EIGHT GOOD SITES

Tendered for the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

SIX ARE ON THE EAST SIDE

Most of Them Offered Free of Charge —Some Give Land for Permanent City Improvements— No Choice.

Eight sites for the Lewis and Clark Exposition were yesterday offered for the consideration of the executive committee, as follows:

	Acres.
Hawthorne Park, 25 blocks	20.00
Abrams & Knox tract, etc.	104.00
City View Park	177.65
University Park	300.00
Peninsula	12.00
Love tract, near Piedmont	200.00
City Park, including adjoining King tract	180.00
P. L. Willis, near Guild's Lake	200.00

No action looking to the selection of any particular tract was taken. Most of them were offered free. A subcommittee was appointed to get additional information pertaining to Hawthorne Park, City View Park and the City Park. When this subcommittee shall be ready to report another meeting of the executive committee will be called.

More than 1200 acres of land were yesterday offered with more or less formality for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. These acres were separated into eight localities—six on the East Side and two on the West Side. The availability of the several tracts was presented by various correspondents. Five of the sites were offered free, for two it was specified that payment of taxes should be the compensation, and one was indefinite.

President Corbett and Directors Fenton, Mills, Ladd, Devers, Wolfe, Wessinger, Dresser and Fleischner were present when the time for opening tenders for fair sites arrived. The first proposal opened was that of Lewis Love, by T. T. Struble, agent, who offered 200 or more acres on the Vancouver road, adjoining Piedmont Park, with Saratoga north, Woodlawn east and Good Morning Addition west. The fair authorities would be required to clear the land at their own expense, leaving standing timber, but no charge would be made for the use of the property. Besides this a present of five acres on the Vancouver road, near the center of the tract, was offered for permanent improvements if the city should desire it.

The second seal broken proved to cover a resolution of the James B. Stephens Sub-Board of Trade, recommending the Ladd tract for the exposition site. But no proposition whatever touching that tract was presented.

The Peninsula Real Estate Association, the Columbia Real Estate Company and the Tyler Investment Company, of the first two of which Emma R. Brown is president, and of the last-named of which Caroline Griffith Jones is president, joined in the proffer of eight strips of land in Melvin Addition to University Park, extending from Ballantyne street to the O. R. & N. track, on the river front, and comprising about 12 acres. This should be free of any charge.

City Park for Fair Site.

The City Park as a site for the fair came before the committee in the form of a report of City Engineer Chase, as follows:

At a former meeting of your honorable body I was requested to report on the City Park as a site for the Fair.

Having considered the matter, I have to say that the City Park contains about 41 acres, and the tract recently purchased by the Water Committee adjoining the Park, about 60 acres. The site has both advantages and disadvantages, as all other sites suggested have. In some respects the Park site is unique; it may be termed a mountain locality where the natural style of landscape gradening would have to be followed rather than the geometrical. The buildings could not be placed in great squares or circles, but might be placed at different elevations. The roads would have to be on the contours of the ground rather than in long sweeping curves or on right lines. All this would be unusual and very beautiful. The view from the higher points is the finest anywhere when the weather is not smoky. The park proper has been improved, which may be considered a saving. The site is nearly in the center of the thickly settled portion of the city, north and south; geographically, it is very near the city.

The roads constructed, trees and fountains would be permanent.

As a rule the buildings suitable for fair purposes are useless for anything else, but a permanent historical building or aquarium might be built.

On the contrary, the Park, although near geographically, is an elevated, broken district, requiring narrow roads and steep grades for economic reasons. Wide roads on side-hill locations are necessarily expensive.

In the park proper the spaces level enough for large buildings are few and covered with forestry, which ought not to be destroyed for buildings or anything else of a temporary nature.

All the large buildings would have to be in the part purchased by the Water Committee. This tract is to a great extent hillside, varying in slope from 10 feet in 100 to 50 feet in 100. There are two or three blocks comparatively level near the abandoned cable-car line at an elevation of about 450 feet. That car line crossed reservoir No. 4 and went up to the more level district on a grade of about 20 feet in 100 in places. This is too steep for trolley lines to work safely.

