No Appetite

Means loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a precursor of prostrating sickness. This is why it is serious. The best thing you can do is to take the great alterative and tonic

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which has cured thousands.

It Was a Record Breaker.

Three fellow travelers in the smoking room of a fast train were discussing the speed of trains.

"I was in a train once," said the first man, "that beat everything I ever rode in for speed. Why, it went so fast that the telegraph poles at the side of the track looked like an immense fine-toothed comb."

"That's nothing," said the second traveler; "I remember riding in an express on the —— and —— that went at such a gait that the telegraph poles looked like a solid board fence.'

The third man made an exclamation of impatience.

"Ah, you fellows don't know what high speed on a railroad is. Why, I traveled west from Chicago last month in a train that went at such a pace that when we passed some alternate fields of corn and beans they looked like succotash!"—Harper's Weekly.

Shouting Their Praises.

Friarpoint, Miss., Aug. 22 (Special)—Cured of Bladder and Kidney Trouble after 26 years of suffering, Rev. H. H. Hatch, of this place, is telling the public the good news and shouting the praises of the remedy that cured him—Dodd's Kidney Pills. Rev. Mr. Hatch says:

"I have been suffering from Bladder and Kidney Trouble for 26 years and I have tried everything that people said would do me good. But nothing did me any good except Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I haven't felt a pain since I took Dodd's Kidney Pills. They gave me health and I feel like a new man altogether. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best I ever had."

All Urinary and Bladder Troubles are caused by diseased kidneys. The natural way to cure them is to cure the kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure diseased kidneys in any stage or place. They always cure Backache and they are the only remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease.

There are few paupers in Japan. Everybody works, and it is considered a disgrace to be supported by your relatives while you have the ability to earn your own living.

For coughs and colds there is no better medicine than Piso's Cure for Consumption. Price 25 cents.

Where Women Are Ruled.

"Are there clubs for women in this town?" asked the suffragist from the East.

"Certainly not," replied the gallant Westerner. "We can handle women without clubs."—Chicago Post.

The Keeley Cure LIQUOR-MORPHINE-TOBACCO HABITS PERMANENTLY CURED — FOR FULL PARTICULARS — ADDRESS THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, PORTLAND, ORE.

Why Is This Thus?

We see the player on the plot catch every whizzing ball; high ball, low ball, grounder hot, he catches one and all. But it is strange, we do declare, this self-same catching star, will chase himself for half a square, yet fail to catch his car.

For Your Perfect Comfort.

At the St. Louis Exposition, which is very severe upon the feet, remember to take along a box or two of Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for hot, tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Don't Accept a Substitute.

Life's Weary Round.

Mother—You don't look very happy.

Married Daughter—Love in a cottage, with bread and cheese and kisses, isn't what it's cracked up to be.

"Just as I told you. You are tired of bread and cheese already?"

"N-o, not tired of the bread and cheese—tired of the kisses."

Mrs. Haskell, Worthy Vice-Templar, Independent Order Good Templars, of Silver Lake, Mass., tells of her cure by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Four years ago I was nearly dead with inflammation and ulceration. I endured daily untold agony, and life was a burden to me. I had used medicines and washes internally and externally until I made up my mind that there was no relief for me. Calling at the home of a friend, I noticed a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** My friend endorsed it highly, and I decided to give it a trial to see if it would help me. It took patience and perseverence for I was in bad condition, and I used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for nearly five months before I was cured, but what a change, from despair to happiness, from misery to the delightful exhilarating feeling health always brings. I would not change back for a thousand dollars, and your Vegetable Compound is a grand medicine.

