America was constructed at Guayaquil.

This is taking into account only one side of Ecuador's riches. There are the mineral deposits of the country, which may be said to be second only to Colombia and Bolivia. Gold has always been found in abundance, and one province of the republic is named "Oro" because of the number of the mines once located and worked there. But besides gold, quicksilver is found, it too having been named after the city. Platinum, iron, copper and lead are known to exist, and sulphur, found in quantities in one district on the mainland, is still more abundant on the Galapagos Islands.

Chief Seaport. The chief seaport for the nation is the city of Guayaquil, on the Guayas river, the longest navigable stream on the Pacific side of South America. In one year last steamer traffic registered tonnage of over 250,000 tons, entered the harbor, of these 95 were English.

15th, 33 German, 52 Chilean and four French, but not one carried the American flag, although the distance from Panama is only 842 miles. The city is rapidly becoming modern in every respect; a costly and scientific water supply system are now being undertaken, so that before the canal is finished, Guayaquil will be as thoroughly drained and protected against water borne disease as is possible in present scientific conditions. Here also a new model market is being completed, and instead of being a menace to the community, as the sanitary commission has been appointed by the government, under the direction of the public and marine hospital service of the United States, so that the hygiene of the place will be controlled in sympathy with the conduct of such matters at Panama. The city already has electric lighting in its principal thoroughfares, the wharves and docks, and in the suburbs, and it is proposed to generate abundant power from the mountain streams at the foot of the Cordilleras only 50 miles away. This city has a population of about 80,000, but the new activities will soon push this above the hundred thousand mark. The great factor in the industrial expansion of Ecuador is the railway from Guayaquil to the capital of the republic, Quito, which is now brought within 15 hours of the coast, 230 miles by rail. Quito lies at an elevation of 9,250 feet in a region of high and eventful history. It has been the ambition of many a government and many an engineer to bind the two cities together by rapid transit, but the accomplishment has been attained only within the last month. Now rains are running, the schedule is in force, and travel is brought within two weeks of Washington.

An Important Line. This by no means ends the railroad projections of the nation, however. An important line is under consideration to the headwaters of the Amazon, the Brazilian frontier. This will tap which at present is a rubber producing district. Another important construction is for a road from Huigra, a station on the Guayaquil and Quito railway, 90 miles south of Cuenca, in the southern plateau of the republic and the third largest city. This is of particular interest to Americans, because it represents a great link in the Pan-American railway. Let the line north from Quito another 100 miles to Huigra be surveyed and completed and the building will have done her share in building the all-rail route from New York to Buenos Ayres.

It is a matter of pride that the country furnishes one-fourth of the tin consumed in the world, and undoubtedly the amount will steadily increase from year to year, because this product is one of the lucky few in which supply has hard work keeping abreast of the demand, while the soil of Ecuador seems peculiarly well suited for the cacao tree. It is estimated that in the valleys near Guayaquil there are 5,000 plantations containing 61,000,000 trees. There is great opportunity here for the immigrant who desires to live a subtropical life. But no one need think that cocoa alone or the products of the coast country are the only attractions for the settler. The plateaus and the forests of the upland offer magnificent opportunities for future development. Conditions have hitherto been too little known, however, to stimulate study of the country as it deserves. It is for this reason that the Ecuadorian Intendant in the summer of 1907 held in Quito a national exposition. The occasion will be the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing for independence in South America. Ecuador takes pride in the fact that on August 16, 1809, in Quito, was sounded one of the first notes for continental and national liberty, and this exposition will be a fitting memorial of the progress made during the century. Exhibits will be made not only of historical and artistic features of national interest, but also of the forestal, pastoral, agricultural, mining, railroad and fishery resources of the country. When it is considered that by that time quite will be within 12 days ride of New Orleans, and as pleasant a trip as can be imagined for the traveler intent upon beautiful sights and charming experiences, he will be well who remembers the hospitable republic of Ecuador.