There are two car lines leading to the park now, but neither take the visitor to the higher level. I presume these lines would find a way into the parks.

While not exactly impossible, it is impracticable to build a steam road to the park or into it so as to reach the plateau where the buildings would be with unbroken cargoes.

The expense of transportation of materials for the construction of large buildings, as well as the exhibits would be very great.

The item of water would be a matter of pumping.

In conclusion, if it is desired to have a fair unique, different from other fairs, in a particularly picturesque locality, no better site could be chosen for the Fair than the City Park.

But if we wish to have a fair something like other large fairs, easy of access and economical to install the plant, a more level district will have to be found.

Then came a communication from the Board of Park Commissioners, T. C. Devlin secretary, promising the co-operation of the commission in all ways that would be likely to make the Lewis and Clark celebration a success and a credit to the city and the Northwest. Rev. T. L. Eliot and L. L. Hawkins signed the following argument for the City Park as a fair site:

1—The City Park 40 acres, and Water Commission, 60 acres contiguous, present a noble union of woods, canyons, level spaces and hillsides, overlooking the entire city, 20 miles of the Columbia and 20 miles of the Willamette River, the Cascade Range for 100 miles, and four snow peaks. The fair buildings can be so grouped that the appearance will be imposing and picturesque to the visitor and visible for miles; and with less pretentiousness and cost because of the opportunity there will be for the architects to coordinate them upon an ascending scale. Buildings on a plain must be elevated by towers and must depend upon elaboration to gain any distinction; but upon a site like the City Park distinction can be gained with lower buildings, by mass and color, both of buildings and landscape work.

2—In addition to 100 acres in absolute possession, the Amos King estate offers gratuitously 80 acres immediately adjoining. The contiguous lands on the southwest (the Grover, Hawthorne Addition and W. S. Ladd estate), though not necessary to the scheme, can probably be obtained for fair uses. Also, on the east of the City Park, the Green and the Mackay estates.

3—Both car lines can enter the site at the main level, from Jefferson street by a direct grade, from Washington street and Canyon road by a back track, from the latter at a point a short distance beyond the City Park.

4—The City Park has 40 acres in a highly improved state, and in case of the fair site being there is capable of an extraordinary floral development. It could be made a field of choice roses from the gates to the boundaries. It has the original forest trees, the zoological collection, etc., can be expanded, an aquarium and other attractions can be set on foot. The acreage required for buildings is already graded.

5—The reservoirs can be filled with water. The pumping station can supply head for all water needed upon the elevated ground. For scenic effect a succession of waterfalls, pools and fountains can be placed economically through the system.

6—All landscape improvements will remain as a permanent result of the fair, and the 60 acres additional park facilities will be developed as the possession of the public.

7—Such buildings as are deemed worthy by construction to remain as memorials will be on the public ground and under the city's supervision and constitute permanent improvements.

8—The engineering problem is pronounced by a competent civil engineer to be easy of solution. All freight and building material can be carried in truck cars over the proposed municipal car system on comparatively easy grades. The sewerage is ample; access for driving already exists, and can be added to. Allusion has been made to the water supply. While direct access to the railroads and freight car lines is not probably to be achieved, the extraordinary offsets are offered of unparalleled scenic attractions, of city grounds permanently improved and the park developed; of less cost in buildings and an exposition unique in most important traits, appealing to the ideality of the historic occasion. The accessibility of the site will insure the largest attendance, especially through the Summer months, above the dust and heat of the city. The site insures that the largest number of visitors will sojourn in the city itself and fewer ephemeral buildings for their accommodation will be required.

Chief Engineer Grondahl, of the Southern Pacific, sent in a letter, in which he said he was satisfied that no great engineering difficulties would present themselves. Judge H. H. Northup's was the last argument for the City Park that was reached by the secretary. It was half a column long, and recited a number of important advantages that would accrue from the selection of that site.

Several Other Offers.

