## NOME'S MARTIAL

COMMISSIONER RAWSON COULD NOT HOLD THINGS LEVEL.

General Randall Took Charge on Ac count of the Insecurity of Property Rights There.

BAN FRANCISCO, July 10 .- News that martial law had been proclaimed at Nome City by General Randall, in charge of the United States troops in that district, was brought here tonight by the steamer St. Paul, 13 days from St. Michael. The necessity for martial law arose out of the jumping of mining claims and other acts of lawiessness. The St. Paul also reports a great many cases of smallpox and ty-phoid fever at Nome. When she sailed it was thought, however, that the further spread of the disease had been checked. The St. Paul brought 54 passengers and \$1,500,000 in gold dust, the bulk of which was consigned to the Alaska Commercial Company. Of this amount, about \$125,000 was from the Cape Nome district.

Among the passengers there was distrib-uted about \$300,000 in gold dust. The largest individual holders were J. S. Langford and Peter Johnson, who brought about \$30,000 each from the Rampart Among the passengers from Cape Nome there were some who returned disappointed. These report about 30,000 men there, many of whom are unable to find employment. They say also that money is scarce with many of these, and that many will return by the next steam-

tial law, the Nome Gold Digger on June 19

The government of the camp was last night, at a special meeting of the Cham-ber of Commerce, given largely into the hands of Commissioner Rawson. The cause that led up to it was the conditions of property, that people had been led to

"At the Chamber of Commerce, where 30 or 40 persons had gathered. United States Commissioner Rawson made a statement. He said the municipal government was no longer able to protect prop-erty rights. It had not the strength nor confidence to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was intended. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that some means be taken for the protection of property and the preservation of law and order. He submitted two propositions, and said he was going to do one of two

"The first is, I shall take complete charge of the town," he said, 'so far as my authority goes as Commissioner, igmy authority goes as Commissioner, ig-noring the existence of any other au-thority, and appoint a sufficient num-ber of well-selected officers, who will be under the order of the United States Commissioner and Marshal.

"The second is that I shall inform the

commanding officer of the detachment at this place that the authorities are unable to handle the situation, and protect prop-erty and lives of the people, and ask that he take such charge as his orders justify him in doing.

you request me to take hold I shall do it only on one condition—that the Chamber of Commerce raise funds sufficient (perhaps \$1000) for the employ-ment of 10 officers for two weeks, and I will give my time and attention to it. If not, you will certainly have the soldiers handling your camp, and very quickly."

The \$1000 was not raised, and the soldiers were in charge of the camp when

the St. Paul sailed. The steamer Sants Ana was still in quarantine on account of smallpox when the St. Paul sailed.

never saw such a camp in all my life," said Captain Charles Anderson, who went North as sailing-master of the "It was a case," he continued, "of Ishmael all over again, and you could never tell when your dearest friend was going to strike you. There were five shooting scrapes inside of five days. The next steamer from Nome will be crowded with passengers, and the rush

"There is absolutely no sanitation, and when the swamp begins to dry up, the men will die like flies in Summer from typhoid fever. Nome is rich, but no one has done any prospecting, as every man is defending his claim with a shotgun."

#### 8000,000 FROM KLONDIKE. Mostly Owned by Banks-Clean-Up

Progressing Satisfactorily.

SEATTLE, July 10.—The steamer City of Seattle returned from Alaska this morning with a gold contribution of \$900,came from the Klondike. Of the total amount, dust valued at \$60,000 was ship-ped out by the Canadian Bank of Com-merce and the Bank of British North America, of Dawson, to the Seattle assay office. The treasure was stored in 13 strong boxes and a few sacks. Besides this great wealth, there was not less than \$100,000 of individual gold. Jospeh Barrett and P. Lersen, two well-known Klon-dikers, each had substantial consign-

Dawson pasengers of the City of Seattle say the Klondike clean-up is progressing most satisfactorily. Great gold pack trains are arriving in Dawson daily from the creeks.

