The state of the s

PORTLAND'S WHEAT TONNAGE SUP-PLY IS VISIBLY LESSENED.

Shoringe of Fifty Ships Compared With Last Tear-Muskoka Makes a Fast Run-Marine Notes.

The oil fleet from the Atlantic coast for the Orient has in the past three years been quite an important factor in the grain freight situation from the Pacific Northwest, during that time fully nine-tenths of the ballast tonnage required for this port being drawn from the fleet which carried oil to the far East. Dur-ing the year 1897 there was shipped from New York and Philadelphia 16,342,787 cases New York and Philiseiphia 16,342,767 cases of oil. In 1898 this was reduced to 14,482,928 cases, and for the year just closed, the total shipments were but 16,580,853 cases, or 2,312,872 cases less than during 1888. As the average cargo was about 75,680 cases, it will be seen that the fiest for 1890 was about 59 ships smaller than that of the preceding year. This undoubtedly is one of the strong factors in the edly is one of the strong factors in the present freight situation in the Pacific Northwest. Fifty ships would carry 5,000,-000 bushels of wheat, a greater amount than was shipped foreign during the first half of the year. Two years ago at this time, there were over 100 oil ships in or en route for Oriental waters, available for the Facilic Northwest. This year there are but 18 sailing vessels in the fleet, which left the East since September 1, that would be available for wheat from this coast. The list is as follows:

October 20 Springbunk 2225 Anjer, October 11 Galgate, October 12 Dovenby Hall 2227 Shanghal, October 21 Dovenby Hall 2227 Shanghal, November 15 Proop 22 Shanghal October 22 Drigo 22 Shanghal October 23 Drigo 22 Shanghal October 24 Stynnian B. Law 1227 Yokobama Dovember 25 Iranian 22 Shanghal
S Falls of Ettrick 2.605

year, Portland has already had a few, and two or three others are listed for here. The Muskoka, Crown of Germany, Sofala, St. Mungo and Wandsbek, which were in the 1895 oil fleet, have all loaded and departed from Portland, and the Man-chester and Queen Victoria, from the Sound. The Magdalene, now in port, and the Clarence S. Bement and Chill, fully due, were in the oil fleet, as also was the Allegiance, Engleborn, May Flint and Brodick Castle, which are on the en route list to Portland or Puget sound.

#### RESCUED THE CREW.

German Steamship Founders, but All Hands Were Saved.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The new British teamer Georgian, which arrived this morning from London, rescued, at sea, January 6, Captain Strange and crew of 30 meg, also the captain's wife, two children and nurse, of the German steamer Ella, which foundered at sea same date, while on a voyage from Perth Amboy for

The Georgian sighted the Ella at 8 P. M. January 5, Intitude 41:35, longitude 42:63, the German steamer being waterlogged and with a heavy list to starboard. The sea was too rough to permit of the re-moval of those on the vessel until the foi-lowing morning, when the Georgian's life-winds. out was sent to the assistance of the disabled steamer and brought off all on board her, three dangerous trips being Captain Strange's children were transferred to the Georgian's lifeboat se-curely strapped to the backs of sailors, who then sprang into the sea to be picked up by the rescuers. All hands were almost completely exhausted on reaching the Georgian's decks. Captain Strange who was thrown down by a heavy sea or the bridge of the Ella, was severely in-jured about the head. At II A. M. of the 6th, all hands being safely transferred, the Georgian proceeded on her course. At this time the Ella was fast settling in the water, and shortly before noon was seen o sink bow first.

The Elia sailed from Perth Amboy De-cember 30, under charter to the Munson line, with 1600 tons of coal for Halifax The Ella was a steel vessel, buil at Newcastle in 1888, and was formerly named Abydos. She registered 2117 tone gross and 1340 tons net. Her halling port was Apenrada, Germany, where she was owned by M. J. Abson. She had been for some time under charter to the Munson line in the fruit trade with the West In-

## MUSKOKA'S PAST RUN.

Big British Ship Salls to Falmouth in 112 Days.