Benjamin I. Cohen, secretary and treasurer of the City View Land Company, offered to sell 177.65 acres of land, known as the old City View racetrack, to the city for a reasonable price, or to lease the tract for the exposition on favorable terms. There was incidental reference to the adaptability of the tract for fair purposes on account of the character of the ground, its proximity to water for aquatic features and transportation, and its general accessibility by land and water lines. The matter of ascertaining what Mr. Cohen may regard as "a reasonable price" and "favorable terms" was referred to a subcommittee, and when those indefinite terms shall have been made definite and certain, the offer will be in shape for consideration by the committee. In making the offer, Mr. Cohen had said that it was not as definite as he would like, but if the committee should desire it he would supply fuller information.

P. L. Willis offered the north half of the Peter Guild donation land claim, in North Portland, a level tract of 200 acres, already provided with lagoons, and fronting on the Willamette River. Mr. Willis said he had been moved to make this offer by other people, who thought that would be an admirable site for the fair. As for himself, he doubted the wisdom of putting the fair there. He enumerated the advantages and the disadvantages of the locality for this purpose, and concluded by tendering the free use of the property if the Lewis and Clark authorities should deem it best to choose that site for the institution.

M. A. M. Ashley, as agent for the Portland University Land Company, and owners of adjacent property, offered 300 or more acres at University Park. This came, however, in the guise of a letter addressed to the owners of the land, advising them of the disadvantages of having an institution like a great exposition upon or near their property, as well as the benefits that might follow. He advised them not to be too anxious for it. As a matter of patriotism, however, he offered the free use of the 300 acres, and more if it should be desired. He briefly described the situation of the land, and spoke of its great advantages. It has 1000 feet frontage on the Willamette, and the same frontage on Portland boulevard, is a flat tract, sufficiently elevated for scenic effects, and commands an unsurpassed view of Portland harbor.

Mrs. Rachel L. Hawthorne tendered the use of 23 blocks of land, including Hawthorne Park, free of charge, except that the taxes must be discharged or remitted during the time the Lewis and Clark authorities should use the property. The use of platted streets and of the fine springs on the tract was included in the tender. The area is about 30 acres. Another offer was made to sell the city block B, of Hawthorne Park at the same price that is now charged for adjacent lots, giving the city a 60-foot right of way to the springs if the exposition shall be located there. As the Hawthorne tract would be too small for the exposition, and no proposal was received for the Ladd tract adjoining, the subcommittee was directed to inquire further into the offer and see if it could be put in shape to admit of consideration by the committee.

The Abrams & Knox tract, in Albina, was offered by J. E. Haseltine. It consists of 21 acres, but in the same tender was included an adjoining tract of eight acres belonging to J. W. Cook, and another tract of five acres, owned by Mr. Griswold. These were offered free of charge, except that the taxes for four years must be discharged or remitted. Two blocks would be donated to the city for permanent buildings if that site should be selected. The Albina Board of Trade indorsed the Abrams & Knox tract, and promised to raise among the citizens of that locality enough money to buy 30 acres of the land for a permanent city park if the exposition should go there.

Referred to Subcommittee.

There was brief discussion of some of the points of the tenders, and on suggestion of Director Fenton a subcommittee, consisting of Directors Wessinger, Mills and Dresser, was appointed to get more definite information relative to some of the offers. The committee wanted to know how much the taxes would probably be on the tracts offered on condition of such payment, to which end the subcommittee was directed to inquire of the owners what taxes had been paid on the tracts in the past three years. More detailed information was also desired about the practicability of getting steam railroad transportation to the City Park, it being realized that if heavy exhibits could not be taken direct to the exposition grounds without breaking bulk, many desirable displays would be lost. On the report of the subcommittee, President Corbett will call another meeting to consider the information acquired.

President Corbett made a number of suggestions in a running discussion of the features presented in the various tenders before the committee. If the City Park should be selected, it had occurred to him that it might be possible to arrange for an exhibit of the machinery department in some other place, like the Exposition building, which would also be more accessible for evening attendance. The availability of the Ladd tract in connection with the Hawthorne Park he also mentioned. He deemed the City View Park attractive because it offered a combination of desirable features, both for the exposition itself and in its accessibility by all lines of land and water transportation. University Park also had some points of advantage that could not be ignored. He wished to consider every site in all its bearings on the success of the celebration before coming to any conclusion, and to this end he suggested that the subcommittee inquire carefully into the matters referred to it.

