WHY FRANCE IS RICH.

ARIS is the Mecca of foreigners. They come from all parts of the world to enjoy life in the great metropolis; and the yearly income from this source alone approximates \$600,000,000. Along with this item the earnings of French capitalists on their investments in the securities and prop-

erties of other countries amount to fully \$250,000,000 yearly. On the other side of the account is an adverse balance of trade which in 1907 amounted to \$120,000,-000. Deduct this outgo from her income of \$850,000,-000, and it leaves France with \$730,000,000 to the good. Instead of getting an income of \$600,000,000 from for eign tourists, the United States pays out at least \$150,-000,000 for the expenses of American tourists abroad. Again, instead of drawing \$250,000,000 yearly from foreign investments, this country pays out \$300,000,000 to foreign investors in our securities and properties. A third factor is the army of allens who flock here from all parts of the world to hoard up money, which they take back to their own countries; this drain costs us \$300,000,000 more. Add \$100,000,000 more which we pay for ocean freights in foreign vessels, and the yearly outgo is \$850,000,000. Deduct our yearly income of \$500, 000,000 for favorable trade balance, and it leaves a year-ly deficit of \$350,000,000,—Moody's Magazine.

CRIMINALS MADE BY THE LAW.



T 13 entirely possible that human law, since its invention in the dawn of civilization. has made more criminals than original sin, heredity or environment. Like all human institutions, it is born in imperfectness and progresses slowly to perfection through long and weary cycles of advancing civ-Within historic times criminal law has

changed its spirit from brute revenge and wordid compensation to that of deterrence and prevention, with some dim notion of reform of the criminal. But it is atili crusted and barnacled, especially in respect of offenses against property, with the gross brutalities and blind prejudgments of its barbaric origin. These are the agencies by which law makes criminals, begetting progeny only to devour them like the earlier god of a

We do not realise how many of these savageries survive in modern law, how many human personalities are sacrificed to some trivial fetich of property, until a flash of romantic interest like that in John Carter reveals the possibilities of outrage and injustice under the law of burglary we have inherited from British feudalism.

The whole viewpoint of criminal law is slowly changing, though the fossils by whom it is made in legisla-tures and administered in the courts are naturally the last to realize it. Traditional law looked only at the particular offense charged or proved, measuring out pun-ishment for it by ancient standards without regard to the human nature and capacities of the criminal.

The law of the future will look first of all at these.

secluding for life the habitual and incurable criminal whenever caught, for a small offense or none at all, but giving the perpetrator of whatever offense the full advantage of whatever latent capacities for reform his nature may contain. That law will gradually extinguish old criminals without making new ones .- Minneapolis

PEARY WON'T PRODUCE THE PROOFS.



EARY'S refusal to submit his proofs to Congress or to scientific bodies other than the National Geographic Society ought to dispose of the bill to retire him with increased rank and pay. The excuse of contracts with publishers is not sufficient.
Peary might submit his proofs without
their being used to the detriment of himself or pub-

lishers, and he might fortify his position by submitting them to the University of Copenhagen and geographical societies of Europe. But he evidently doesn't choose to do so, and he is giving rise to doubts of the success of his expedition.

Peary entirely overlooks his obligations to the United States government. He has devoted the best of thirteen years to polar expeditions, and all the while he has been drawing a salary as commander in the naval service. In other words, he has been given almost continuous leave of absence for thirteen years for prose-cuting his personal plans and has drawn pay from the United States for so doing. Though far from the retiring age, he wants to retire with the rank of Rear Admiral of the first class and draw still higher pay for life, so that he may proceed to cash in at high rates the results of his work on Uncle Sam's time.-Houston (Tex.) Post.

IRON DEPOSITS IN CANADA.