The British ship Muskoka arrived out at Falmouth yesterday, after a rattling passage of 112 days from this port. With the exception of the Semantha, which has made the season's record run to date, this is the fastest passage of the season, and shows the Muskoka to be a clipper, with plenty of speed. The Muskoka is the ves-sel which sent to San Francisco for men, and, according to a San Francisco paper, there were only two satiors in the lot, the rest being green hands, who had never been to sea before and which, in shipping parlance, are rated as "stiffs." When the vessel salled, this matter was discussed at a water-front resort, and an opinion was expressed that with so many green hands slow passage would result

Peter Grant, who is a pretry good judge of the good or bad points of a sallor, then ventured the opision that the Mus-koka would make a fast passage, and in support of his prediction, mentioned a mber of ships which had started out with full crews of the best men that ever safled before the mast and which made exccedingly long passages, while other ships which were obliged to ship men when sali-ors were source, and had to take nearly all green hands, made passages down close to the record. By a singular coincidence, the masters of the Muskoka and Semantha, the two fivers of the fleet today, are both named Crowe.

### THE SAILOR ESCAPED.

One of Edenballymore's Crew Jumped

Overboard Off Sauvic's Island. There was some excitement on the water front resterday over the report that a sallor on the British ship Edenballymore had been shot by the captain as the ship was towing down the river. Ac-cording to the story told by some of the crew of the towboat which was taking the ship down, the man jumped combined. the ship down, the man jumped overboard as the ship was passing Sauvie's Island, the chemnel at that point running very close to the breakwater. He swam ashore without much difficulty, his movements accelerated by several shots from a re-volver in the bands of the captain. The latter kept on firing until the sailor reached the shore, and as soon as he was safe on the breakwater, he dropped either from a wound or to escape the lively fire from the ship. It was reported yesterday that the sailor had worked his way back to this city and was unburt, but diligent able that he will keep in hiding until the

THE ORIENTAL OIL FLEET at the man, and was only firing to fright-en him and make him return to the ship. This was rather a singular method of persuasion to adopt, and would hardly be justified in the case, no matter what the offense of the man was.

ANOTHER MARU ARRIVES.

No Passengers From Honolelu on Acsan Francisco, Jan. 8.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru arrived today from the Orient, via Honolulu. Between Yokohama and Honolulu, the vessel encountered a succession of gales, with heavy head seas At Honolulu no passengers were taken for this port, owing to the plague. The for this port, owing to the plague. The cargo for Honolulu was discharged by the

Among the passengers who arrived on the Maru are Captain G. Maercker, a German army officer, who is accompanied by his wife, Lieutenant Remanoff, of the Russian army, was another passenger.

NEW BARKENTINE SUNK. William Carson Lost in Collision Off

Diamond Head, Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1, via San Francisco,
Jan. 8.—The barkentine William Carson,
with coal from Newcastle, and the island steamer Claudine met in collision off Diamond head, on the night of December 29. The Claudine struck the Carson bow on, and the sailing vessel commenced to sink in a few minutes. The hulk of the Carson was recovered by tugs. Nothing was saved from the Carson. The crew had barely time to get aboard the Claudine before

the barkentine sunk. Port Blakely, taking lumber from that port to Australia. She left Newcastle 55 days ago, with 1350 tons of coal and a crew of 13. The value of the Carson and bar carrow with a bount 500 tons. her cargo was about \$90,000.

Algon's Big Cargo. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The steamer Algos, from the Orient, brought the largest cargo ever received at this port. It consists of 89,555 packages of general merchandise. An important part of the carge and as a power of the first rank. consists of 80,800 packages of general mer-chandles. An important part of the carge consists of 521 cases, containing 21,351 pounds of opium. The shipment is valued at \$341.776, and the deputy surveyor of the port has figured that the duty will amount to \$128,186. The Algoa is the largest vessel that ever

entered this port. Put Into Port in Bistress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.-The Chilean hip Hindoostan came into port today in istress. She sailed from Port Blakeley for Valparaise, December 8, with 1,382,000 was better to put in here for an overhaul-

Wreckinge Washed Ashore. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 8.—The steamer Queen City, arriving from the West coast today, reports that considerable green lumber and part of a beech-wood hatch was washed ashore near Carmanah. The probability is that the wash-up is from the old Jane A. Falkenberg and not any recent shipwreck.