O'Brien to Be Tried for Murder. Will Clayson, of Skagway, has received a letter from his sister, Anna, now in Dawson, stating that George O'Brien has been formally charged with the murder of Linn Wallace Relfe, of Seattle, on the Skagway-Dawson trail last Winter, and that the case will probably be tried in September. The preliminary hearing was to have been held the last of June. O'Brien is suspected of having kiled Fred Clayson and Lineman Olson at the same time, and there are others suspected of having been implicated. O'Brien is to be tried first for murdering Relfe, because

the evidence against him seems to be stronger than in any of the other cases. Death From Mussel Poisoning. Death through mussel poisoning has claimed George Cleveland, one of the oldest prospectors of Southeastern Alaska. Cleveland died at Yonker Cove, July 2, and Thomas Sherwood, another wellknown miner, came near death's door, also from over-indulgence in Alaskan mussels. The remains of Cleveland were taken to Juneau for interment.

#### RICHER THAN WITWATERSRAND. Report From Dawson of the Indian

River Gold. VICTORIA, B. C., July 10 .- The steamer Cottage City arrived today, bringing a number of Klondikers and \$300,600 in gold. They tell of great excitement at Dawson over Indian River finds of conglomerate. Assays give all the way from \$8 to \$38 a ton. The deposits are said to be 1000 miles in extent, and some think they will surpass the Johannesburg mines. Trouble arisen from the fact that the miner do not know whether to consider the conglomerate quartz or placer. Some staked quartz claims and others placer. There is a great difference in size of these

Alaska Packers May Change. BAN FRANCISCO, July 10 .- There is a report current in business circles here that the Alaska Packers' Association may remove its headquarters to Puget So if the assessment of its franchise at \$600,000 is insisted on. W. B. Bradford, secretary of the company, says that the directors have considered the matter, and re aware of the advantages of the score in the history of the American ound, where cosi, lumber and freight whist League. The Westerners were a tie with New York, but on the highest score by players Chicago had 29 plus, "All I wish to say is that the insistence" while New York was it. are aware of the advantages of the Sound, where coal, lumber and freight rates are cheaper. Sentiment keeps them

LAW on some such unjust tax as that on our franchise would make final the decision of the directors to change their business

Smallpex Ship From Cape Nome. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 10,six days from Nome, with 80 passengers. The Ohio is the steamship which was quarantized on her arrival at the North on account of a number of cases of small-pox among the passengers. She will re-main here until morning for quarantine inspection. It is expected that she will be sent to the station for fumigation, ow-ing to the fact that she could not be furnisated at the North. No one was alfumigated at the North. No one was al-lowed to board the vessel, consequently no news could be obtained.

Misfortune Also in Nome.

MOOK BEACON. Description of the Work Given in McClure's Magnaine-Passage in

HARD JOB TO BUILD THE TILLA-

In an article on "The Sea Builders" in McClure's Magazine for July, descriptions of the difficulties attending the construc-

the Breeches Buoy.

of the difficulties attending the construction of various off-shore beacons are
given, with the following reference to
Tiliamook light:

Even more formidable difficulties and
dangers were encountered in building
Tiliamook lighthouse, off the Coast of
Oregon. While its foundation is not submerged, yet because of its exposed position in the ocean it belongs properly
sition in the ocean it belongs properly
tendency to disturb both east and westtendency to disturb both east and westof the seeking for gold in Alaska is illustrated in the experience of Frank Froman, of this city, who left for Nome
early in order to get in ahead of the
rush. He was wrecked on an island, and
saved after a thrilling experience, finally

Even more formidable dimculties and conditions in that Empire have become
more settled.