T IS now known positively that from ores abound in practically every province of Canada. Only eight fron mines are in operation, and only one of these is producing as much as 100,000 tons of ore in a year, it is true; but active preparations are being made in the eastern provinces for exploiting the recently proved deposits of ore on a large At present the chief Canadian blast furnaces

draw most of their ore from Belle Isle, in Conception bay, near St. Johns, Newfoundland, Newfoundland is very rich in iron ores, and nearly 1,000,000 tons are raised annually, most of which is used in Canada. But enormous and rich reserves of hematite ore have been found in New Brunswick, within easy distance of large coal fields. Deposits of huge quantity and high quality have also been proved in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia in the east, and in Vancouver and British Columbia in the west. Recent investigations conducted by the department of mines, coupled with private prospecting, inspire the hope that Canada is as rich in iron and steelmaking materials as the United States.-Cassier's Mag-

the Sunday strait, was covered to a depth of thirty-two yards with lava by a tremendous volcano outburst. An interesting botanical problem was suggested, the London Globe says. Here was an area of new rock absolutely devoid of plant life. How would it be reconquered and repeopled by the vegetable world? So at the suggestion of Treub the Island has been kept under

In a recent issue of the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," J. White gives the results of some interesting experiments on the ferments and latent life of resting seeds. That the subout, and in 1797 there were £1 and stance of germinating seeds undergoes £2 notes, but they ceased in 1821. a process of fermentation by which it owing to the immense amount of is rendered suitable for the nourishforgery they led to, says the Queen. ment of the embryo is well known. Hundreds if not thousands were This is illustrated by the change of the starch of the barley seed into sugar during the process of malting. It is not, however, known whether germination can take place in the absence of a ferment. Mr. White, however, finds that the ferments in the seeds may retain their activity long after the power of germination has been lost.

power for twenty years or more. wheat from eleven to sixteen. No seeds which had lost their power of germi-

To the Critic Higher Up.

when it gets the money we have you to say?

Topay-Turvy. "It's a funny thing." "What is."

is immeasurably above mingham Age-Herald.

"We've got plenty of time, dear," said his wife. "I guess the only trou-ble is that the girl bolled it a little "Looks to me as if she had fried it! said Mr. Jones, as his head emerged. Such a Heltef.
Though sorrows follow thick and fast
And trouble tribute levies.
A fellow feels sat free at last
Who's taken of his heavies.
—Birmingham Age-Hereid.

tells the story.

No man ever said a weman was angal who did not know better

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUE.

Many "Inventions" Improvement on Things Existing Long Ago. There is no new thing under the sun. Many of our boasted new "inventions" are simply second editions of things which were invented a thousand years ago, Pearson's Weekly

The taxicab is by no means a r idea. A German professor has written a letter to the Frankfort Gasette R. J. Macredy, who has written the in which he says he has discovered volume called "Health's Highway," is that Vitruvius, the Roman historian, an apostle of the open air life and a fine example of the benefits to be describes a taximeter cab in use in Rome the year 79 A. D. derived from it. He camps out at

night all the year around and spends

a large portion of his time in the

cycle saddle or at the wheel of a motor

car touring through the most beautiful parts of Ireland. As a result of

many close observations of the effects of rational physical training and

simple, well chosen foods, he has pub-

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in an unusu

ally frank preface to his latest vol-

ume of poems, "The Comfort of the Hills," says: "In the year 1882 I

printed the first of six small volume

is the only one I have not paid for out-

right and is a venture of my publish-

ers, which speaks well for their cour-

"Simon the Jester," William J.

Locke's new novel, has for its central figure one Simon de Gez, M. P., who

having met life with a happy and se-rene philosophy is suddenly called upon to face death. With reckless and

careless galety he jests at death un-

maiden name as a pen name. She is a

author of this true story of an interesting career is Isaac F. Marcosson.

A DISTINCT BACK SPIRIT.

a Most Every Line of Activity the

Negro Is Getting a Footbold.

It is not short of astonishing, in

deed, to discover how far the negro

years since slavery a distinct rac

nard Baker. It is pretty well known

gaining a foothold. For instance, I

was surprised at finding so many

negro theaters in the country—thea-

ters not only owned or operated by

negoes, but presenting plays written

sive organization of negro lodges of

Elks and Masons and other secret

the the growth of segro newspapers

and magazines (there are now over

200 in the country), but enough has

been said, perhaps, to make the point that there has been a real develop

ment of a negro spirit and self-con

sciousness. Of course signal successes icom large among the 10,000,000 of the country and yet they show the possibilities; there is the hopeful side of negro conditions in this country as well as the dark and evil aspects of

Or Scrambled It. Shirts—of the "boiled" variety—are

which we hear all too much.

