DENTISTS ON EDGE

Controversy.

Examiner W. C. Logan Denies Reported Remark That There Were Too many Dentists, and Accuses an Applicant.

The controversy between the applicants for licenses to practice dentistry and the State Board of Dental Examiners is by no means over. It is still a fruitful topic of discussion among the professional men interested, and the men who were before the board and failed to pass. Partisan-ship has been developed, and feeling is high on both sides. No definite action has yet been taken by the disappointed ones toward filing a protest against the examination, and what action the board would take if such a document was filed is not

Dr. J. L. Reavis, president of the board, said yesterday that he had not looked up the law to see what power was delegated to the examiners under the circumstances. and did not know what action he would take. Dr. Reavis was asked the reason for refusing to inform Edwin L. Ross, one of the applicants who failed, of his standing in the different subjects, and his average in the examination. In replying, Dr. Reavis said:

Or. Heavis said:
"I will not express myself as to whether or not the ruling that such information be withheld is fair or not. When I assumed the presidency of the board, a resolution was in effect forbidding the members to tell an unsuccessful applicant wherein he falled, and the extent of his deficiency. The reason for the adoption of the rule was that the members believed that the applicants would be inclined to attribute personal spite of the examiner who marked him

below the minimum."
Dr. Reavis was asked why this apply to the examinations of the dental examiners any more than to students in col-leger, who are told in what studies they failed, and what marking they received. He said he did not know that any definite reason for the distinction existed other than that there was a belief prevalent among some of the applicants that there was a desire to prevent new practitioners of dentistry being licensed in the state. When asked as to whether or not this spirit did prevall, he said he did not think so, if it did, no evidence of it had ever

Might Appeal to Courts.

If a protest is filed, it is probable that the action of the board upon it will be final. A special dispatch from the Sciem correspondent of The Oregonian, under te of yesterday, says: So far as appears from an inspection of

the dentistry law, the nine candidates who failed to pass the examination in Portland last week have no recourse to any other authority than the dental board. The dentistry law passed in 1899 provides that the exemination shall be elementary and practical, but shall be thorough enough to test the applicant's ability. No provision is made for appeal to any other tribunal. The Governor is given no authority to control the action of the board in any respect. It is probable, however, that if the board failed to obey the law in its requirements that the examination shall be elementary and practical, the injured persons could find relief in

Was There a Concerted Movement? One of the assertions which has been frequently made by the applicants who the other hand, the applicants emphatically gtate that such is the case. Dr. Herbert C. Miller, dean of the faculty of the North Pacific Dental College, says in an interview that there is an element among

to prevent the licensing of new arrivals and of recently graduated applicants It was currently reported that Dr. W. C. Logan, of Astoria, a member of the Board of Examiners, had made a similar statement during the sessions of the board. But Dr. Logan flatly denies ever having given expression to the sentiments attributed to him, and made the following statement last night to the Astoria correspondent of The Oregonian:

the profession here that seems determined

"I made no such remark or anything like it. What I did say was that the practice of insulting ladles was becoming too common in many Oregon dentists' of-fices. What occasioned this remark was that one of the applicants, who had been drinking, insulted the indy whose tooth he was filling, and she was compelled to call on Dr. Wright, the member of the board in charge of the chair, for protec-

Dr. Miller Says No.

Dr. H. C. Miller, by reason of being dean of the faculty of the North Pacific Dental College, which is located in this city, would be especially interested in the cir-cumstances if he thought there was any desire on the part of the board to make the examinations prohibitory. In an in-terview last night Dr. Miller said:

"I am well acquainted with a major-ity of the members of the State Board of Dental Examiners, and my confidence in them is such that I believe they would not purposely and knowingly do an injus-tice to applicants for licenses to practice dentistry. Only a few years ago anyone might engage in the practice of dentistry in any of the Pacific Northwest States without qualification and preliminary edu-The first law regulating the tice of dentistry in Oregon provided that all who desired to commence or continue the practice, of dentistry should register with the County Clerk, and after a certain date all who wished to commence the practice should present a diploma from some reputable dental college to the State Board of Examiners, or pass a satisfac-tory examination before that board. "It was claimed at that time by many

of the best practitioners that Oregon had become the Mecca for all those who were mable to obtain licenses from the examing board of other states. Looking to the correction of this supposed weakness the first law was repealed by the passage of the present measure. The Board of Examiners is appointed by the Governor from nominations made by the executive committee of the State Dental Associa-tion, and ought to be composed of representative and competent men.