British Conster Sunk. LONDON, Jan. 8.—The steamer Glas-gow, which was reported Saturday to have sunk off Dungeness, in connection with the British steamer Ormuz, proves not to have been the British steamer Glasgow, Captain Leslie, from Buenos Ayres, for Hamburg, but a coaster.

Another Overdue Safe. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The French bark General Neumayer, which was considered overdue, arrived today, after a voy-age of 188 days from Swansea. Twenty per cent reinsurance was offered on the Neumayer. She was delayed by head

Marine Notes.

last evening, and will clear today. The Galena is the next on the list, and will be ready for sea this week. The condition of the sunken steamer Mascot remains unchanged, the quicksand on which she is resting making the task

of raising her a difficult one. The steamer Dalles City was hauled out at the Portland Shipbuilding Company's ways, in South Portland, yesterday, to undergo a thorough overhauling.

The Arab will finish loading some time today, and will probably clear in time to leave down tomorrow morning. She will go down the river drawing 24 feet of water.

The German ship Aldebaran arrived up from Astoria yesterday. She was one of the fever-stricken fleet at Panama, and went through the usual routine at quarantine at Astoria.

The British bark Ancyra is on the way down the river, and will reach Astoria today. She is in tow of the steamer R. R. Thompson, which will return with the German ship Nercus.

The American ship Tillie E. Starbuck, commanded by Captain Eben Curtis, of this city, arrived at San Francisco last Friday, after a fairly good passage of 132

days from Philadelphia. The transport Lennox, which was re-ported as sailing for San Francisco, proceeded from Manila to a coaling port in Japan, and is now en route for Portland She will probably take another load of animals and forage from Portland, or, if she is turned back to Dodwell &

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or., Jan. &-Arrived-School er W. F. Jewett, from San Francisco. Sailed, at 8:10 A. M., steamer State of California, for San Francisco, Condition

Co., will load for the Orient.

of the bar at 5 P. M., rough; wind, west; weather, cloudy. San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Salled—Steamer Columbia, for Portland; steamer Newberg, for Gray's harbor. Arrived-Steamer Ar cata, from Coos bay; ship Hindoostan, from Pert Townsend.

Eureka-Sailed, Jan. 7-Steamer Alice Blanchard, for Coos bay. Seattle, Jan. 8.—Arrived—Steamer Cottage City, from Skagway. Falmouth, Jan. 8.—Arrived—British ship

Muskoka, from Portland, Or. Hilo-Arrived, Dec. 22.-Schooner Helen N. Kimball, from Tacoma; 27th, schooner Lottle Bennett, from Port Gamble; 28th, schooner Jennie Wand, from Gray's har-

Tacoma-Sailed, Jan. 6-Ship Charles E. Moody, for Honolulu. Port Angeles, Jan. 8.—Salled—British steamer Bloemfontein, from Seattle for

Honolulu-Arrived, Dec. 18-Ship Jabez Howes, from Tacoma; 29th, barkentine Klickitat, from Port Gamble. Brisbane—Arrived, Jan. 7-Warrimoo, from Vancouver, B. C. Kobe-Sailed, Jan. 5-Goodwin, for Ta-

Glasgow, Jan. 8.-Arrived-Ethiopia, from New York. Liverpool, Jan. 8.-Arrived-Georgic,

from New York. Hoquiam, Wash.—Saffed, Jan. 5.—Schoon-er Defiance, from Aberdeen for Honolulu. Arrived—Steamer Sunol, from San Francisco for Cosmopolis Boulogne, Jan. 8.-Arrived-Rotterdam,

from New York, and proceeded.

Which Watts? Sir Algernon West's Recollections.