To Put All in One Bill.

President H. W. Corbett, of the Lewis and Clark Centennial corporation, yesterday received the following response from Senator Mitchell to a letter sent some time ago asking the opinion of the Oregon delegation as to the advisability of presenting certain requests for Congressional aid to the exposition:

Referring again to your letter of April 11 and my response of April 17, I now beg to say, after consulting with my colleagues, it is deemed advisable to make no attempt at present to secure any postal or other favors from Congress in the interest of our centennial, until we are ready to move with a bill for a Government exhibit, and we will then endeavor to include the franking and postmarking privileges.

"CONVULSION IN CHINA."

Topic Discussed at Meeting of Ministerial Association.

The convulsion in China was the subject of a paper which was read by the Rev. David B. Gray, at the meeting of the Portland Ministerial Association yesterday morning. Mr. Gray spoke of the work of the missionaries, to the efficiency of which a number of prominent men bore testimony. The confidence and the respect of the natives have been won, and in the next few years some great results may be expected. In speaking of the exclusion bill, Mr. Gray reviewed the action of Congress. He believed in the protection of labor from the detrimental effect of cheap labor from the detrimental. In his opinion, however, the American laborer had more to fear from other nations than from China.

The Rev. Dr. S. M. Freeland, acting pastor of the First Congregational Church, said that the next ten years would see more Christian progress than all the preceding years; that the missionaries have been engaged in work there. China was emulating the forward movement of Japan, and the only question was whether the country would grow too fast—whether the superstructure would be too heavy for the foundation.

The Rev. Robert McLean, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, said he had encountered the spirit of commercialism in South America. It was a great obstacle to his work. The foreign colony would give no assistance because, they said, any such action on their part would injure their business relations with the people. But whenever any of the colonists were sick, or in trouble, or had deaths in their families, they never failed to ask the missionaries for help.

The Rev. Dr. H. J. Talbot, pastor of the Taylor-street M. E. Church, said that a crusade against a nation like China when it is just struggling into life was unjustifiable.

Dr. J. R. T. Lathrop, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, spoke in favor of the Chinese. In his youth he had been taught to love the natives of the kingdom, and as a minister in the East he had opposed the Geary law in the pulpit. He then knew only one Chinaman who was trying to become a Christian. Since he came to Portland he has visited the joss houses and the restaurants and peeked into the gambling dens, and in his opinion the Chinaman was grossly misrepresented. He had opposed the Mitchell-Kahn bill from his pulpit, and after he had made his address the Senate voted against it. The Chinese were here, and the ministers should do all in their power to evangelize them.

President Cline spoke entertainingly of the Chinese and told some anecdotes which were applauded.

The work of the State Sunday-school Association, which will meet in Portland on May 13, 14 and 15, was heartily indorsed.

President Cline announced that he had received a letter from ex-President Strong, of the University of Oregon, stating, as he would leave for Kansas, he could not lead the discussion on Educational Day at the Chautauqua Assembly. The matter was referred to the Programme Committee.

The association decided to hold another meeting on the second Monday in June, which will be the last to be held until September.

WHO GOT HIS MONEY?

California Man Says He Paid Detectives a Commission.

Thomas Rodgers, of Crescent City, Cal., petitioned the Portland City Council yesterday, inquiring if it is possible to recover $11 from Detectives Snow and Kerrigan, which he says he paid them for collecting $40 stolen from him. Since he has left this city, Rodgers has learned that the city detectives draw a regular salary, and he thinks he ought to get the "fees" paid returned to him. This is his letter:

Crescent City, Cal., May 3, 1902.—Gentlemen of the City Council: On the 23d day of April a party picked $40 from my pocket in Portland and I notified Mr. Carpenter (a policeman), and he notified Detectives Kerrigan and Snow. They collected $30 first, claiming that the party said there was only $30 taken. Persuading me to pay them for their services, I paid them $9. A day or so later I came into contact with another man who looked across his shoulder and said: "Well, did you get your money back?" I said, "I got $30 of it back, and I want the other $10 or the party will probably go over the road."