Opposition to New Dentists.

'I understand that for some time past there has been a small number of dentists in this state who believe that the profes-sion is overcrowded, and are doing all they can to prevent increase in the number of competitors, and with this end in view have tried to organize what they have called the Dentists' Protective Association, and are given to slandering dental schools and discouraging worthy oung men who desire to make the profes-

of dentistry their life work. "I believe the so-called Protective Association has had no influence upon the state board, and, unless it can be proved that the examinations were unfair, the board should be sustained. The examina-tions should be elementary and practical in character, and sufficiently searching to test the knowledge of the applicant. So

tal College has failed to pass the examina-tions of the board. Dr. W. C. Logan handed me a list of his questions in anatomy and physiology after the examina-tions had closed, and I do not consider them unduly severe. I had not seen any Applicants' Protest Arouses of the other questions until I read the chemistry questions in The Oregonian. I am satisfied that if the examinations were too rigid, it was unintentional."

Lobbied at Legislature.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced, by request, by Rep-resentative A. W. Butt, of Yambill County, which aimed to draw the lines tighter and BOTH SIDES HAVE PARTISANS of men who had not previously been granted licenses by the state board. A lobby of local dentists was present at Salem to urge the passage of the meas-ure, but it never came to a vote. The last heard of the measure was February 12, when it was reported back to the House by the engrossing committee. Section 8 of the proposed bill was as follows: Any person who, as principal, agent, em-ployer, employe, assistant, or in any manner whatsoever, shall practice dentistry, or who for eward or hire shall do any act of dentistry r shall profess by public advertisement, car-ircular, sign, or otherwise, to practice dentry, or dental surgery, or give advice there n, or in any wise to lead people to infer that he is qualified to practice dentistry or dental surgery in this state, without having filed for record and having recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the county wherein he shall so practice, or do such act or profess to so practice, a certificate from the said board of denial examiners entitling him to so prac-tice, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50, nor more than \$200, or be confined for any period not exceeding six months in the County Jail, for each and every offense, or by both such fine and confinement. All fines recovered under this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which conviction is had. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction of violations of the provisions of this act.

Froom's View of Situation. Nearly all of the applicants for license at the last examination are employed in lental offices in this city and elsewhere, and under the existing law they may be o employed, but are not allowed to practice for themselves without first passing examination. It was said at the time that the bill from which the foregoing section is reprinted was designed to prevent the New York Dental Parlors from continuing in business in the state. Manager A. C. Froom, of the New York Dental Company, believes that the state board has shown an enmity toward him for the reason that he advertises. In an interview yesterday Mr. Froom expressed himself freely as to his opinions of the situation, and said:

"It was a pleasure to see that The Ore-gonian of this morning had taken up the subject of the manner in which the State Board of Dental Examiners of this state has been conducting its busi-ness, and the statements were far too mild to meet the facts of the case. Since coming to Portland, I have had a great deal of experience with the Board of Examiners, and am pleased to see that The Oregonian has given the public an opportunity of knowing that the dentists of this state, through their representatives, the examiners, are endeavoring to keep npetent and qualified practitioners of

dentistry away.