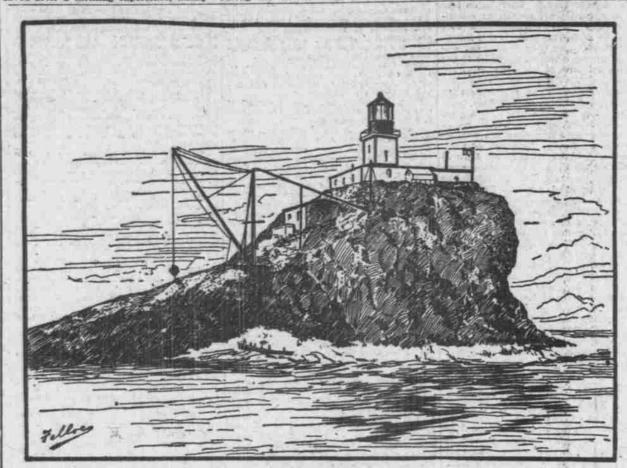
The Great Northern and Northern Pacific will feel, to some extent, the immecific will feel, to some extent, the immediate effects of the Chinese anti-foreign
uprising. The trouble has already had a
saved after a thrilling experience, finally

to their organizing for their own protec-tion, shorter hours and better compensa-tion. The telephone girl's life is a hard one-small pay, long hours—and it is she who has to bear the kicks of a disgusted public at a miserable service for which she is no wise responsible. If there is any class of people that ought to organize for self-protection, it is the telephone girls, for they put in longer hours for less pay than any other class of wage-earners.

EFFECT ON PACIFIC TRADE

Northern Lines Will Not Take Freight for Interior China.

ST. PAUL, July 10.-The Great Northern has given notice to all of its agents not to contract any freight for China



TILLAMOOK ROCK.

only to be taken down sick, so that he was unable to do anything. He reports the camp greatly exaggerated, and, like many others there, is thoroughly dis-

### THE "MINER'S INCH."

Measurement.

It Is Vague and Indefinite in Water

PORTLAND, July 10 -(To the Editor.)-A recent article, entitled, "Where Water Comes High," discussing the quantity of water commonly called a "miner's inch," states that the General Government fixes the quantity as one cubic foot in 50 seconds. I have consulted all available authorities on the subject, and can find no mention of the volume of a miner's inch being fixed by the General Government. In California, where the term originated, it is a well-known fact that the miner's inch is about as definite a quantity as a coming homeward will be as great as "pall of water," and hydraulic engineers those which made up the stampede for the frozen North." ie frozen North."

"There will be a fearful epidemic at foot per second" and "acre foot." In Callome this Fall," said Dr. Z. T. Mallaby.

In Colorado the statute fixes the miner's inch as equal to a quantity of water flowing from an inch-square orifice under a pressure of five inches above the top of the orifice, and assumes that the quantity of water delivered is proportional to the area of the orifice; but this is far from being true. For instance, if a flow of 144 miner's inches be required, the volume obtained would be 3.3, 4.2 or 4.7 cubic feet per second, according as there were 144 noics one inch square, one opening one nch deep and 144 inches long, or one opening 12 inches square, the tops of all openings being five inches below the surface of the water. Weir measurements are much more accurate, and could amost always be substituted for the method by

The science of hydrauhos has made considerable progress within the past decade, but the multiplicity of detail necessary to consider in the securate measurements of water renders many of the approximate value and all the securate many of the approximate rules valueless, and the best methods are none too good. It is to be hoped that, in view of the increasing use and value of water for power, irrigation and domestic purposes, the miner's inch, as a standard. will be relegated to innocuous desuetude, and the more definite measurement of "second foot" used in preference. For irrigation purposes the acre foot is generally coming into use, on account of the convenience in making calculations. The acre foot is one acre covered one foot deep with water, or 43,550 cubic feet.

The article referred to also makes the statement that a miner's inch (presumably under a six-inch pressure) serves to irrigate 160 acres of land. The writer was for ome years connected with the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, of Redlands, Cal., and under this system the highest duty is one miner's inch to 10 acres, the average being one inch to four acres. The Jurapa Land & Water Company, near San Ber-nardino, use one inch to irrigate nine acres; other parts of California use one miner's inch (six-inch pressure) for from 4 to 19 acres. J. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Dr. Charles F. McDonald. NEW YORK, July 10.-The death is an

nounced at Hamilton, Ontario, of Dr. Charles F. McDonald, aged Il years. While connected with the Postoffice Department in Washington, the Postal Money Order System was organized through his efforts. President Lincoln appointed him Superintendent of the Money Order Department, which office he held until 1893, when President Cleveland appointed him Consul at Hamilton. Through Dr. McDonaid's efforts, also the exchange of money orders was effected between the United States and the principal civilized countries of the world. He drafted 22 conventions for the exchange of money orders.