This man then got quite angry and scolded me, saying very sharply that he was one of the special detectives of Portland, and if I said anything more about it they would take me and lock me up. This man was called Cordeni. I got a block away from him toward the police station and here he overtook me, saying:

"Say, partner, I wouldn't advise you to say anything more about it; just let it go; if you don't you are liable to be locked up."

He also said if I didn't hush he would take the rest of my money from me.

Then I got after Mr. Kerrigan, to get the other $10, and he got it, persuading me to pay him for collecting it, which cost me $2. Altogether it cost me $11 to get my $40 back.

Now, gentlemen, and members of the honorable Council, I am told that the officers are under salary to do that work, and they should not tax me fees. Is it possible to refund the $11? Yours obligingly.

Detective Snow was interviewed yesterday by an Oregonian reporter, and stated that he did not know anything about the matter referred to. "Mr. Rodgers has not paid any money to me," he concluded. Detective Kerrigan could not be found, and there is no special detective named Cordeni on the police force. The nearest approach to the name is that of Detective John Cordano.

MILLER GAVE AUTHORITY

How Fair Subscription of Standard Oil Company Was Made.

PORTLAND, May 5.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly correct an error? In your issue of the 5th inst. you print a fac simile of our check for $500 subscription to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and state "Treasurer Charles Buckenmeyer had received authority to subscribe $500 in stock."

Mr. W. S. Miller, of San Francisco, is the treasurer of the company, and gave me authority to subscribe the $500. Mr. Buckenmeyer is a clerk in my office.

GEORGE C. FLANDERS,
Special Agent Standard Oil Co.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

LAWS ARE NOT ENFORCED

OBSTACLES MET BY CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

For Political Reasons, Officers Refuse to Abate Nuisances Which Disfigure the City.

Thomas McCusker, a member of the Civic Improvement Association, who has found difficulty in persuading those in authority to assist the association in carrying out its plans for beautifying the city, has developed a case of acute disgust at what he terms the weakness of the office-holding politician. In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. McCusker said:

"There has been considerable talk, both favorable and unfavorable, regarding the work of the Civic Improvement Association. Those whose selfish interests are interfered with, naturally are unfavorable to it, and those who believe in upholding the law, and the improving of the very bad conditions which exist here, are willing to lend their aid in furtherance of the work. I am happy to say that the weight of public sentiment is with us, as every self-respecting person desires to see a clean city, whether he takes an active part in the clean-up or not. Many business men have said to me that we are doing the proper thing, and have signified their willingness to help us in any way we may suggest. This encourages us to go on with the work, as we feel certain that we will eventually have not only the moral support of a majority of our best people, but their active co-operation as well.

"The good women of Portland are becoming interested, and will be a mighty factor later on. They can't vote, I'm sorry to say, but they have influence just the same.

"There has been no suspicion of politics in this organization, but when we are confronted with the statement of city officers, or candidates for office, that they are unwilling to do their duty for fear of antagonizing votes, what are we to do? Unscrupulous persons who know the weakness of the average politician, ask for concessions, which are in violation of the ordinances, and inimical to public interests, and that too in the very face of our protests.

"We have a membership of between 1500 and 2000, and the sympathy of several hundred more who are not enrolled members, and the votes of these should be of as much value as the same number of votes on the side of those whom I shall designate as lawbreakers, since they have no regard for the ordinances as they stand. Now, if a public officer is unwilling to do his duty for fear of losing the votes of the last named, why should he count on our support? I have no hesitancy in going on record as saying that I will not vote for or support any man for office who has not the moral courage to do his duty, even in the face of a campaign, and on the other hand, will endeavor to defeat him, no matter to what party he belongs, as I have no use for a man without backbone.

"'Duty before politics,' as President Roosevelt said a few days ago, when the trust magnates intimated that he was injuring his chances for re-election. The President's action is worthy of emulation.