The Cosmopolitan Club is housed in Watt's old studio, on the walls of which is that the sallor had worked his way back to this city and was unburt, but diligent search failed to locate him, and it is probable that he will keep in hiding until the ship gets out of the river.

The captain reports that he did not aim

Watt's old studio, on the walls of which is a freezo of a nude woman. It was a standing joke of Stirling-Maxwell's to say to any inquirer into the subject of the pleture: "You have no doubt heard of Watt's hymns; that is one of his hers."

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ENGLISHMEN

THE NEW STAKE AND THE ANSWER OF THE COUNTRY.

Culmness, Quiet Resolution and United Self-Sacrifice-Suspension of Discussion.

A Christmas letter from London in the New York Commercial Advertiser, discusses the temper of the British people. A cargo for Honolinu was discharged by the ship's crew, and no residents of ...e place were allowed near the vessel. The passengers on the Maru were allowed to land, and the vessel joined the Algoa at the quarantine grounds at Angel island, where she will be fumigated before Mr. Chamberlain's negotiations, and of doubting Mr. Chamberlain's negotiations, and of the alleged misleading of public opinion in England were now vital matters. But the great, sensible body of Englishmen are busy with much more personal and practical matters. They need no encouragements but their own adversity and their own resolution. Even the poetasters have been subdued to silence. Therefore now, defeat and stalemate in

the field have ended, except among a few politicians and fanatics, this temperate discussion. There is no room for it, even n private talk in clubs or over the dinner table, when the prestige of British arms, the fullness of British resources and the fiber of British character are in test. The grievances, real or alleged, intolerable or his plunder. Mr. Howatson said he was of the war, somewhat, I imagine, as did the wrongs of the Cubans in America dur-The Carson was launched at Eureka, ing the fighting with Spain. The contest in South Africa had been similarly become of the Uitlanders' grievances would follow as a natural, almost incidental, conse-Then, with the defeats of 41st

Every Englishman that reflects and nore that do not by the simple working of the imperial instinct, knows now that such momentous issues are at stake in the war in South Africa. The bazaars of India, for example, are already buzzing with vague tales of the defeat in remote lands of the British raj. From the streets of Cairo similar reports will pass from mouth to mouth up the Nile. Caravans will carry them into Central Africa, where a half-new, half-old fanatic Moslem sect is rising in succession to the Dervishes. feet of lumber, valued at \$10,772. Soon after leaving Puget sound she sprang a ager empress from the sacred city in Peleak, so Captain Walsh decided that it king. I have seen a dozen letters that tell of the general popular rejoicing on the Continent, from Lisbon to St. Peters-burg over the news of Buller's defeat at the Tugela. A fundamental aim and desire of the Continental governments is to make head against Great Britain in the economic struggle for trade and colonies. A hundred opportunities would open to them in an enduring decline of England as a power of the first rank. Englishmen vaguely or clearly realize all these things, but they make little talk or fuss over them. In the last week I have seen more signs of hysterics over British prestige is fragments telegraphed here from editoria articles in New York newspapers than i the words of Englishmen or in the "lead-ers" of the English press.

The answer of the country to the government's call for volunteers has been wide, quick, spontaneous, even ardent. In the militia whole companies are ready for serv ice. Among individuals, especially for duty as mounted infantry, where the war office seeks its hundreds, it could easily gather its thousands. Those that cannot serve in the field are equally eager to pay the way of those that can. The commercial mid-dle class that has been watching the war too much as confident speciators is now giving of its sons, its employes and its money, beyond reproach. Men know that a The German bark Hyon finished loading | war that they thought would cost £7,000,000 is likely to cost £70,000,000 or more. The elders recall how the campaigns in the Crimea raised the income tax from 7 pence to 14 pence in the pound. Yet there are no repinings. Rather in the outpouring of offers of men and money, private initiative and the work of the government are be-

At such a moment as this the spokesmen of English politics, as individuals and as sharers in the continuing traditions of English public life, are not the men to attack the war office, however many and grievous the miscalculations and misunderstandings, or the generals in the field, however evident their unfitness for their task. English newspapers, except a few that cultivate the shriekings and the tall-lashings of the "new journalism," are content to write of the "fossilizing influence of departments," and of "excellent persons who are only competent to make a respectable appearance in time of peace. respectable appearance in time of peace, or, perhaps, in the conduct of a punitive expedition against barbarous neighbors."