## Bisley Rifle Shoot.

LONDON, July 10.-Magnificent weather avored the National rifle compe Bisley today, the match rifle experts again having the programme to themselves. The Bass competition was won by Color Sergeant Hocten, of Liverpool, with a total of 125. No Canadians competed The Hartford Memorial College cup was won by Caldwell, of the Ulster Rifles.

Whist Tournament. NIAGARA FALLS, July 10.—Chicago won the Brooklyn trophy by the closest

utmost difficulty that the surveyors made including sliks. With regard to sliks their first landings. One expedition was nearly every boat up to date has brought headed by an experienced lengths light-house builder named Trewavas. When he reached the rock it was edged with surf, although the sea outside was almost wholly calm. When the boat was swept up close to the rock, he and one of the Groat Northern might temporarily lose

to the rock in a breeches buoy. A thick miner's inch as equal to one cubic foot in 50 seconds, but this depends much on geographical location.

The Columbia the statute flows the wine. life preserver fastened to a stout pair of breeches cut off at the knees. Some-

times when the water was a trifle rough, giving the ship a rolling motion, the haw-giving the ship a rolling motion, the haw-ser would slacken suddenly, let the buoy and its passenger drop with slockening velocity into the sea, and then snatch them out, and hurl them fiercely 100 feet in air. Only men of seasoned pluck could be persuaded to make this trip at all. A large crew were finally landed, with supplies enough to last them several months, and at the coming of Winter and rough weather the ship was compelled to leave them to their fate. One night in January a tornado drove the waves entirely over the rock, crushing the tent in which the men slept, and washing away most of their provisions. and nearly all of their tools, clothing and equipment. For days at a time, in coldest weather of a Northern Winter, they were compelled to lie clinging to the slippery rock, drenched with ley water, exposed to swiftly succeeding storms of snow and sleet, and out by the sharp sea winds. During all of this time they had no suf-ficient means of warming themselves, practically no fresh water to drink, and

Colonel G. L. Gillespie, the engineer who had charge of this wonderful work, tells an amusing story of the difficulties of the lighthouse establishment in find-ing a cook who was willing to live on the rock, cut off wholly for months at a time from communication with the outside world. Finally, a portly, good-natured German named Greuber agreed to acept the position. He was promptly sent down to Tillamook. but when he saw the tossing breeches buoy in which he was expected to make the passage to the rock, he held fast to the rail of the ship. "I'm too fat," he

lived, and built a great lighthouse on the

On his return to Astoria his friends made so much fun of him that he de-clared be would go to the rock if it killed him. He turned as white as chalk when the buoy was strapped around him, but he made the trip without even wetting his feet. After that, however, nothing would persuade him to venture again in the perlious buoy, and he died recently on the rock after nearly 16 years of continuous service there.

Three Billion War Indemnity. NEW YORK, July 10.-A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says:
Gariand's new pamphiet, treating of the
war indemnity collected by Chile from
Peru and Bolivia, since 1873, has made a deep impression here. Figures are given which show that by 18% Chile will have received from nitrate and lodine from the Peruvian province of Tarapaca, 2,50,-60,000 Chilean dollars, and from Bolivia \$650,000,000. Thus the war indemnity paid to Chile will reach \$2,000,000,000, a greater sum than France paid to Germany

Order of Foresters MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—Teday's session of the Supreme United Order of Foresters was devoted to discussing plans for extending the order into new juris-dictions. The election of officers will take

rock on which it rests rises a sheer 80 feet above a brawling sea. It is only one mile from the mainland, but the nearest harbor, owing to the precipitous shores, is 20 miles away, at the mouth of the Columbia River. So violent are the waves that break around the ragged edges of the island, and it was only with a reduced quantity of Oriental imports, the the approximate that the approximate the surface of the silend of of the silen headed by an experienced English light-house builder named Trewavas. When he reached the rock it was edged with surf. of this silk is, of course, from Japan.

saliors leaped for shore. Trewayas its trans-Pacific connections in case the stumbled and was carried out to sea, and drowned in sight of his boat's crew.