"I am not alone in this stand, as there are numbers of our citizens, not members of the Civic Improvement Association, who have so expressed themselves. They say that our politics are as filthy as our streets, and there are none so bad anywhere else, and it is time something were done. If the good citizens will join our association, we will guarantee a change. Give us 5000 members, and we will command the respect of politicians; give us 10,000 and we will pledge ourselves to rid Portland of all the abuses which she has tolerated for years, including the unsavory North End, where helpless women are kicked and beaten by thugs, and not apprehended.

"This is no dream, as history has repeatedly demonstrated that the better element in every community outnumbers the other class, and when once aroused, sweep everything before them. The trouble with them is that they have been lying dormant, and need waking up. The time is ripe, and every citizen who has any pride or interest in the welfare of the city should come out boldly for principle. The church people are as much interested as any one, and should be the first to enlist themselves in this work.

"A mass meeting will be held at the Marquam Theater May 14, at which time there should be such a demonstration as to open the eyes of every one to the fact that the Civic Improvement Association is here to stay, and means business.

"Some narrow-minded people say that an attempt to clean up the city is foolish, as our streets and sidewalks are too narrow, and for this reason no doubt, should be obstructed by those who can make a dollar from such obstruction. They say we are not progressive unless we permit unsightly advertising banners strung across the streets, and pinned to awnings, hideous poles erected with signs calling attention to some brand of beer, or a gambling joint. One saloon-keeper petitions the Council for permission to erect a huge sign so that his countrymen can find his joint. I believe that the Supreme Court of Oregon has decided that the use of the streets and sidewalks cannot be delegated for any purpose except for the benefit of the public. Can any one point out what benefit the public derive from unsightly signs, or even from the more artistic ones calling attention to resorts that are a disgrace to any community?

"Furthermore, these concessions are granted free of charge, and still the cry is made that we have not sufficient funds to properly police the city or keep our streets clean. These privileges should not be granted, but if granted, the city should derive some revenue therefrom.

"I was somewhat surprised to learn that the Woodmen had made another application for permission to fly advertising banners across the streets. They were refused permission once, as was the Past Sachems' Order of Red Men, but to the credit of this latter order be it said, they did not take offense, but showed that they were good citizens by sending delegates and joining the Civic Improvement Association.

"The Federated Trades also made application for permission to fly banners, but when our position was explained to them they not only indorsed our action, but went before the Council and withdrew their application, stating that they were in sympathy with us, and their organization could be depended upon to favor improvement in any form. The Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce have also indorsed us, and are members of our Association, and it is to be hoped that the Woodmen, whose teachings are supposed to cover good government, will also withdraw their application.

"We do not want to adopt arbitrary measures, as we prefer to get the co-operation of the people rather than have to fight them, and we do not anticipate any trouble on this score.

"Another nuisance to which our attention has been called is the sign-boards for theaters, which are distributed throughout the city, and which would no doubt be an ornament in a Hottentot village, but are out of place in a city. An ordinance is now being framed to abate this nuisance.

"I learn that the bicycle-riders are about to ask the Council to extend the time for riding on the sidewalks until June 1. If it is granted, it will be well for those who are so unfortunate as to think that the sidewalks were made for pedestrians to petition the Council for permission to use them from July 1 to September 1, inclusive. This no doubt will be granted, as during these months, most of the wheelmen are out of the city on their vacations, and would not be materially interfered with."

GOOD SALMON HARD TO GET

Only Clackamas and Sacramento Fish in Market.

An old-time citizen, who used to buy big chinook salmon here in early days for 50 cents each, and often less, and who knows all about salmon, says it is a shame that a person cannot procure prime chinook salmon in the markets here, such as he can offer to an Eastern visitor and brag about, without perjuring himself. When told that there are quite a number of fine large chinooks coming to market, he replied:

"Yes, but from the Clackamas and Willamette between Portland and Oregon City. They are pale-colored and but little better than the salmon coming here from the Sacramento River." He went on to say that he had been spending a few days at Astoria, and eating chinook salmon caught in the tidewater, and they were so much superior to the fish caught in the Clackamas and the Sacramento, that there was no comparison possible. When asked why dealers here bought these salmon and why they imported salmon from the Sacramento, he said that they only paid 3 cents per pound for Sacramento salmon and the same for Clackamas salmon. He said the cannerymen down the river will not buy the Clackamas salmon and pack them as first-class fish, and so the dealers here buy them cheap and eke out the supply with Sacramento salmon, and the consequence is that there is no first-class salmon to be had here.