When English political leaders are reti-cent and when English newspapers unite in this vein, they know that their hearers will fill out their reticence and that their readers will apply their generalities. Both know how Englishmen speak man to man of the blunders and the inflexibility of the war office and of the impotence and m'scarriage of the operations in the field. Not since British troops fought against Napo-leon in Spain—a struggle that laid a far greater strain upon the resources of England and brought far darker days than has this war—have Englishmen been so Justly proud of the rank and file of their army, and of their subalterns. That is the side that they turn to the world. At the same time they are keenly and deeply disillusioned as to the control, the organization. the training and the acaptability of their the World, will pay the Vancouver army and the military capacity, beyond a fraternal visit tomorrow evening pluck, of too many of its officers. It and run over there they have been preparing to fight while G. W. Shaver. the rest of Europe has been cultivating the art of war. That is the side that Englishmen would keep to themselves. Careless as are democracies, quickly as the lessons of defeat pass into the forgetfulness of victory, it is difficult not to believe that the end of this war will bring a far-reaching and deep-going reorganization of British military methods and perhaps a just metbeen responsible for the conduct of the resident of East present struggle. All that, however, belongs to the future. For the moment, it is enough, at least for the foreign obbut with united resolution and complaint, but with united resolution and self-sacrificing. A few well-intended persons are whining about the need of a day of national humiliation. The time for that was two months ago. This is the time for just national pride.

Corn as King of Industry.

St. Louis Giobe-Democrat. One of the reasons why the French of Canada could never hope to maintain themselves in the contest for supremacy with the English and the residents of the is colonies, was that corn could be grown north of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence in limited quantities only. This valuable American product, which the Indians with their stone implements could plant between the stumps of their rude clearings or on the prairies, could be utilized to an important extent by those Indians only who resided in what is now the United States. The more Northern tribes could grow

French from North America in 1765-63. It thus reserved the better part of the con-tinent to the younger and more progressive branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, who ap-propriated it a dozen years after the French were driven out. Here is an additional reason why Americans should take an interest in the expansion of the market for corn, and happily they are introducing it to a larger and larger portion of the world. The experts in 1898—186,000,000 hushels-have been four times as great as they were five years ago.

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to

Attempted Burglary of a Blacksmith Shop-Other Matters.

rob the blacksmith shop at 308 East Clay street Saturday night, but why the at-tempt failed J. Hewatson, the proprietor, cannot understand. There seemed to be cannot understand. There seemed to be nothing in the way, and the burglar had placed in a sack between \$30 and \$40 worth of tools, preparatory to carrying them off, but dropped them and left the shop by the same way he had entered. On the east side of the shop is a window some distance back from the sidewalk and reached by means of a platform. Bells window was forced onen by form. This window was forced open by a jimmy and entrance effected. The bur-glar gathered the most expensive and least weighty tools. He also took a pair of gum boots, and placed all this plunder under the window in a sack, but for some reason it was not taken away. It is supposed that the burglar must have wisely bearable, of the Uitlanders had been gradually passing out of men's view away, as it contained some of his most expensive tools.