One of the earliest and oddest difficulties with which the Tillamcok builders with the Great Northern, is a Japanese thes with which the Tillamook builders with the Great Northern, is a Japanese had to contend, was an immense herd of seallons, which defended their ancient company, whose ships are subsidized by seallons, which defended their ancient the Japanese Government and can be confiscated for service as army transpossession, they were compelled to arm themselves and drive the herd repeatedly into the sea.

Owing to the great difficulty in making landings, most of the workmen were sent to the rock in a presches how. A thick

Alleged Rate Discr SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.-A suft growing out of the complaint of A. J. Gustin, of Kearney, Neh, was filed this morning in the United States Court the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and the receivers of the lat-ter road. The suit was brought in behalf of the Interstate Commerce Comby United States District At torney Coomba Gustin alleged that the railroad discriminated in the freight rates on sugar to the detriment of Kearney (Neb.) consumers. The suit is for a res-toration of the old rate and the payment of a penalty of \$500 a day for each day that the defendants refuse to restore the

## ANOTHER GUESS.

Bryanite Paper Thinks It Sees Trouble Ahead of Moody.

The Chronicle, a Bryan paper, of La Grande, which professes a profound in-sight into Oregon politics, contributes another interesting guess as to future conditions in the Republican party, as foi-

"By the favor of an infamous gerrymander, Wasco County participates in the election of three Joint Senators and six nothing to eat but hard-tack and bucon, Joint Representatives. These members soaked in sea-water. Few Arctic explorers have had to suffer the perils and privations to which these lighthouse the chattels of Congressman Moody, Cerbuilders were subjected. And yet they been nominated excepting by the aid of Mr. Moody, for that gentleman has all the characteristics of a boss. He brooks no opposition where he is strong enough to overcome it. By every principal gratitude these nine members Joe Simon's nucleus of strength in the next Legislature. He has done so much for Moody that it is now the latter's time to come to the assistance of his chief. Mr. Moody, therefore, becomes a much more powerful factor in Republican politics than his limited abilities would war-rant. He can come very near defeating any candidate for United States Semator, even if his faction is in a hopeless mi-nority in the legislative councils of the Republican party. In the parlance of Kentucky, it is up to Moody. He may have the power to defeat the Mitchell-McBride coterie in their wish to elect one of their number to the Senate, but he will be forced to take into consideration the fact that if Mitchels can control the next Multnomah delegation to the state con-vention, it will be a cold day for Malcolm A. Moody's further Congressional aspira-tions. Yes, it is up to Moody."

> A Suit Not Taken Seriously. Salem Journal.

The humor of Oregon politics is height-ened by a man's suing H. W. Corbett for \$100,000 for allenating his wife's affections, when the politicians who have opposed Corbett have had no other argument than that a man of 75 was "too old" to send to the Senate.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. 600 to the injured man for alienating the affections of a wife. If the affection of such a wife has a cash value of \$100,000,

what should be the market price for love of a woman whose affections cannot be

allenated?

Politician Gets a Job. dictions. The election of officers will take place tomorrow.

The Telephone Girl's Life.

Tacoma Evening News.

The "hello girls" in Seattle are on a strike, the management having objected to some here when the Republicans got too thick over there,

## PROVISIONS SENT ABROAD

EXPORTS GREATER THAN THOSE OF ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

Even of Canned Beef Europe's Purchases of the American Product Show Large Increase.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Experts of provisions from the United States during the fiscal year just ended exceed those of any previous year. The total will be fully \$190,000,000, thus averaging \$500,000 a day, and surpassing the phenomenal record achieved by that record-breaking year, 1899. For the II months ending with May, 1900, the total exports of provisions, including meat and dalry products, was responding period of the fiscal year 1890.
Of this large sum, the principal items are: Lard, with a total export during the II months of \$38,891,000; bacon, with a total of \$35,678,000; hams, \$18,182,000; pork, oleomargarine, \$5,409,000, and beef, \$7,535,000.