His idea is that dealers here ought to have an agent down the river to buy prime salmon, which they could get by paying a cent or so more per pound for them than the canners do, and so supply their customers, or, at least, those who were willing to pay for it, with first-class chinook salmon, caught in the mouth of the river and brought here the same day in good order.

It has long been a wonder to many why it is or how it is that salmon can be brought here on ice from the Sacramento River, and probably the old-time citizen's explanation is the correct one. People are giving up eating meat because it is too dear, and they will have to give up eating salmon because it is too cheap.

East Burnside Street.

The improvement of East Burnside is progressing rather slowly, according to the opinion of some of the property-owners. About five blocks east of East Twelfth street has been prepared for the gravel and part of these blocks have received top courses of gravel. West, part of the street has been torn up. This portion is to be covered with Woodlawn gravel, but none has been brought in. The property-owners say they hope the contractors will push the improvement to an early completion, as to keep the street disrupted all Spring and Summer will be a great inconvenience to them. Good work is being done. The steam roller is being used on the street with excellent results.

Worth More Than Gold

Dr. Radway: For 30 years I have been using your Ready Relief and Pills and always with the desired result. I can truly say they are worth more than ten times their weight in gold, especially so in our climate, where bowel troubles, dysentery, etc., are epidemic.
S. FULDA.
1704 Edward St., Houston, Tex.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

No More Dread OF THE Dental Chair

TEETH EXTRACTED AND FILLED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN, by our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine.

These are the only dental parlors in Portland having PATENTED APPLIANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years, WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. Full set of teeth $5, a perfect fit guaranteed or no pay. Gold crowns, $5. Gold fillings, $1. Silver fillings, 50c. All work done by GRADUATE DENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years' experience, and each department in charge of a specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE

SET TEETH	$5.00
GOLD CROWNS	$5.00
GOLD FILLINGS	$1.00
SILVER FILLINGS	.50

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 dentistry. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by free examination. Give us a call and you will find we do exactly as we advertise.

Our aim is to give the best work possible and guarantee all work for 10 years with a protective guarantee. All of our prices are the lowest consistent with first-class work. We do not compete with cheap dental work, but our charges are less than one-half that charged by others.

New York Dental Parlors

Main office,
Fourth and Morrison Sts., Portland.
HOURS—8 TO 8; SUNDAYS, 8 TO 2.
Branch offices—614 First ave., Seattle, Wash.

CLIMBED TO TOP.

Grape-Nuts Food Gave the Strength.

It is a good thing to know of food that will add volumes to one's strength, for the strong can do things and accomplish work in this world while the weak must stand to one side.

A woman in Toronto writes: "I was in very poor health a long time and got so weak and run down that I would often stop at the foot of the stairs and wonder how I could get to the top.

"I began using Grape-Nuts and in a very short time that weak, broken down feeling entirely disappeared. I had formerly been forced to give up my breakfasts in order to give my stomach a rest, but when I got hold of Grape-Nuts I could eat breakfast for the food seemed to help digest other foods, and soon I began to gain in weight and strength.

"I regularly use fruit and Grape-Nuts for breakfast and can work harder and for a longer time than ever before." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Contagious Blood Poison

Is the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not confined to dens of vice or the lower classes. The purest and best people are sometimes infected with this awful malady through handling the clothing, drinking from the same vessels, using the same toilet articles, or otherwise coming in contact with persons who have contracted it.