Declined to Accept Resignation. At the Sunday morning service in the St. Paul German Lutheran church, East Twelfth and Clinton streets, Rev. August Krause, the partor, surprised his church by offering his resignation, and the resignation was very promptly rejected by the congregation, but he was granted four months' vacation, to commence some time in April, when he and his family will leave for Germany on a visit to the old home. Mr. Krause has been a very successful missionary, having established churches at Tacoma, where he erected a church building; Salem, Oregon City, Au-rora, Sherman, Harrisburg and other places in the state. His central work, however, has been in Portiand, on the East Side, where he commenced with a membership of six only six years ago, without property. The society has now an elegant church and parsonage, the latter having just been finished at a cost of \$1300, and a quarter block. There is a school in connection with the church, in the basement, and a large congregation The parsonage will be dedicated with sol emn services one week from next Sunday, according to the practice of the Lutheran denomination. On that occasion there will be both German and English services. Ministers of the other churches in the city and vicinity will be present and take part. After the formal dedication of the parsonage, it will be occupied by Pastor Krause and family. It was Mr. Krause's desire that the church should act as it saw fit regarding his resignation, but is pleased that his people are anxious to retain him as pastor. He feels that his work has been very successful, and after his vacation, he will again return to Port-

Albina Second Oregon Camp. Summers camp, of Albina, which took charge and has kept the Second Oregon employment agency open in the Chamber of Commerce building for the past two and a half months, with Commander W. C. North in charge, has closed the rooms and turned the books over to Adjutant-General Gantenbein. Mr. North said that he had given as much time to the agency as he could spare, and had placed a number of the ex-volunteers, some per-manently and others temporarily. He also reports that his camp has changed the place of meeting from the Manley block, on Williams avenue, to Gomez hall, and be necessary also to change the officers somewhat to conform to the state con-stitution, but this will not make any material difference with those who are in office now. From all that can be learned, the claim of the Albina camp to be the first association of volunteers of the Span-ish war to be started is well taken. It was certainly the first camp in Oregon to start and adopt a constitution, and a New York paper, in giving an account of its organization last summer, said at the time it was the first. It has a membership

When Work Can Begin, It is estimated that work can begin on the repairs of the East Morrison street elevated roadway by the first of next month, all things moving forward smoothy. The property-owners have until next Saturday to file remonstrance, but there is no sort of probability that there will be any remoustrance, as there is now nothing in the way. The proceedings will grind along quietly until the contract has been let in the usual way, and it is expected that the contract can be let so that work can begin the 1st of February While there is no occasion to cross a bridge until the river is reached, still the residents of Central East Portland would like to serve notice in advance on who-ever gets the contract that he is expected to push the work through to completion The condition of the Belmont roadway is getting very bad, but the repair department is doing its utmost to keep it in safe condition by constant patching.

Enst Side Notes.

Multnomah camp, No. 77, Woodmen of the World, will pay the Vancouver camp there will be on the steamer

Thompson Van Fleet, an old resident of the neighborhood of Pleasant Home, died Sunday, and the funeral took place yesterday. Mr. Van Fleet was an old and respected citizen. The funeral was well attended.

Mrs. Anna Stevens, wife of J. H. Ste vens, of La Grande, is in the city visiting at the home of Mrs. William Cottell. She lng of praise and blame to those that have is the daughter of G. W. Webb, a pioneer been responsible for the conduct of the resident of Eastern Oregon, and formerly

is enough, at least for the foreign observer, to watch a community that bears unexpected defeat so calmly and resolutely and that sets about the repairing of it, not with divided criticism and complaint, R. P. Bukey, aged 77 years, died ves Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Terry, of Stephens' addition, who left for Aurora, Ill., about three weeks ago, were present at the grand reunion of the Terry family, who are wide-ly scattered in the United States, and an of whom gathered around the old home table on Christmas night and to spend

> Dan Stearns' Cabin, No. 19, Native Sons.

the holidays.