"They are, by their unreasonable acts, trying to make a close corporation of dentistry, which is an injustice to the public, as well as others desirous of locating in our state. The examination as a whole at their recent meeting was se-vere in the extreme, and portions of it can be proven to be unfair. By what right has any person to be an examiner, and be sole judge as to a candidate's fitness, who does not know the subject he examines on, and cannot himself pass an elementary examination on the same? This is the condition of affairs among me of the members of our State Board Dental Exam ners, two members of which not even being graduates of kind of a dental college. Aside from this t has been the common boast time there were enough dentists in the state. that they would 'fix' the examinations so that there would not be so many come hereafter. This was told to me per-

sonally by an examiner.
"I came to this state wishing to comply with the laws, and had several of frequently made by the applicants who is the pass the recent examination is they all being graduates of reputation that there was a concerted action on the part of the members of the board to prevent the licensing of candidates from outside the state, no matter how reputable the college from which they were graduated or their ability as dentists. The members of the board deny this, but, on feeling of a great many of the se-called 'ethical' dentists. They were graduated themselves when dentistry was in its in fancy, and have not advanced any more than the rest of the practitioners who have had to make a living in the business They are afraid of competition, and of course would like to see the gates of the state closed against all newcomers.

"It can be safely said that a large per-entage of the other practitioners, by their own acknowledgment, could not pass an examination on the same ques-tions they wish new men to obtain 75 per cent upon. In the matter of dental examinations, this state has assumed the extreme. A few years ago, it is stated on good authority, all any applicant need do was to signify his intention of buy-ing his supplies at a well-known denial supply house, and he would receive a certificate. As a result, we have a variety of incompetent practitioners throughout the state, who received a certificate un der his reign in the board. Now they are trying to put a fence around the state to the detriment of its best interest; and why? Solely because a number of dentists are interested in a dental college in the city that is run purely on a money-

"They are trying to intimidate those desiring to enter dentistry into believing that in order to practice in this state they must receive their education at this institution to receive a license, it being the boast of the dean that none of his graduates would be refused a certificate from the Board of Examiners. So it is evident that dentistry has been con-trolled by the manager of a supply house and stockholder in the Dental College, who recently stood on the corner of Fourth and Morrison streets, in company with a member of the Examining Board, and openly declared that I must be driver out of Portland for advertising. At the last meeting of the Oregon State Dental Association an invitation to visit the

college was declined by a majority vote.
"The close corporation not only endeavors to prevent honest and competent men from earning a living in Oregon, but also tries to take the liberty from some of us as citizens, by saying how we shall conduct our business with regard to ad-vertising, but will themselves take advantage of any cheap notoriety that presents itself, as evidenced by a portrait of the recently-elected president of the Oregon State Society in Saturday's Telegram. Who is more honest, the legiti-mate advertiser or the so-called ethical dentist, who stoops to such acts? I have probably more invested in dentistry than any one man in Oregon, and only wish to see justice; but so long as the examina tions for licenses are in the hands of in-competent men, and those who will stoop to such methods as their recent meeting will show, what can the public expect? What we do want is a reasonable dental law, that will be a protection to the public, and not a protection only to these

public, and not a protection only to these aiready in dental practice here, and the enforcement of such a law put in the hands of competent and honest men. "I sincerely hope the public will awak-en to the present state of affairs, and at the next session of our Legislature see that our representatives remedy the evil by either doing away with a dental law. and leaving the state open, or by enacting one that is just, and appointing to office graduates in dentistry from reputable colleges, who are competent and scru-pulous men, to what should be an hon-ored position as an examiner.

SWETLAND'S ICE CREAM

And lees "round out" the Christmas din

Christmas Good Will the Keynote in Portland Churches.

SERMON OF DR. G. C. CRESSEY

Ministers Speak on Topics Connected With Birth of Christ and Significance of the Annual Festival of Good Cheer.

At the Unitarian Church, Dr. Cresse, spoke yesterday morning from the text, "Peace on Earth," on the general subject of "The Progress of Peace in the World." He spoke in part as follows:

"At the birth of Jesus the world, for almost the first time, was in a state of profound peace. The traveler might jourrey in safety from the Pillars of Her-cuies to the banks of the Indus, from the confines of the great African Desert to the boundaries of Scotland, a state of things made possible through the majes-tic power of the empire of the Caesars.