As another illustration, the

and acted by negroes.

calls Aloysius Thorn.

Algiers.

of verse. The editions of were limited to 200 or

lished a book on the subject.

The mechanism of the taximeter caused a stone to drop into a box under the carriage every thousand paces. At the end of the journey the driver counted the stones which had fallen into the box, and in this way was able to calculate the fare.

Within the last fifty years an Englishman produced a particular kind of pin, which he calles a "safety" pin. For this admirable service to mankind he was highly honored and fetes and favors have showered upon However, when some one was pok-

ing about among the ruins of Pompel they came upon a large number of copies, with an average sale of bronze safety pins They were quite sale of about fifty copies. Having gen-erously given away the rest I am amused to find these volumes are now up-to-date pins, too. There was a coiled spring at one end and a catch at the other-just like those in con-stant use at the present day. sought for by the collector of first editions and are occasionally bringing Thimbles have been found in pre-historic mounds and combs and hairbaurd prices. This present collection

pins were in existence before the Christian era. It is guessed with some certainty that the first needle must have been threaded by a thrifty usewife about 5,000 years ago. The combination locks we use t day, which can only be opened by

combination of certain numbers and letters, were well known and used extensively by the Chinese many centuries ago. -In China, too, they illuminated their

til he discovers that destiny is a greater jester than he. The heroine of the story is Lola Brandt, an ex-trainer houses a couple of thousand years ago with natural gas, which was conveyed of animals. An important figure in to the consumer's house by means of the story is a dwarf, Prof. Anastasius bamboo tubes. Papadopoulos, who has a troupe of performing cats. The story is written It is calculated that some short-

hand systems go back to somewhere about 500 B. C. At any rate, there in the quietly humorous and whimsical style which lends distinction and seems no doubt that the orations of character to the stories of Locke, and Cicero were written with as much the scenes are laid in London and in skill and rapidity as the modern stenographer could boast. The ancients knew about electricity

Hallie Ermine Rives, whose latest and, though we usually credit Watts romance, "The Kingdom of Slender with the discovery of steam as a mo-tive power, Nero of Alexandria de-Swords," is now among the "six best sellers," is the wife of Post Wheeler scribed machines driven by steam who was second secretary to the American Embassy in Japan and quit that post to become first secretary at St. Petersburg, Mr. Wheeler was well 2,000 years before Watta was born. This same gentleman invented double-force pump, such as is used nowadays as a fire engine, and he anknown as an author and it will be reticipated the modern turbine wheel. called that he was Timot's model for the Christ. Mrs. Wheeler uses her

PACE THAT WAS PAMILIAN.

Kentucky woman and a cousin of Amelic Rives Princess Troubstrkey. This story of "The Kingdom of Slender Swords" is said to contain a eligibily Quito Sure She Had Met the Man and to the Beally Had. Two richly dressed young girls whose breeding and beauty would pass disguised portrait of Lafcadio Hearn unquestioned anywhere were among in the mysterious recluse whom she the crowd at an exhibition of paint ings last week. Suddenly the taller of them lifted her eyes and exclaimed "The Autobiography of a Clown," of them lifted her eyes and exclaimed soon to be published, is the true life to her companion, as she caught sight story of Jules Tursour, head clown of a man entering the room: "Why, of the Ringling Circus. He was born in a circus wagon in Spain, apprenthere's some one I ought to know real well.

modern circus and he has performed fair as a Norseman, with an air far in nearly every civilized country. He more material than artistic. The girl's steady eyes compelled the man's gaze family, two of his sisters being trapeze As their glances met she bowed. He performers, while a brother is a barelooked surprised, but made no reback rider. Despite the fact that he is nearly 60 he is still active. The sponse. She bowed again with gentle insistence, smiling the while. He was almost up within touch of her as he returned her greeting with seeming protest at doing so. A sudden pressing together of the crowd brought them close to each other, and she purred up to him.