Dan Stearns' is the name of a cabin organized at Oakland, Or., on the fist of December by District Deputy Grand Pres-ident V. C. London, of Roseburg, assisted by Harry McClallen, C. W. Parrott, P. M. Matthews, Eimer Damotta, F. M. Wright, John W. Moore and Frank Brown, of Joe Lane's cabin, of Roseburg. The following officers were elected and in-

Dwight Reed, past president; S. J. Jones. president; Zopher Agee, first vice-president; Phil Beckley, recording secretary; C. H. Brown, financial secretary; Roy Stearns, treasurer; L. S. Dimmick, mar shal; John Crouch, inside sentinel; James Crouch, outside sentinel. Dan Stearns' cabin gives promise of be

of the Portland university took place last ing a leader in the order, and will have a evening in the chapel, and was very pleas-

NO PAIN NO COCAINE NO GAS



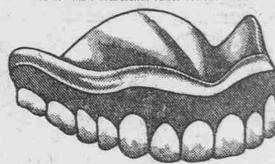
NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR

Fourth and Morrison Streets

New Zylonite Plate, Double Suction-New Flexible Adhering Plate

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Have your teeth out in the morning and go home with new ones the same day. WE USE THE DOUBLE-SUCTION PLATES FOR FLAT MOUTHS



A Full Set \$5.00-We Guarantee a Perfect Fit or No Pay.

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Set of Teeth......\$5.00 Best Teeth, S. S. W. .\$8.00 Gold Filling ..... \$1.00 Gold Crown ...... \$5.00 Silver Filling .. 50c

BRIDGES of gold which take the place of plates are handled in our office by specialists who have had years of experience in all prominent cities, and who are without equals anywhere in the world. These men make the most beautiful work world. These men make the most beautiful work known in this line of work, not only beautiful, but natural, durable, and, moreover, must comfortable to

Pleased and grateful people are loud in their praises of their work, and every day finds new patients in our pariors, sent there by former patients, who feel that they owe it a duty to their friends to send them to the very best place to have their work done-where they will receive the best work and most courteaux treatment. courteous treatment.

Aside from the specialists in bridge work, we have specialists in plate work, who are world-renowned, men of superior intelligence, who have devoted their whole lives to this work.

ALL WORK INSURED for 10 years with a protective guarantee. Teeth examined annually, semi-annually or at any time convenient.

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# New York Dental Parlors

N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MORRISON STREETS

The schools of expression and music al-

ternate in giving these recitals, and they are proving highly enjoyable to the students and their friends.

DEMOCRAT AGAINST FUSION

Only Chance of Victory Is to Indorse

Free Trade and Expansion,

TOLEDO, Or., Jan. 7.—(To the Edifot.)— One by one the oid-time democrats are getting back to first principles. Hon, William Colvig, the democratic warhorse of Southern Oregon, recently voiced his

lines, they may in the course of a few years hope to have an organization worthy of the name.

n the battle-field. It was our boys from

North, South, East and West, fresh from

the public schools, and will we dare to stand up and tell these boys, who fought

our battles for us, that they were wrong, and in the face of American history that they have not been taught to be for ex-

pansion? We might as well argue that

this government never started out with

If the democrats put out a platform denouncing trusts and indorsing free trade and expansion, they may hope to

Raising Leeches.

Chicago News. Leech farmers go about their business

in an interesting way. Having fenced

and watered a suitable meadow, they proceed to sow it with leeches by scat-

tering them broadcast on the land from sacks containing 15,000 leeches each, All

that is now necessary is to provide for

the crop plenty of water and plenty of blood. The usual method of providing

the latter is to drive old horses and cut-

blood from a slaughter-house is supplied

Roland Reed's Condition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The condition of Roland Reed, which was reported as worse

this morning, is unchanged tonight. He is

Broadway Bank Will Not Resume. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Controller Dawes has announced that the Broadway

National bank, of Boston, will not re-

New York has a school in connection

with the fire department, where firemen are taught to scale buildings, catch dum-

tle into the inclosure; but sometimes fre

win in the coming national election

only 13 small states.

dangerously III.

sume business.

mies, and handle furniture

HOURS & TO & SUNDAYS, 10 TO 4.