"I wish every sick woman would try it and be convinced."—MRS. IDA HASKELL, Silver Lake, Mass. Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order of Good Templars.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Labor Bureau, in the eighteenth annual report of the bureau, gives the results of a comprehensive inquiry into the cost of living since 1890 and into the average wage rate during those periods. The showing, so far as concerns wages, covered an investigation of 519 occupations, representing 67 industries in 3,429 separate establishments. It showed an average increase in wages during this period of 16.6 per cent. The inquiry into the cost of living shows that living for working men's families having under $1,200 income per year had increased during this period 15.5 per cent. In order to ascertain this average increase the labor bureau secured the income and expenditure in detail of 2,567 families in thirty-three States, retail prices being taken. The statement shows that the 2,567 families consisted of an average of 5.31 persons, and that the average income for the year 1901 was $827, the average annual expenditure for all purposes $768, and the average expenditure for food $326 per family. The principal items of expenditure were: Food, 42.54 per cent of the total expenditure; rent, 12.95 per cent; clothing, 14.04 per cent; and taxes, insurance, organization dues, religion, charity, books and newspapers, amusements, sickness and death, and intoxicating liquors, 14.51 per cent. Each family consumed 349 pounds of fresh beef during the year of a cost of $50. The lowest average price of food from 1890 to 1903 was in 1896. The highest price was in 1902, when it was 110.9 per cent of the average price for the period. The average cost of food per family in 1890 was $318; in 1896, $296; in 1902, $344; and in 1903, $342.

C. D. WRIGHT.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the Denison Light and Power Company against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad decided that the freight rate of $1.90 per ton on coal from the McAlester district, Indian Territory, to Denison, is "unreasonable," and should not exceed $1.25. The commission also decided that 90 cents per 100 pounds was the just rate for shipping horses from Bayou Sara, La., to St. Louis, Mo., instead of $1.80, the rate charged by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley and Illinois Central Railway companies, and complained of by C. M. Barrow. The rate complained of is on less than car load lots and upon an estimated weight of 2,000 pounds for each animal. The commission recommends that the weight of the first animal be estimated at 4,000 pounds and each additional animal 2,000 pounds.

The federal government is generous to its hired help and goes down in its wallet to the extent of $3,000,000 to give them a summer outing at the seashore and in the mountains. This sum is for the army of employes in Washington alone, and does not include the thousands of others who are on duty and on the pay rolls in other places throughout this broad domain. Liberal lawmakers decided that ten months in a year was long enough for employes of the government to work, and that thirty days should be given for sickness and thirty days additional for annual leave to rest up from the laborious duties.

After a legal battle of several years Admiral Dewey and his men who fought the battle of Manila are to receive their prize money for the capture of the Don Juan de Austria and other Spanish property. In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Justice Gould signed an order confirming the report of the auditor in the case, overruling all exceptions filed by either side to the report. The amount of the property captured finally was fixed at $1,657,355, a sum considerably in excess of what the government claimed to be due. Half of the amount will be paid to the captors, while the remainder, as provided by law, will be placed to the credit of the navy pension fund.

When Mr. Knox takes his seat as Senator from Pennsylvania he will find four former cabinet officers in the Senate before him. Senator Teller of Colorado was Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur, and Senators Alger of Michigan, Elkins of West Virginia and Proctor of Vermont have each been Secretary of War. Mr. Elkins and Mr. Proctor were in President Harrison's cabinet, and Mr. Alger served under President McKinley. The Secretaries of War seem to come of good, vigorous stock, for seven of them, without counting Secretary Taft, are still alive.

Too Hard on the Nerves.

"Sold your farm?"

"Yes, sold it last week, and retired forever from the business of farming."

"Found farming too dull, did you?"

"No. I found it too exciting. I don't mind taking a chance on the horses once in a while, but the thing of running a business where you have to bet on the weather all the time is too hard on the nerves."

Asked and Answered.

'Say," queried the beardless youth, "does a woman always mean what she says?"

"Well," replied the man with the absent hair, "if she's married she always does."

Perfectly Satisfied.

Brown—So Smith's mother-in-law is dead? Did she leave Smith anything?

Jones—No; but Smith says he feels she has done everything in her power to make him happy as it is.—Comfort.

SOME ADVERTISING "CATCHES."

London Emporiums Send Private Broughams for Customers.