"But it was the peace of oppression, the quiet of servitude; and from that time to this mankind has been striving to realize the peace of Bethlehem—the peace of liberty and righteousness, the peace of which Jesus spoke. War, struggle and conflict have ensued thus through the centuries, until today the world, with its armed nations, its fearful machinery of destruction and its manifold conflict-ing interests, seems hardly on the surface attest the prevalence and triumph of the gospel of good will to men. The very existence, however, of nations with over-flowing population, their territories contiguous and every means of warfare 21 hand, yet for the most part in peace with one another, is the strongest attestation to the advance of the sentiment of peace in the civilized world. Such a condition would have been impossible for the first century, or even 300 or 400 years ago. Such variety and supposed hostility of interest would have provoked incessant war till some one nation had become dominant. The advance of peace among men and nations indeed may be ascribed to fear, to the disaster of war to com-merce and industry, in short, to the increasing common sense and wisdom of the world. Wisdom is a prime factor in the foundation of civilization and of re-ligion. Men are indeed still struggling in the arena of peace, but as the world progresses it is less for profit and more for proficiency-not solely for the benefit of the individual but more for the good of all.

"The greatest witness, however, to the ogress of this Christian ideal is found home life and the life of communities of the present, in comparison with antiquity; in the charity and philanthropy of the day, which, while they do not always reach the root of the evil, at least mitigate and alleviate it. These results are to be ascribed not so much to what is technically called the Christian theology as to the spirit of the teachings of Jesus, energized by his own life and ex-

The speaker closed with reference to Christmas as both holy-day and holiday, the time when we as united Christendom think together and feel together.

SERMONS ON CHRISTMAS.

Dr. E. P. Hill Spoke on the Incarnation of Christ.

At the First Presbyterian Church the ervices yesterday were of special inter-st. The praise service in the evening was of a very high order of merit, the large audience present following the dif-ferent numbers with evident appreciation. In the evening Dr. Hill spoke on the topic, "The Sacrifice of Praise," comparing the old sacrificial system in its degradation and at its best with the service of praise in its shortcomings and its excellences.

In the morning the paster took for his subject a line from a poem, "We Three Kings of Orient Are," preaching on the text, Matthew, II:II: "And when they young child with Mary, ids mother, and down and worshiped him; and n they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts, gold, frankincense and myrrh." In the course of the sermon the speaker said;

"That child was more than the innocent babe of a Jewish mother. He was God, come to the tabernacle among men. He was the one promised from of old by the ophets. He was to take on his shoulders world'e woes,

'It is a mighty test to our faith to be-Pirst, what more appropriate way ould God make himself known to men? What is the very highest expression you demand of God's greatness? Would you like to see him hurl yonder planet through space as a bowler might fling a bail from him? That could do nothing more than arouse your wonder. What you demind is some evidence in the realm of character that shall not only fill you with awe, but stir your moral nature to it depths, and fill your heart with love. Be old, then, Jesus and only Jesus, since the beginning of time, unapproachable in his righteousness and matchless in his love.

"Notice, secondly, that with the assump tion that the babe was God come in the flesh, all else follows naturally and without offense. Paul said: 'By him were all marvelous thing! Why marvelous? It was | said in part; he who created the eye. What more mar-velous thing to pull aside an overhanging curtain than to form the eye at the first? maker to start again the watch he him-self had made? Oh, my friends, we do well this day to repeat slowly the great words. 'In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God. And the word was made fiesh and dwelt among us."

GOD IS EVER PRESENT.

But Mankind Does Not Recognize It,

Says Dr. H. J. Talbott. Dr. H. J. Talbott preached an interesting rmon last night at Taylor-Street Meth-list Episcopal Church from the text John 1:10-12, on the topic, "God's Presence."
"The Divine One was present in the world, but unknown by the world," said the preacher. "The declaration is not to in the said be limited to the days of his incarnation. Long before angels sang above Bethle-hem's plains the Divine One was in the world. In the morning of history Adam and Eve heard his voice, Abraham heard im in far Mesopotamia and obeyed his all. Moses saw the glory of his pres-nce and heard him speak from the bush, Joshua saw him, sword in hand, before Jericho's frowning walls. Isalah saw him in the temple amid throngs of adoring ngels. So, while the declaration 'He was n the world applies with particular em.