NEW TAX LAW NOW OPERATIVE

After the first Monday in October the second half-payments of taxes, on which half had been paid, will become delinquent. Ten per cent penalty will attach on that date, also interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the

last Monday in April. Therefore those who do not settle at the tax collection department of the sheriff's office on second payments on or before October 5 will have approximately 16 per cent additional to pay in penalty and interest. After the same date the sheriff will be prepared to issue tax certificates on all unpaid real estate whenever anyone appears and offers to pay the taxes, penalty and interest. The person who receives this certificate will be entitled to a deed three years from the date of the first delinquency, in April. If the property is not sooner redeemed, if the owner appears to redeem it he must pay 15 per cent interest on all sums expended by the man who takes the tax certificate.

These provisions, enacted by the last session of the legislature, but now effective for the first time, are intended to discourage the non-payment of taxes by imposing heavy expense on the man who fails to pay and holding out larger bait to anyone who is willing to pay the amounts due the state. Fifteen per cent interest on the outlay insures a good return, if the property is redeemed, and if not redeemed the holder of the certificate gets the land itself at the end of three years. Malloy Bankrupt. T. J. Malloy has filed in the United States circuit court a petition to be adjudged bankrupt. He owes \$12,356.72 and the assets are nil. He states in

his petition that in 1906 he made an assignment in favor of his creditors of everything he had and that enough was realized to satisfy claims amounting to \$6,820.92. This was divided pro rata among the creditors. SUIT INVOLVES VALUABLE ACREAGE. Fifteen thousand acres of timber land in Clackamas county are involved in a suit begun in the circuit court by W. F. Burney against A. Neppach, Kate M. Neppach and Harry Nicholas. Burney formerly was owner of the greater portion of the tract, but later disposed of it.

It appears that he then made a contract with Neppach to regain the land. The profits of the transaction, it is alleged, were to be divided between Burney and Neppach. Burney wants an accounting of their affairs, asks that the land be sold and that the partnership be dissolved. Nicholas is interested in several sections of the property. The complaint in the case is one of the most voluminous ever filed in the circuit court and forecasts a great amount of work for the lawyers. For telephoning from a moving train an Iowa man patented a device consisting of a metal bar hung close to the track from a locomotive tender and coming in contact with standards set in the ties.



Your Physician and Your Common Sense Both Recommend the Use of Pure Beer

TRY a case of GAMBRINUS—for your health's sake. Drink one or two glasses of it—cool and sparkling—full of life and energy—with each meal—take a glass of it on retiring—note how much you enjoy both your food and your rest by the time the case is gone. Don't say you can't drink beer. Of course you can't really like the ordinary beers. But a smooth, mild, pleasant-tasting beverage like GAMBRINUS—any one can drink that.

WE see to it that GAMBRINUS is always the same—every detail of the making of this famous brew must always come up to our rigid standard of perfection. Thorough aging, best of ingredients, purest water, absolute cleanliness—our vigilance to keep up the GAMBRINUS standard on these points never relaxes. That's why it has been

The Favorite Family Beer of Portland for Over Thirty-one Years

TWO DOZEN PINT BOTTLES DELIVERED FOR \$2.00 ONE DOZEN QUART BOTTLES DELIVERED FOR \$1.75

PHONES Main 49 A 1149 GAMBRINUS BREWING COMPANY Portland, Oregon

FUEL COMPANY ASKS CITY TO AID EMPLOYE INJURED FOR LIFE

Mayor Lane has sent to the council a communication with the correspondence regarding the case of James Bates, an employe of the Hanford-Vesey Fuel company, who was injured while delivering a load of wood to the Alameda pumping station, August 22. One of the communications was from the fuel company in which it set forth the poverty of Bates and stating what had been done for the suffering man, and recommending that the city should do something for him. The communications and the testimony of Bates and James Driscoll, a witness, the driver was caught between the logs of the wood when the beam of the door as he was driving through. Bates claims that he would have been able to pass through without

accident had it not been for several planks lying at its entrance which forced the wagon to raise, jamming Bates between the wood and the door beam. Driscoll's testimony was to the effect that Bates could have averted the accident had he thrown himself upon his back on the wood instead of trying to lean forward to escape the bar. Bates was injured about the spine and suffering from paralysis which affects him from the waist down. He is at the St. Vincent hospital. The fuel company is willing to pay his doctor's fees up to the necessary time but does not feel that it is fair to its shareholders to furnish aid to the man who has been injured. Mayor Lane made no recommendation to the council in his communication.