Advertisers are developing a generous spirit to such an extent that wide-awake persons will presently find it possible to live in luxury on next to nothing a year, says the London Mail.

For example, there appeared an advertisement of a furnishing company which contained the following inducement: "Private brougham sent upon request to convey intending purchasers from any part of London and back. No charge. Luncheons provided."

At half a dozen large "emporiums" in the West End any respectably dressed caller may partake of lunch or tea free of cost. At one large shop an excellent orchestra accompanies the lunch, and this added attraction appeals greatly to lovers of music—and of gratuitous repasts. Crowds beslege the place, while ordinary restaurants in the neighborhood, whose proprietors are so old-fashioned as to expect payment, remain almost deserted.

Recently a well-known firm in Tottenham Court road, who have 40,000 customers in London, opened a free art exhibition on their premises. Each visitor was provided with tea and invited to inscribe his or her name in a book. Those who wished it were driven in private broughams to the company's factory. Not for a moment was business hinted at. But, strangely enough, hundreds of those chance visitors have become regular customers.

Picture post cards of well-known thoroughfares are now obtainable free of cost. But in the forefront of the photograph, dwarfing all other buildings, is the shop of the advertiser. He does not disfigure the card with any trade announcement; to do so would preclude people sending it (at their own expense) to friends in town or country.

One advertiser has distributed with startling freedom first-class railway season tickets. At least that is what they look like until they are opened. Then on one side of the card there appears the words: "This admits bearer to any music hall in London." On the other half the legend is continued: "Providing, of course, he pays the necessary admission fee."

Seaside visitors at Whitsuntide who see a particularly nice pebble on the beach should pick it up. It may contain a £5 note. The idea is that of a well-known advertiser.

But perhaps the smartest feat in advertising yet performed was that of a restaurant keeper in North London. The next shop is that of a stationer named Hunger. On a sign corresponding with the one bearing the name Hunger the restaurant keeper has the word "Don't" painted. So passers-by read the injunction "Don't Hunger."

Not quite so happy is the window announcement of a well-known fruiterer: "Real Seville Oranges. No Foreign Rubbish Sold."

Could Not Find the Place.

Mrs. Barrington, a methodical Northern Michigan housekeeper whose routine was the same year in and year out, developed a cough one fall, and was sent to Arizona for the winter, but she did not leave her household cares behind her. From time to time she wrote to various members of her family, telling them what to do on certain dates and admonishing them in this wise: "Remember, Mary, to clean the linen closet the first week in January." "Do not forget, Charles, to sprout the potatoes in the cellar the second week in February."

The winter brought with it an unprecedented amount of snow, but in spite of family letters, Mrs. Barrington in Arizona was unable to realize the state of the weather at home. Toward the end of February the conscientious housekeeper wrote to her gardener, instructing him to be sure to plant the sweet peas along the back fence on the usual date, the first day of April.

John, the gardener, bought the sweet peas, but was unable to carry out the rest of Mrs. Barrington's instructions for a reason which he explained in the following letter to his mistress:

"Respected Madam: I have bought the peas, but I cannot plant them. There is so much snow that I cannot find the fence."

Considerate of Her Pastor.

Captain George Archer, who recently gave up his post of bodyguard to John D. Rockefeller, heard, during his nineteen years of service, many interesting things.

"Yes," he said, the other day, "I had some strange experiences while I was working for Mr. Rockefeller. I halted a good many queer people at Mr. Rockefeller's outer door.

"I remember a Baptist minister I held up there last year. He hailed from a little town in Vermont, and he talked like a brother to me. He told me all about a minister's life in the country.

"It isn't an easy life. You'd be surprised to hear how some country people treat their ministers. Why, this man said that one cold winter night he was hustled out of bed by a woman he didn't know and ordered to come right away to her house, two miles off, because her son was sick.

"'But I don't know you,' the minister grumbled. 'Are you a member of my church? Am I your pastor?'

"'No,' said the woman. 'I'm a member of Mr. McWade's church. Mr. McWade is my pastor. I don't care about calling him in, though. My son's case is contagious.'"