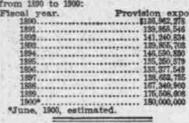
American beef is finding an enlarged

market abroad, especially in the United Kingdom, France, Africa and the Orient. Comparing the exports of the II months ending with May, 1900, with those of the same months of 1895, it is found that the United Kingdom increased her purchases of canned beef from \$1,959,000 to \$2,937,000; France increased hers from \$31,657 to \$117,-254, while Germany showed a slight decrease, the value falling from \$33,943 in 1899 to \$241,568, representing a shrinkage of 500,000 pounds in the volume of exports. To Asia and Oceania the increase was from \$158,000 to \$190,000, and to Africa, from \$437,722 to \$1.683,700, representing an increase in quantity of export of more than \$.000,000 pounds over 1859. In the export of fresh beef, the principal increases are to the United Kingdom, with a total of \$25,113,970, as against \$20,830,949 in 1899, and to the West Indies, which took in 1900 a total of \$389,009, as against less than one-tenth of that amount in 1889, when the total was but \$34,027.

In hog products, including pork, hams, bacon and lard, no marked increases oc-cur, the figures for 1900 scarcely equaling those of the previous year. It is gratifying to observe, however, that our export trade in cheese is showing evidences of revival, the total for the 11 months showing an increase of 6,000,000 pounds, representing a value of over \$1,100,000 over that of last year. For 1899 the total was less than that of 1898, being 30,995,682 pounds, valued at \$2,765,240; for 1900 the total is 36,795,134, valued at \$3,896,-853. Of this increase practically the en-tire amount was in our exports to the United Kingdom, whose share of the tetal was 23,000,000 pounds, valued at 23,423,-000, against 17,000,000 pounds, valued at

\$1,500,000 last year.

The following table shows the total exports of provisions in each fiscal year m 1890 to 1900:



### CONFEDERATE FLAGS.

Their Proposed Return Brings Out Some Sarcastic Remarks.

PORTLAND, July 8.—(To the Editor.)— The patriotism of "Vet Volunteer," whose letter you publish with comment, is beautiful and touching. Not only that, but he is as pugnacious as when he captured the flags "from the enemy at the cannon's mouth," and goes for you, Mr. Editor, like a Chinese Boxer for a mis-sionary. He says: "You know nothing of the feelings of a patriot who was will to sacrifice his life for his country" ( didn't). Then he fires this at you, and it is a squeicher: "Do you know anything of capturing a flag from the enemy at the

You bet you don't, Mr. Editor. How ould you, unless you were on the pension oil? Pensions are the things that make 'Vets' patriotic and know all about capturing flags at the cannon's mouth.
I don't find a bit of fault with "Ve don't care anything about the flags or about pensions; but I do not wish "Vet" would let us alone about that charity education Confederate soldlers got at West Point. A parrot is always and forever saying he wants a cracker, no matter how many he has, or however much he

would prefer something else, but then he

is green and red and pretty.

Now, inasmuch as West Point was sup ported by taxes collected in all the states, just as at present, and inasmuch as the Southern States paid their full proportion is it not apparent that the South paid for the education of her sons, even as she is now paying her proportion of "Vet's" pension? By the way, "Vet" says it is a pittance (granted), but the pittances foot up something more than \$2,000,000,000 to date, and threaten in the end to aggregate more than the whole country was worth, so that it would have been money in our pockets if "Vet" had not saved it. As to the value of the education, I have my doubts. What a soldier needs can be expressed in three words—brains, energy and experience—and these are not carried in stock at West Point or anywhere else. Still, I don't say a word against West Point. I fairly worshiped West Pointers when the war commenced. We all did in the Army of Northern Virginia. But when I saw them on both sides blunder from Bull Run to Appomattex, I changed my opinion somewhat.
But, I say, let us have West Point and

brass buttons. They enable a very ordi-nary young man to settle himself very omfortably in life with an extraordinarily rich young lady for a wife.