"Don't you think that on the aver age this year's exhibition is an imhas been able to develop in the 40-odd "I don't know, Miss Kirkie," he returned, simply, with a shyness of man ner that seemed strangely enough un suited to so superb a physical speci-men. "I'm no judge. I just came in just because I was given a ticket." that he has been going into business, that he is acquiring much land, that he has many professional men, that he worships in his own churches and has many schools which he conducts— but in other lines of activity he is also

"Y-e-a?" she drawled out. Then hurriedly, as she put out her hand, which he failed to see: "You really will pardon me, won't you? But I can't recall where I met you or anything-even your name has slipped my memory. And yet I ought to know it, since you haven't forgotten mine, I see. And our face is so familiar!"

She broke off and looked up at him with eager expectance, as though she were questioning him. Finally he broke what promised to be an icy siorders, many of them with clubhouses, might be mentioned. Aftention might be called to the almost innumerable insurance societies and companies maintained by negroes, the largest of which, The True Reformers, of Richmond, has over 50,600 members, and

"Yes, miss, you used to see me very often when you lived in the apartment on 72d street. I was—I still am—the janitor there."

The Poet's Wife.

John Hare, the eminent English actor-manager, said that the most de-lightful compliment he ever received was from Mr. Gladstone. It was a double-ended compliment. Whichever way you took it it was satisfactory. The wife of the poet, biographies show it, has happiness rich and rare; 'n rapturous revel he deigns to dishevel her carefully done back

Mr. Hare earned fame playing old men's parts, his character as Mr. Goldby in "A Pair of Spectacles" being a good example. Added to this was a horror of having his picture taken.

Mr. Gladstone had never seen a picture of the actor, but he knew him well behind the scenes as well as before the footlights. The premier's favorite play was "A Pair of Spectacles," and he always went behind the scenes to chat a while with the actor. The really old man and the made-up old man would alt there and talk in the that glisten, to songs of his sen-While she is discerning by odors of burning, that cook, with her fancies of penny romances, is finding a Heaven with X37, and

dinner is done to a coal!

Adrian Ross, in House Beautiful.

Pardie's Panaces Tom Purdle, an old man servant Sir Walter Scott's household, used to talk of the famous "Waverley Novels"

often very refractory, and it takes more than courage and patience to put one on. Mr. Jones, one evening, struggling into his, which was fresh from the laundry, remarked to Mrs. Jones that it was a foolish custom, this wearing of stiff shirts. A writer in Tit-Bits as "our books," and said that the read ing of them was the greatest comfor

confided to James Skene, the author of "Memories of Sir Walter Scott," "I have only to take one of the novels, and before I have read two pages it is sure to set me asleep."

Mrs. Marsh-Are you going to vote for Thompson?

Mrs. Mallow—No. They say the other man is much better looking.—St. Louis

It may be that a man can't un tand women, but if he learns to fraid of them he her tearned or

Little Nell of Narragameett Bay. Oh, well do I remember
My boyhood's happy hours,
The cottage and the garden
Where bloomed the fairest flowers—
The bright and sparkling waters

O'er which we used to sail, With hearts so gay, for miles away,

Toll, toll the bell, At early dawn of day,

Se quickly passed away;
Toil, toil the bell,
Se sad and mournfully,
For bright-eyed, laughing little Nell Of Narragansett Bay.

Oh, I had a dear companion The lily of the valley is waving o'er her b

And I am sad and lonely, Weeping all the day, For bright-eyed, laughing little Nell, Of Narragansett Bay.

Oh, I loved the little beauty, And my boat was all my pride; And with Nell close beside me. What joy the foam to ride; She would laugh in tones so merry To see the waves go by, As wildly blew the stormy wind,

Or murky was the sky. Though lightning flashed around us, And all was dark and drear, We loved the brave old ocean, And never dreamed of fear;
The hours bounded onward.
The boat dashed through the spray.
With bright-eyed, laughing little Neil

Of Narragansett Bay. But one day from us she wandered, And was soon within the boat;

The cord was guickly loosened As out the tide did float; The little bark flew lightly And swept before the wind. Till land and home and friends so dear Were many miles behind

Next day her form all lifeless Was washed upon the beach; stood and gased upon it. Bereft of sense and speech; Tis years since thus we parted, But still I weep to-day, for bright-eyed, laughing little Neil, Of Narragansett Bay.