German Tool Manufacturers.

The Association of German Tool Manufacturers has urged the imperial government to prevent the further inroads of American manufacturers upon their special branches. It is claimed that in the first quarter of the year the import of tools had more than doubled, having increased from 245 tons to 526 tons, and that in the second quarter the increase threatened to become even larger. Special emphasis is laid on the fact that the United States government levies a tax of 45 per cent on German machines, against the German tariff of 5 per cent, and they insist that German machines are in no wise inferior to the American, and that there is no need whatever for the introduction of American machines and tools into Germany.

Ayer's

Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair

Hair Vigor

cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.

"When I first used Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was about all gray. But now it is a nice rich black, and as thick as I could wish."—MRS. SUSAN KLOPFENSTIEN, Tuscumbia, Ala.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Gray Hair

Another Crank.

"What did that new arrival want?" asked the Recording Angel.

"He asked me if I know where he could get hold of four old halos," said St. Peter. "He says he wants to try to build an automobile."—Philadelphia Press.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Caught on the Rebound.

Wife—John, did you mail that letter I gave you this morning?

Husband—Of course I did.

Wife—How provoking! I wanted to add a postscript.

Husband (producing the letter)—Well, here it is. Why didn't you tell me that in the first place?

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE SUPERIOR SUGAR COATED. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED.

$5,000 forfeit placed with a National Bank to make good any failure on our part. Catalogue free. Write today.

Boutel Business College
Tacoma, Wash.

Columbia University Collegiate, Preparatory, Commercial and Grammar Grade Courses.
Boarding school for young men and boys.
Box 322 University Park Station, Portland, Ore.
Apply for Catalogue.

PRICES THAT TALK.

Best galvanized standard wrought iron pipe ¾ inch, $5.90 per 100 feet. Best galvanized standard wrought iron pipe, 1 inch, $7.90 per 100 feet. All sizes in black and galvanized pipe at lowest market prices. Wood pumps—capacity one barrel per minute, $8. Rubber, leather and canvas belting, hose and packing at wholesale prices. Write us for your wants in the machinery line. Irrigation plants a specialty. Emerson Machinery Co., Portland, Oregon.

WANTED
200 MEN.

Wages $2.25 per day. Board $4.50 per week. 50 teams $2.50 per day. Extensive irrigation construction. Permanent employment for good men and teams.

Deschutes Irrigation and Power Company
BEND, OREGON

BUY SOLID SHOES FROM YOUR DEALER

THE WASHINGTON SHOE M'F'G. CO. SEATTLE

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

WRITING LEFT AND RIGHT.

Here is an amusing little deception that you may play upon unsuspecting friends. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that they play the trick on themselves—which makes it all the funnier. You tell them what to do and it is not your fault that they don't know how to do it.

Give your victim a slip of stout writing paper and the stub of a soft, black lead pencil, not very sharp. Ask them to shut his eyes and lay the paper on his forehead, holding it there with the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, one pressed to each temple, while the palm of the hand covers his eyes. The next thing he has to do is to write his name on the paper with the pencil held in his right hand. Writing is not easy under such conditions, so no one will expect the signature to be very pretty or very legible, but everybody, including the writer, will be surprised

AN AMUSING EXPERIENCE.

to find it written backwards—that is, if the victim has succeeded in writing anything than can be made out at all. Nine persons out of ten begin to write at the left eyebrow and write toward the right eyebrow. But this is not really writing from left to write, as writing should be done, but from right to left, because when the paper is taken from the forehead and laid on the table it is turned end for end. Does the writer make the mistake because he says to himself, "Let me see, now, I must begin at the left," and therefore begins at the left eye? Probably not, for if he stops to think he is apt to write correctly. The trick is most likely to succeed when the writing is attempted impulsively, without thinking. So you should not say anything about writing, or even show the pencil, until the paper is held on the forehead and the eyes closed. Then slip the pencil into the person's hand and tell him to write. The mistake is just one of those queer things in human nature that nobody has yet explained.