Now I suppose I ought to stop, for I have done what I started in to do and more, too. I have entered a solemn protest "agin" that hoary-headed old free lunch chestnut, but "Vet" knows how it s himself, for when we commence talk-

to-but I wasn't willing to sacrifice my life, like "Vet." I used to run away once in a while to save that precious article, and I have seen old friends of the Army of the Potomac do the same thing on many memorable occasions. A great many people thought Hobson was willing to sacrifice his life when he sailed down in many memorable occasions. A great many people thought Hobson was willing to sacrifice his life when he sailed down in among the Spanish ships and forts, but he wasn't—not a bit of it. That fellow had a meaking idea that he'd come out all right, and get his reward in promotion and kisses—and he got 'em, too. I think the bankers and other middlemen have burdened themselves. A writer in the Sicole prophesies that before the end of August it will be possible to buy tickets for 15 or 20 centimes.

We are, therefore, face to face with the

# **EVERYONE**

\*

Who has had any DENTAL WORK DONE, TEETH FILLED, MADE OR CROWNED

at the NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS will be pleased to learn that the same order prevails. The same old specialists who pleased everybody in time past are working as usual, and that the management especially requests any one who has had any work done that is not giving perfect satisfaction to please call at once that their work may be attended to FREE OF CHARGE at our nearest offices, which are located at the following cities and addresses:

#### PORTLAND, OREGON FOURTH AND MORRISON STREETS

San Francisco, Cal. 723 MARKET STREET Scattle, Wash.

614 FIRST AVENUE DON'T PUT OFF this work. Come while you can. The following is our advertisement car-

NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR

# YORK DENTAL PARLORS

Fourth and Morrison Sts., Portland Or.

Be Sure You Are in Our Office-Blumauer-Frank Building, Over Sealy, Mason & Co.'s

Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain by our late scientific method. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only Dental Parlors in Portland that have the patent appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns, undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for ten years, without the least particle of pain. Gold crowns and teeth without plates, gold filling and all other dental work done painlessly and by specialists.

Gold crowns, 15.00; full set teeth, \$5.00; bridge work, \$5.00; gold fillings, \$1.00 up; sliver fillings, 50c.

A Protective Guarantee Given With All Work for 10 Years

ried out to the letter.



Any Work That Should Not Prove Satisfactory Will Be Attended to Free of Charge at Our Nearest Office

We are making a specialty of gold crown and bridge work; the most beautiful, painless and durable of all dental work known to the profession. Our name alone will be a guarantee that your work will be of the best. We have a specialist in each department. Best operators, best gold workmen and extractors of teeth; in fact, all the staff are inventors of modern dentfree examination. Give us a call and you will find we do exactly as

## **New York Dental Parlors**

MAIN OFFICE: FOURTH AND MORRISON STS., PORTLAND, OR.

................

Branch offices, 614 First avenue, Seattle; 723 Market st., San Francisco, Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 4. Ladies always in attendance,

that anybody owes us anything, and I to this the flaccidity that follows the fac-think, had the Confederacy succeeded, the funniest thing in the world would be bition, and the knowledge that the for-"me" posing as a Savior.

Reverting to the flags, as they inspired "Vet'e" letter, I agree with him that they ought to be restored.

The reason he gives—that some little by November all observable of the early the entire money in Paris are not likely to return thither and spend more for a year or two, and there seems little doubt that The reason he gives—that some little people in the South, while silly enough to parade, refuse to carry "Old Glory" would indicate that "Vet" is under the impression the North holds a manual to the control of the con that kind. Such is not the case. "Vet." They are scattered—why, the Lord | Ever since the opening of the exhibition only knows—all over creation; one even in the presence of large numbers of Germans Oregon. I think "Vet's" real reason—and in this city has been noticed. The boulehere is where his modesty is in evidence vards and the avenues of the great -is that, as he took "these" flags from world's show are crowded with visitors the enemy "at the cannon's mouth," they who speak the language of Schiller and should be turned over to him, and I agree Goethe, and it is generally remarked with him. "Render unto Caesar the that, so far, the Teutonic factor has been things that are Caesar's," and "Let us preponderant among the different foreign have peace"—and pensions.