HOW ENGLAND GOT IN DEBT.

the Outcome of 22 Years' Struggle With France. Toe Lloyd-George program of public-finance, whose promulgation a year ago precipitated the most remarkable fiscal controversy in the history of modern England, was the logical out come of a situation which has long been in process of development. Speaking broadly, says Frederic Austin Ogs in the American Review of Reviews it was during England's twenty-twoyear contest with republican France and with Napoleon that the nation was started upon the career of indebted-ness, public expenditure and augment-ed taxation which has led straight to the fiscal complications of the present

The struggle with the French was easily the costliest of all modern wars outlay of the nation upon all other wars in which it has had a part since the times of Oliver Cromwell The consequence was threefold. In the first place the national debt, which in 1792 stood at £237,000,000, was augmented by upward of £622,000,000. In the second place there was a great leap upward on the part of the ordinary recurring expenditures. After 1815 the army and navy called for an outlay of from three to four times the amounts allocated to these services in Pitt's frugal budget prior to the war; while the annual interest charge upon the debt had come to be no less than £32,000,000, or upward of twice the total public expenditure for all pur-poses in 1792. A third consequence of the war outlay was the piling up of taxation beyond all precedent, so that a yield of £18,260,000 in 1792 had been raised by 1815 to £74,500,000. And although after the restoration of peace there was some remission of taxation, so that by 1818 the yield had been reduced to £59,500,000, far the larger part of the burden imposed by the costs of the French wars has been carried by the taxpayer of the realing from that day to this. But for interest charges imposed by Camperdown and Trafalgar and Waterloo, Mr. Lloyd-George would have had ample means

additional taxation at all.

Old Man Hare.

Mr. Hare earned fame playing old

man would sit there and talk in the

oot delightful way for an hour after

One day the Earl of Rosebery had Mr. Gladstone to dinner, and he also invited his friend John Hare. The actor came in smooth-shaved, looking about thirty-five. He was presented to Mr. Gladstone, and the prime minister shock his hand most cordially and

"My dear sir, I am very, very glad o meet you. I know your father very, very well. Splendid actor! Fine old

It took the whole evening for earl and Mr. Hare to convince I that the son was really the father.

If the weather to had for the

W.O.W a year ago for the paying of pensions to the aged and the building of new

Dreadnoughts without the necessity of

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ohns, Ove.

LEGAL INFORMATION

The applicant for citizenship in the panies from carrying out to the full case of In re Knight, 171 Federal Re extent their duties as public service porter, 299, was born upon a schooner flying the British flag, in the Yellow Ben, off the coast of China. His father was of English birth and parentage; his mother was half Chinese and half Japanese, having been married to applicant's father in Shangbai under British colors. Applicant was 43 years old, intelligent, of good character, and had served since 1882 in the United

States navy, and had won a medal for service on the flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila bay. The naturaliza-tion statute applies to aliens, either white or of African nativity or descent. A person half white and half some other race belongs to neither of those races, but is literally a halfbreed. This holding would appear to exclude mulattoes. The application was refused by the Federal District

A woman of culture and refinement having contracted anæsthetic leprosy while engaged in missionary work in Brazil, was ordered removed by the city board of health to the city's pesthouse, a structure of four small rooms, used theretofore for the isolation of negroes with smallpox, and situated within 100 yards of the city garbage heap. A distinguished specialist had pronounced the infection not contagious, and no evidence of contagion had appeared, although complainant had mingled freely with other people. In Kirk v. Wyman, 65 Southeastern Reporter, 387, complainant insisted that her condition did not justify her immediate removal to the pesthouse until suitable accommodations were provided for her, and applied for an injunction to restrain the action of the board. The South Carolina Supreme Court, believing that the official action of the board was so arbitrary and that there was no adequate relief in a suit for damages, maintained the injunc-