only be said of the world of mankind. Nature knew him. The water, the storm, disease, death and demons knew him. Mankind knew him not, because he did not meet the preconceive! notions formed of his coming, character and mission. "We are not here dealing with ancient history but with history now making. He is in the world today. Nature is a storehouse of his power and wisdom, and 'every common bush is ablaze with God.' He is present in the onflow of current events. The battle is not to the strong-est battalions and warehips. The nation that upon the whole is just and righteous is the powerful and abiding one. If men would understand that he is in the world watching over its destinies and narrowy searching into men's motives and lives might make them more just, humans ad brave for truth,

"How pitiful the record, 'His own re-ceived him not.' It is pitiful to think of a man whose best years have been given to his country in most dangerous service at small remuneration as forgot-ten and neglected. It is pitiful to think of a mother who has tolled early and late for her children as neglected and unshel-tered by them when she has grown old. Agamemnon returned, famed and glori, ous, from Trojan wars, to be murdered by his false-hearted wife. But nothing ever recorded or conceived of measures up to this-the King of heaven came to redeem and save, but was rejected, scorned

"But what a high privilege is here—to ecome sons of God! Both John and Paul saist on the privilege of filial relationship to God, the one presenting it from the human, the other from the divine side. If we are God's children, we may onfidently look for his blessing upon our honest toll, so that we need never stain our hands with a dishonest act nor our lips with lying words. If we are his chil-dren we may entertain a well-grounded hope that, though unworthy of such distinction, we shall have his presence to go with us here, and at last shall go to be with him forever yonder."

INCARNATION OF JESUS. Significance Pointed Out by Dr. Alexander Blackburn.

"The Significance of the Incarnation" was the theme of Dr. Blackburn's ser-mon at the First Baptist Church last night. As his text he chose Matthew 1:23: "Behold a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his dame Emmanuel, which shall being interpreted is God with us." said in part:

"In Jesus we have the perfect uniting of God in man—the God-man. But what does this signify in the world? The incarnation signifies the world's great need. God did not send his son to perform an easy task or one that could be done by another being. The reason angels did not save men is because they could not "He laid help on one that was mighty." And when I say save I do not think of the sav-ing from hell in the future life. Without the incarnate one the world was helpless, and is today. The sense of sin and need is not peculiar to Christian lands. All lands have had men who saw the ruin wrought by sin. Men like Socrates and Confucius sought ways of relief. They gave precepts and laws that are almost ethically perfect. You know the result. China is morally rotten in spite of the beautiful teaching of her sages. No human skill has yet produced a cure for leprosy. No more has any human system of ethics produced a cure for sin. The incarnation is God's answer to the world's cry for

"The incarnation signifies God's willing ness to help. Love is measured by the gifts it makes, 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son.' An American Army in Cuba was the evidence of the love of this country for that op-pressed people. Nothing less would meet the case. From 'the glory he had with the father before the world was,' to the stable in Bethlehem was no short step. Men seek the evidences of God's love, and they do well, for he is love. But they will not find it in some sort of infinite good nature that ignores sin and justice and makes no difference between unrighteous-ness and righteousness. A morally characteriess father over morally characteriess children is not the picture of infinite love But when God gave his son to help se the world right, knowing that such helt included the death on the cross, he showed the love of a father, and that father the holy God. The angels sang, 'Peace on earth, good will to men, but it was a peace to be purchased by the blood of the

the world's true leader. 'I have given him for a leader and commander to people' is the word of Isatah. In struggle for right in this world a tain is needed who is stronger and wiser than the foe. I would that in this celebration of Christmas there was more of that which appeals to the manly and he roic. We do well to look into the manger, we do well to admire the son of Mary in the arms of his mother, but let us remember that he was a habe for only a few days and a man with the limitations of humanity for only asked to believe that that babe was God in the flean. But before flinging the stu-pendous assertion asked consider two things: First, what more appropriate way 'His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow; and his eyes were as a flame of fire; and his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; and his voice was as the sound of many waters. And he had in his right hand seven stars; and out of his mouth went a sharp two-edged sword; and his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength.' This is the incarnate leader who will finally conquer the world."