The precise directions about holding the paper and the left hand mislead the writer and make him more likely to err, but their main object is to guard the eyes against a possible jab with the pencil, and for similar reasons a short blunt pencil should be used.—People's Home Journal.

A PROPHECY FULLFILLED.

"When failure overwhelms you, believe that all will come right and work for a future success." That is the moral to be drawn from a story told in La Nouvelle Revue by Mons. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, first minister from Panama to the United States.

In 1889, he says, everything was apparently going well at Panama. After the great spoliation, or in spite of it, the engineers had done great work. Much of the excavation had been accomplished, but much more remained to be done. The machines were on the ground, the workmen were there; it remained only for an honest administration, making use of these materials, to finish the work. Enough work had been accomplished to make a visible basis for negotiating a loan. Then panic seized the French people, and the enterprise went to pieces.

Two years later, thoroughly discouraged, the engineer was in New York City, where he consulted John Bigelow, formerly United States minister to France.

"What shall I do" he asked.

"Write a book," replied Mr. Bigelow.

"But who will read it?" asked the discouraged Frenchman.

"Do not worry about that," said Mr. Bigelow. "Do not write it for to-day. Write it for ten years from to-day."

Monsieur Bunau-Varilla went to work, and prepared a concise and honest statement of exactly what had been done and what remained to do, with his estimates of time and expense required. He published it in March, 1892. Ten years later, in June, 1902, the United States Senate voted in favor of completing the Isthmian canal, and the prediction of Mr. Bigelow was fulfilled. The book of the French engineer, sane, practical, honest, had been one of the greatest influences in turning American sentiment from Nicaragua to Panama, and bringing success at last to the great ditch.

An Unhistoric Landmark.

When Justin H. Smith visited the towns along the Kennebec River in endeavoring to trace exactly Arnold's march from Cambridge to Quebec, he inquired everywhere for traditions and especially for relics. In his book he gives this incident as a result of one such inquiry:

Near the point where the army left the Kennebec are four or five acres of cleared ground and two small farmhouses. Mr. Smith inquired of the venerable proprietor of one of these places if there were any evidences in the vicinity of Arnold's march through the country.

"Oh, yes," replied the old man, "there used to be a big rock in my mowing-field, with 'B. D. A.' on it; but the old thing was in the way, and I blasted it out."

"What did those letters mean, 'B. D. A.?'" asked Mr. Smith.

"Why, Bennie Dick Arnold, of course."

Having passed through the Fourth without getting killed, a mother may be pretty well assured that her sons will live until Christmas, if they keep away from the river.

Right or wrong, a laugh goes 'round when an old maid announces that she intends to get married.

MALARIA

AN INVISIBLE ENEMY TO HEALTH

Malaria is a slow poison, but the most stubborn and deeply rooted when it takes possession of the system. We breathe into the lungs the polluted, germ-tainted air; the little microbes then enter into the system, and feeding upon the red corpuscles of the blood, soon reduce this vital, life-sustaining fluid to such a weak, watery state that the patient becomes listless, pale and anæmic, and mentally and physically depressed. Malaria may begin with slight rigors or chilly sensations, followed by fever and thirst; but gradually all parts of the system are affected; the liver becomes torpid, and dark or yellow splotches appear upon the skin; the stomach fails to properly digest the food, and there are frequent headaches, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, constipation and a general worn-out, tired feeling that only a sufferer from Malaria can describe. Other and more dangerous symptoms are apt to follow where this disease is neglected, such as nervous prostration, palpitation, sleeplessness, enlarged liver, weak kidneys, boils and risings and dangerous-looking sores and abscesses. Malaria is all the more dangerous because of its insidious and stealthy nature. It is an invisible atmospheric poison, and the germs and microbes that are lodged in the blood are propagating and increasing in number all the while, clogging the circulation and gradually wrecking the health.