The case of United States Telephone Co. v. Central Union Telephone Co., 171 Federal Reporter, 130, is a valuable and interesting contribution to the law governing the rights of telephone companies as public service corporations. The complainant company made con-tracts with several local companies, by which it was agreed that they should give long-distance connections to complainants and permit no connection with any other company for a period of 99 years. Complainants alleged that breach of these agreements was in-duced by the unlawful acts of defendant, and prayed an injunction restraining further interference with their contract rights. The United States Circuit Court draws a distinction between the telephone business and the sleeping car business, in which it was held in Chicago, St. L. & N. O. R. Co. v. Pullman Co., 139 U. S. 79, 11 Sup. Ct. 490, 35 L. Ed. 97, that a contract for exclusive rights for the term of officen years to furnish sleeping cars to a railroad company was not invalid. It is possible for all travelers to obtain like accommodations on sleeping cars, notwithstanding they may all be rnished by a single company; but cal as when he is being pinched.

where there are different telephone companies, each having its own list of subscribers, it is impossible to give hem like service unless each company be allowed the right of connection with the local exchanges. This being the case, the contract in question would necessarily prevent local com-

corporations. The agreements were held invalid and injunction denied.

ENGLISH BANK NOTES.

urlaus Indorsements-&& Notes Are most Americans who go abroad for the first time. It is an old custom and

inscriptions on the notes. A debtor in prison wrote on back of a £10 note "The first debt I nated and there were very few shrubs have honestly paid for a year," while and no trees. The latest expedition a prodigal son turned the tables reports 137 species of plants belonging years since slavery a distinct race against himself when he wrote on a to all the principal groups. Ferns are spirit and position, writes Ray Stan-£20 note "The last of thousands left | no longer dominant and the forests are by my father, who slaved to earn rapidly increasing.

In 1759 the Bank of England began to saue £10 notes as well as £20, till then exclusively used. It was not till thirty years after that £5 notes were brought hanged for counterfeiting notes for

such small sums. A curious bank note designed Hone has prison chains across end, is signed by Jack Ketch, a row of malefactors hanging with ropes around their necks appears on the face and a series of criminals' heads on the other side, together with the words Until the resumption of cash payments or the abolition of the punish ment by death." The "£" which in the corner usually preceded the amount and value of the note was

formed of rope.
From April 5, 1829, the £5 note has been the lowest procurable from the Bank of England. Of late the desirability of once more issuing the £1 note has been discussed.

In 1827 a £1,000 note was the high est, but £50,000 notes have been issued, and there is a story of a certain trades man keeping such a one by him as a curiosity, while a gentleman framed one, which his executors promptly cashed at his death. There is a family tradition about the visit of a certain church functionary at a house when some disputed point had to be settled by reference to the Bible, and the one belonging to the deceased mother was brought down from a shelf, dusty and unused, but within was found a note for £40,000.

The Bank of England note of to-day has taken some time and many inven tions to bring it to its present condition. The numbering machine was first employed in 1809, steel-plate engraving was supplanted by the sidero-graphic machine, and that by electrotype surface printing. The great aim is to prevent forgery, the paper em-ployed being unique and the water-mark and private marks are all in favor of the banker.

A man is never quite so philosophi

NEW FLORA FOR AN ISLAND. Start of Vogetation on a Lava Bod

Duration of Life of Seed. In 1883 the island of Krakatoa, in

observation since 1886. the Lowest New Issued. In that year it was found that those The custom of indorsing English simplest of all plants, the so-called bank notes, even when they pass in blue-green alge, had formed thin, black some trivial purchase, is a surprise to films over the surface. In this a number of ferns and a few flowering plan's had established themselves. By 1897 one which has led to many curious the island was covered with a characteristic shore vegetation, including a species of ipomæa. Ferns predomi-

The ferment in a seed may retain its

The seeds specially studied by Mr. White were wheat, barley and other cereals. He finds that the duration of the power of germination varies much. In rye it is about five years, but in nating could be induced to grow by adding a ferment. And if this was added to one germinating feebly, the

growth was retarded. If further proof were wanted that the stories of wheat germinating after lyng for thousands of years in Egyptian tombs have no foundation in fact, it is supplied by Mr. White's deter-mination that the life of a wheat seed is only from eleven to sixteen years.

There may be small excuse for it. You may have little use for it, And curl your super-story lip in percilious way; You may regard it banefully, And pass it up disdainfully,

"I live on the ninth floor and the janitor lives in the basement, yet he is immeasurably above me."—Bir-In buying a gentle horse, always re-

nember that a gentle horse is a lasy

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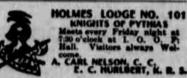
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