HOPE OF HIGHEST MANHOOD. Dr. Ackerman Preached on His Conception of the Christ Life.

At the First Congregational Church, the pastor, Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, D. D., preached on "The Hope of Highest Manhood," from Col. 1:27, "Christ in you, the hope of glory," In historical order he reviewed the manifestations of the Christ-life in the Levick pastor, the carthly life. things created in heaven and in earth hood, 'from Col. 1:27, 'Christ in you, the visible and invisible.' With such a ciew hope of glory," In historical order he refollow the wondrous life. See Jesus as the eyes of the blind. What a of Jesus and the Christian world. He

No race of antiquity has had greater influence on mankind than the Hebrew race. No nation produced a higher type He spoke to the winds and waves and of manhood. But the greatness of the made them cease their fury. How remarkable? He it was which it treasured. Not a mean, sordid, be his messengers and said at the outset, 'Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place.'

Jesus stood before a tomb in Bethany and gaid, 'Lazarus, come forth.' and the department of the same than the sa be gathered together unto one place. Jesus stood before a tomb in Bethany lesus stood before a tomb in Bethany who was to be, coming like the sun in the and gaid, 'Lazarus, come forth,' and the departed spirit returned to its forsaken dwelling place. An astounding thing! A rainbow and clothed with a garment of praise, embrodered with peace and Why more astounding than for a watch. this ideal Israel rose to its lofty place. The Christmas glory is older than the Christmas day, for it glowed in the heart

"In the earthly life of Jesus we have the most massive manhood that the world has known. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. If we look at our own scant experiences, or dwell on the dwarfed existence of ordinary human beings, we know not what life is. But when we look away to Jesus we are thrilled with the knowledge of what it is to live When that earthly life came into touc with the nation of which he was a partthen came the marvel of history and of human nature as well. Having dreamed of Him, pictured the glorious day when they should see Him, they did not know him when he appeared. Because they re-jected Him Israel ceased to be a leader among the nations. Israel's great contribution to the human race was made before Christ came.

"But the world, so far as it received him, was made new. It was the same world, but it meant more; the same life but it was more worth living; the same God was in heaven, but He looked dif-ferent, there was the same hope for the future, but it had gained in strength, Jesus looked at calamity and saw a sol emn beauty in it; into the grave and caw the many mansions beyond; into the imited to that period.

"The world knew him not." That can ties and an untold value. He came as numan soul and saw marvellous postbill-

ness; he worked as carpenter, and labor rose from slavery to dignity; he lingered in compassion by the publican and the harlot, and the sinner loomed large as God's lost child; he entered into sorrow. suffering and death, and these rose to a larger significance; he died on the cross, a stigma of shame, and behold it was changed into an ornament, a glory, a

rone of power.
"And waen a man comes to his own individual Christmas day he finds not only one, but every faculty enlarged and touched with eternity. It is Christ in us that bears us upward to the grandeur and lofty sweep of true manhood."

TO GATHER IN CREAM.

W. W. Cotton's Plant Establishes an Extensive Route. GRESHAM, Or., Dec. 22.-W. W. Cot-

ton's creamery, under the management of H. E. Davis, is preparing to make a new departure in the butter and milk business. A cream route will be estab-lished on the 1st of January, which will reach as far as Pleasant Home, six miles eastward, for a starter. Later on it will be extended to the Sandy, 10 miles further, and embrace all the territory within reasonable distance either way. The plan is to take cream only from the milk farms, each one being provided with a separator. Nearly a dozen separators a separator. Nearly a dozen separators will be installed by the first of the year, and more will be put in operation as rapidly as possible. The milk will thus be kept at home by each farmer, who can use it for fattening caives and hogs, thereby increasing his profits, which he would otherwise lose under the old system of seiling all the new milk; besides he does not have to make a daily trip to the creamery to dispose of his milk. to the creamery to dispose of his milk.