LADY ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE.

strong representation at the grand cabin ing to all present. The following proin Portland on June 12. Cabins are in gramme was rendered: process of organization at numerous other "Searching for the Sh points in the state, under the supervision of Grand Organizer H. C. Mahon, of Roseburg, who is now in the field actively engaged in organization work.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Opinions of Sayce and Dr. Westcott on Old Testament.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-There is just one point in Mr. Veazie's last letter which I ask to be allowed to briefly consider. We are told that I have given "little, misinterpreted extracts" from the writings of Dr. Westcott and Professor Sayce to support my position, viz. that the Bible contains legends, er-rors and contradictions, and is, therefore, not sufficient to prove supernatural

First, of Dr. Westcott: Mr. Veazle says that this writer "is simply arguing for the removal of prejudice against the acceptance of the revised text" of the New Testament, and that he is "a vigorous defender of the reliability of the text isself." How utterly without foundation is this assertion is plainly seen from the this assertion is plainly seen from the sion, have fought shoulder to shoulder and the control of th that this writer "is simply arguing for the removal of prejudice against the acquotation from Dr. Westcott here given in full: "If, indeed, there were anything licans, and where do we stand? With n in the circumstances attending the first publication of the New Testament which might seem to remove it from the ordi-nary fortune of books, then it would be impossible not to respect the plous sentiment which accepts the early text as the immediate work of Providence. But the the time of meeting from Friday to Tues-day night. The state organization gave the local organizations the name camp, hence the Albina post will assume the name "General Summers camp." It will texts. The conclusion is obvious, and it is superstition rather than reverence which refuses to apply to the service of Scripture the laws which have restored so much of their native beauty to other ancient writings." (Quoted in Cone: "Gospel Criticism," page 22.)

As to Professor Sayce, Mr. Veazle says:
"When this learned investigator writes
that 'the fragments of Hebrew literature contained in the Old Testament are the wrecks of a vast literature which extended over the ancient Oriental world,' the context shows plainly that he means that the Hebrew writings were not the only literature of the time, and is very far from saying, as Mr. Sargent would have it, that the Bible is made up of the wreckage." The context shows nothing of the kind. It was "the Bible account of creation" which I said was made up of the wreckage, and this is exactly what Professor Savee means, as will clearly appear from the following interesting pas-

sages of his work: Speaking of the "first chapter of Gene-sia," he says: "The Bible writer, it is plain, is acquainted, either directly or in-directly, with the Assyrian and Babylonian tradition. With him it is stripped of all that was distinctly Babylonian and polytheistic (dectrine of many gods), and is become in his hands a sober narrative, breathing a spirit of the most exalted monothelem (doctrine of one god). In passing from the Assyrian poem to the biblical narrative, we seem to pass from romance to reality. But this ought not to blind us to the fact that the narrative is ultimately of Babylonian origin." ("Higher Criticism and the Monuments,"

pages 77-78.) And still more interesting: "Enough has been said to demonstrate the close de-pendence of the 'Jehovistic' account of creation and the fail of man (Genesis II-iii) upon Babylon. . . As we have seen, not only the conception, but even the name of the cherubim who guarded the tree of life, has a Babylonian origin, and besides the tree of life there are refer-ences in the cunefform tablets to another tree, which might be described as that of

knowledge." (Ibid, page 103.)
The acknowledgment of the intimate desendence of the creation legends of Geneis upon the legends of ancient Babylon and Assyria is the result of the sobe judgment of the greatest Bible scholars of the age; and to say that Professor Sayce does not hold and advocate this obvious fact is flatly to contradict what is clearly asserted and demonstrated by his own pen in language the meaning of

which no juggling can change. As to whether there are contradictions and inconsistencies in the gospel record is evidently a question upon which Mr. Veazie and myself cannot possibly agree Suffice it to say that there are eminent scholars on both sides of the question, and that my friend belongs to that class, which, by a supreme act of faith, accepts ord as a statement without while I do not. H. K. SARGENT.

Prudent Mr. Goebel. William Goebel, of Kentucky (but formerly of Pennsylvania) has two strings to his bow. In his native state political improvidence is as rare and as unpopular as other forms of thriftlessness. If the governorship proves to be beyond his reach, he will still have his seat in the Kentucky senate. Some persons in his place would have resigned it when they accepted the nomination for the executive office. Net so the prudent Mr. Goebel.

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