Amory, Miss., Jan. 28, 1903.
About fifteen years ago I suffered with boils, and took a course of S. S. S., which built me up and entirely cured me of the boils. Three years ago I suffered with Malaria, and remembering how much good S. S. S. had done me, I determined to try it again. I am glad to say that the results were all I could have desired. Since then I take S. S. S. every spring, and have no attack of Malaria. Last summer I spent most of the time on Tombigbee bottom having timber cut.
A. E. DALRYMPLE.

SSS

What is needed in Malarial troubles is a blood purifier and tonic. S. S. S. purifies the germ-infected blood, tones up the stomach, improves the appetite and invigorates the entire system. It stimulates the torpid, sluggish organs of the body, enabling them to properly perform their functions and carry off the poisonous secretions and health-destroying matter that have been polluting the blood and clogging the circulation. S. S. S. contains no strong minerals, but is strictly a vegetable remedy, a blood purifier without an equal, and the greatest of all tonics. If you have any symptoms of Malaria, write us, and medical advice will be furnished without cost. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

What She Said.

"George, dear," she said, with a blush, "do you know that Mr. Simpson asked me last night to be his wife?"

"Well, I like his impudence. The idea of proposing to an engaged young lady! What did you say to him?"

"I told him that I was very sorry indeed, but he was too late."—Tidbits.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Avoided the Subject.

Winks—Did McKick have much to say on the subject of railroad monopoly while you were there?

Minks—Well, no. You see, just after I called, a cartman drove up with a box for him. The railroad freight on it for a hundred miles was a quarter; the cartman's charge for hauling it six blocks was fifty cents.

Ignorance is the night of the mind, but a night without moon or star.—Confucius.

Canada produced over $4,000,000 worth of pig iron last year.

Winding It Up.

Stockholder—You are the receiver appointed to wind up the affairs of the Bushall Company, I believe?

Lawyer—Yes, sir.

"What are the prospects?"

"Well, things looked very gloomy for a while, but they are brightening up now."

"Ah I am glad to hear that."

"Yes, make yourself easy. There is little doubt now that we can realise enough out of it to pay my salary."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The Chief's Mistake.

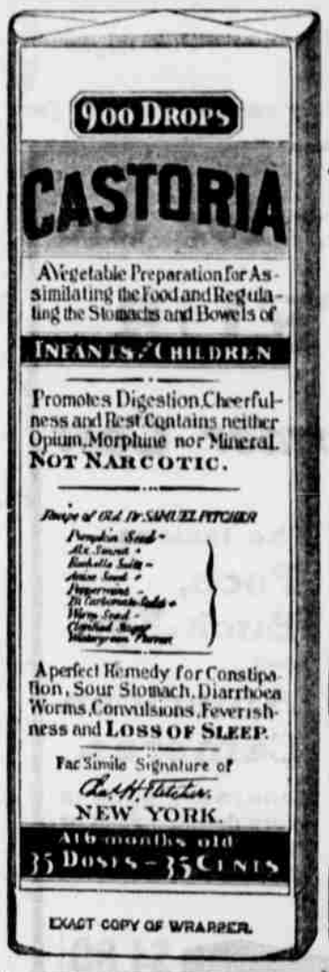
Big Injun (admiringly)—Me like pictur'.

College Man (proudly)—I thought you would.

Big Injun—Heap pretty squaw!

College Man (wrathfully)—You old heathen! that's a portrait of me when I belonged to the football team.

The highest manhood resides in disposition, not in mere intellect.—H. W. Beecher.



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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

RUSSELL HIGH GRADE MACHINERY

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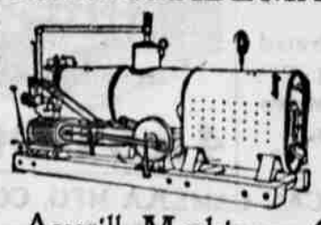

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IS WHAT THEY SAY

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We can extract one or all your teeth without hurting a bit, and put in new teeth the same day if you desire.

Our system of crown and bridge work is simple, quick and painless.

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