Another enterprise will be inaugurated by Mr. Cotton on the 1st of March in the way of supplying Portland customers with fresh milk daily. The fluid will be bottled in pint and quart bottles, specially made for the trade, and taken to the city each morning, where distributing routes will be established. Bottles of milk will be left at each house and exchanged next day, thus insuring sweet-ness and cleanliness, as the milk will first be run through the separator and then be cooled down to 54 degrees be-fore bottling. There will be no cans and measures to get sour.

Mr. Cotton is buying all the milk avail-able and will continue the manufacture of butter on a large scale, which will also be sold in Portland to private cus-

Gresham School Statistics.

Principal E. H. Anderson, of the Gresham school, reports an enrollment of 140 pupils for the past month, of which 56 were boys and 84 were girls. There are six pupils in the ninth grade, recently established. Of the total number, 45 were in the principal's room, 43 in the inter-mediate department and 52 in the primary grades. The attendance is not as large as it should be, as there are 100 children of school age in the district. The school register shows that 152 have been in attendance during the term, but that 12 have been absent during the past month. The school now has an excellent library of over 200 volumes, of which Principal Anderson donated 30 and 10 were bought with the proceeds of an entertainment given early last Summer. School will close on Tuesday afternoon for the holi-

Roads in Good Condition Road Supervisor Cleveland has been foling some good road work during the past few weeks of good weather. Several crossroads were graded, and the bi-cycle paths put in order throughout his district. The roads are now in excellent condition for travel for the rest of the Winter. A tree fell across the bridge near Heiney's mill, badly demolishing the structure, but it was removed and the

bridge repaired Brief Notes.

E. C. Lindsay is putting up a neat cot-iage on his property on Cleveland ave-nue, which will cost about \$500. The Baptist Sunday school will have a ree on Christmas eve, preceded by a musical and literary programme by the little folks.

F. Fuchs, the new merchant and post master at Terry, will erect an extensive addition to his present store building early next year. It will be used as a feed warehouse and storage room.

Public school at Fairview closed on Frtday for the holldays. Principal Stringer will spend the vacation at Lebanon, while his assistant, Miss M. Cornett, will visit

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. M. Lynin, proprietress of "Drift-wood" Cottage, on North Beach, is reg-istered at the Portland. John W. Pratt, an attorney of Scattle, passed through Portland last evening on his way to San Francisco.

Hon, William M. Colvig, the well-known lawyer and politician, of Jackson County, is registered at the Perkins from Jacksonville F. E. Seufert, 'the well-known cannery-

man of The Dalles, is in the city on a short business trip. He is registered at the Imperial. Sheriff Blakeley, of Pendleton, arrived at the County jail vesterday with a demented patient, on route to the State In-sane Asylum, at Salem.

Judge S. F. Chadwick and wife, of Colfax, were in the city yesterday. Judge Chadwick is a native Oregonian, and a son of the late Governor Chadwick

John F. Kelly and bride, of Eugene, are at the Imperial on their honeymoon trip. Mr. Kelly is a prominent lumberman of Lane County, and is a member of the Booth-Kelly Company. Miss Permeal French, of Prairie City, is at the Portland. Miss French is State

Superintendent of Public Instruction in Idaho, and is one of the best-known edu-cators of the Northwest. L. N. Roney, of Eugene, is in the city. Mr. Roney is a contractor and has recently erected several substantial buildings in Eugene. He says that Lane Coun-

ty is more prosperous than ever. A. H. Black, who represented Coos County in the last Legislature, is in the city ty in the last Legislature, is in the city on route to his home at Myrtle Point, where he will spend the holidays with his family. Mr. Black has been engaged in mercantile enterprises in Pocatello Ida.

County. J. F. Duthie, formerly of Portland, was the successful competitor at the examnation for Assistant Inspector over the attle-ship to be built at Moran Brea.' hipyard, Seattle. J. F. Duthie, Sr., was well known for being the instigator of the boy chair at St. David's Episcopal Church, East Portland, of which he was a member. His younger brother is also in charge of a shipyard in Honolulu.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22,-The following orthwestern people are at New York From Portland-R. B. Reid, at the Hol-

and; G. C. Strow, at the Imperial; Miss 3. Wagonblast, at the Normandie; M. O'Nelll, at the Hoffman. From Spokane-S. R. Stern, Miss Mouth-ton, at the Holland.