St. James's Gazette.

The total number of tickets of admission to the Paris exhibition of 1889, both paid for and gratis, was 30,000,000. It was considered that this would be so far exceeded in the present year that 60,-000,000 of tickets were issued. Up to the 1st of this month, something like \$,000.000 of these have been presented at the doors, and not more than 6,000.000 have been ing about the war we never stop till some fellow hits us with a brick. So I am tempted, as "Yet" has told me all about him, to tell him all about me.

I volunteered, too-just why, I don't know, unless it was because it came in fashion along with tops, marbles, kites eto-but I wasn't willing to sacrifice my number of 24,000,000 admissions paid for. It is not to be wondered at that the tick-

and kisses—and he got 'em, too. I think there were more soldiers like me than like "Vet," for with excellent opportunities every day for exercising the sacrifical right, there are almost a million of us on the pension rolls today.

But I digress. When we volunteered we did not think there was anything "in it" for us. We never heard of bounties, pensions, etc. We got in somehow, and efter the povelty wore off and rations. after the novelty wore off and rations and solution is notoriously bad for trade, and hibtilon is notoriously bad for trade, and hibtilon is notoriously bad for trade, and have gotten out if we could have dense of executive the mess caused by the exhibition so decently, but as we couldn't, we just stayed in. You see we only enlisted for comparatively empty of visitors. This one year, and at the expiration of that year the English, who are the great time I and a good many others wanted to spenders of money on such occasions, are, go home. We said we wanted to give by reason of the war in South Africa and go home. We said we wanted to give the other fellows a show, but Congress of the other fellows a show, but Congress of the war in South Africa and other causes, both visiting Paris less and other causes, both visiting Paris less and spending less money when there than usual, and matters like the cab strike show that the pinch of disappointment the war," it it lasted 600 years, and "we is beginning to be felt by the employers. was." But it has never occurred to me of labor, who are soonest affected. Add the coming campaign.

Paris Letter.

A PLAIN EVERY-DAY CONFEDERATE. fact, have come and are still of Paris in shoals, and it is rather significant Paris Exposition a Financial Failure that even the most zealous of nationalists has not a word of objection to this state of things to utter. On the contrary, they are perfectly at home here, though this must be the first occasion on which the majority have found their way to the French capital. They make no secret of their nationality, there is not a hint about Alsatian or Austrian origin as in the old days, and it is clear enough that they and their Freich hosts are on the best of terms,

Then, during the past few days, Cap-tain Stegel, the German naval attache, has been paying a visit to Brest, and has been the guest of Vice-Admiral Bar-rers, the port Admiral, at an official din-Time was when an outery would have been raised by Chauvinistic against such proceedings, but all this has been changed, and speculation as to whether a German squadron, may not make its appearance at Brest in the course of the Summer is rife instead. When, too, it was first insinuated that the German Emperor entertained some idea of visiting Paris during the exhibition, the bare thought of such a thing was scouted as preposterous. Now, on the other hand, it is asserted at period-ical intervals that His Majesty seriously contemplates spending a few days in this city, and although this report is as reg-ularly contradicted, those who started it return to the charge with the utmost complacency, and nobody dreams of pro-testing. It is clear enough that such a visit would be popular. All this shows the marked change which has taken place in Gallic feeling towards Germany of late, and this is all the more noteworthy inasmuch as when the alliance with Russia was concluded there was hardly a schman who did not imagine that it adoption of an active and energetic policy.

Screness in the Bryan Ranks.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. If Mr. Bryan's supporters were as well satisfied with his running mate as Republicans are with Roosevelt, consider-