From Seattle-Mrs. J. M. Ryan, J. B. Agen and wife, S. Tegen, J. B. Howe, C. A. Riddle, Miss S. Futh, F. K. Strun and wife, at the Holland; J. B. Wright, at the Imperial; S. G. Brace at the Grand Union.

YOU NEEDN'T BUY TO BE WELCOME.

We'll treat you with utmost courtesy, we'll gladly show you through our stock of cigars and pipes and smokers' novel-ties, and not importune you to buy against your will. SIG. SICHEL & CO.,

Opposite Chamber of Commerce. Will Bore for Oil. DALLAS, Or., Dec. 23.-Preparations are

SOAP DIGNITY.

FT IS easy to find a pure soap; it is easy to find a cheap one. The problem is to find both combined; a soap that is pure yet inexpensive. Ivory Soap is the best solution of that problem. It is an original product, evolved after years of experiment and research. It is the most of pure soap for the least money. It stands approved to-day by a second generation of Ivory Soap users.

• WE REGRET

We were unable towait on all those who called yesterday afternoon and evening. We shall have more help Monday. AN ALLESINA ANTI-RUST UMBRELLA for an Xmas present will please your most fastidious friend.

JOHN ALLESINA

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Are FRESH, FANCY DRY PICKED, furnished direct from the ranch each day. And remember, our FRESH RANCH EGGS. Others cannot get them. Fancy, live and dressed Poultry and Game a specialty. STRICTLY FRESH Eggs, Butter, Cream, all kinds of Dairy Products, Fresh Vegetables, and Foreign and Domes-tic Fruits and Berries. Lard, Hams and Bacon. Poultry Supplies,

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CATARRH OF THE BRONCHIAL ple. TUBES

Causes hacking cough, makes you lose flesh; causes you to take cold easily: makes you cough until you gag; brings on continuous hacking cough; causes soreness in the chest; makes you cough up thick yellowish matter; makes you cough worse at nights; and in time leads to consumption. S. B. Catarrh Cure taken in small doses frequently is a positive expectorant, having a tonic and vitalizing effect. The object of small and frequent doses is to induce expectoration, allay spasmodic, nervous action and get the true tonic effect of this great California

> Remedy With the Voters. San Francisco Bulletin

The Supreme Court of the State of Oregon has decided the primary election law of that state to be constitutional. As the Oregon law and the California law are the same in principle, the friends of the the same in principle, the Friends of the California law are now confident that the attack being made upon our law will fall. The Oregon decision gives especial consideration to the provision in the act requiring a voter to state to the election clerks with which of the political parties he proposes to act. The court deciares he proposes to act. The court deciares the test a "reasonable regulation by which to ascertain party affiliations." The defect in this test lies in the facility with which it may be evaded. Purchasable voters may declare their intention to vote a party ticket which at the time they do not intend to vote, but even with this de-fect the test is the best that can be made. The requirement to state former political affiliations would be subject to the objection that past political affiliation does not necessarily determine future po-litical action. The independent voter is pretty active in these days, and his activity should be encouraged. The larger the proportion of independent voters to the whole number of voters, the greater check they will impose upon corrupt politicians. It was the independent voters of New York who rescued that city from the grasp of the Tammany organization. If there had been more independent voters in Phil-

adelphis a like work would have been accomplished in that city.

The reputable voters of any party have an easy remedy to apply to the defect in the test requirement. That remedy is to turn out and vote. The reputable voteing made soon to commence boring for ore are more numerous than the purchas-

oll on the Whitaker place, two and oneable voters. The latter succeed in carry
half miles southwest of Dallas. H. H. ing primary elections only when the
half miles southwest of Dallas. H. H. ing primary elections only when the
half miles southwest of Dallas. H. H. ing primary elections only when the way we have to secure cominating con-ventions that reflect the will of the peo-

> Decision by Judge George. Judge George will amountee this morn-ing his decision on a motion for a new trial in the case of Lewis va Blackburn,

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap. The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'. Sold all over the world.