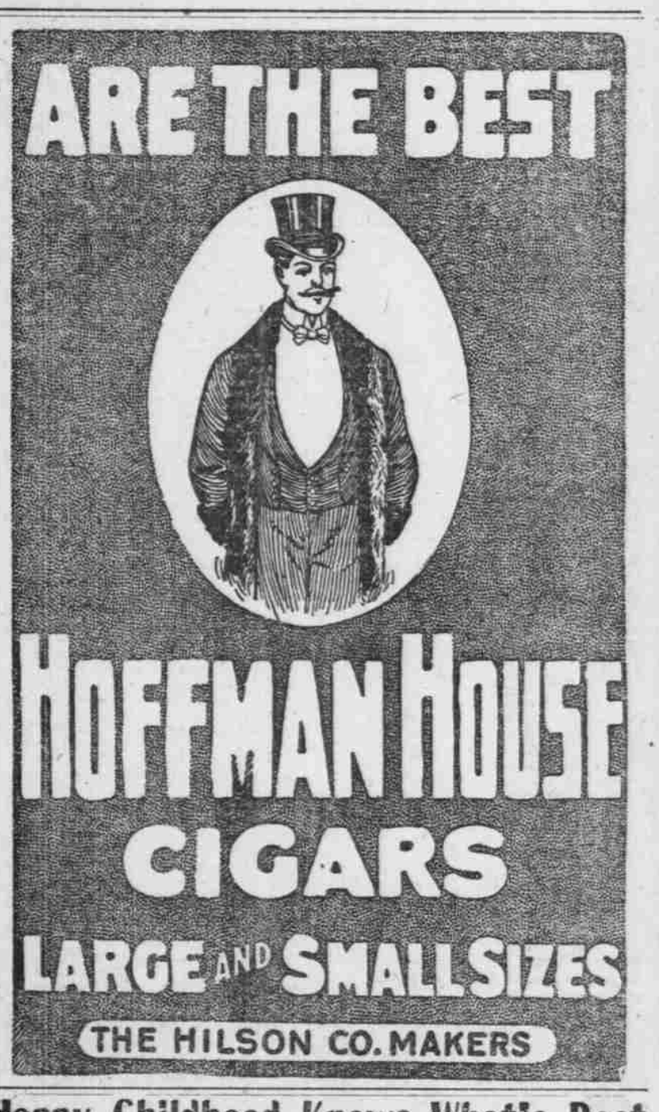
It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling in the groins, a red eruption breaks out on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes ulcerated, the hair, eye brows and lashes fall out; the blood becoming more contaminated, copper colored splotches and pustular eruptions and sores appear upon different parts of the body, and the poison even destroys the bones.

Ten years ago I contracted a bad case of Blood Poison. I was under treatment of a physician until I found that he could do me no good. Then began taking S. S. S. I commenced to improve at once and in a very short time all evidence of the disease disappeared. I took six bottles and today am sound and well.
R. M. Wall, Morristown, Tenn.

S. S. S. is a Specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the worst forms. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Unless you get this poison out of your blood it will ruin you, and bring disgrace and disease upon your children, for it can be transmitted from parent to child. S. S. S. contains no mercury or potash, but is guaranteed a strictly vegetable compound.

SSS

Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about Contagious Blood Poison. If you want medical advice give us a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you wish without any charge whatever. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



Happy Childhood Knows What's Best

Medicine that a child dislikes, will not do it much good. Sensible parents will give the little darlings medicine that tastes good and does good, and don't grip or gripe; the kind they like themselves.

"I have never used any remedy that has been as good as Cascarets. Have to keep them hidden from my little boy, as he eats them like candy."
—Mrs. Robt. G. Fay, Goes, Ohio.

"I shall never be without Cascarets. My children are always delighted when I give them a portion of a tablet, and cry for more. They have a permanent place in my home."
—Mrs. John Flagel, Michigan City, Ind.

"We use Cascarets in our family and they are the children's friend."
—Mrs. James Greenwood, Menasha, Wis.

"I always keep Cascarets in the house for the children as well as myself."
—Mrs. Chas. Root, 622 Lorain St., Cleveland, O.

"For months I have used Cascarets, and my little ones require no other medicine."
—Mrs. G. H. Hammond, 662 24th St., Minneapolis.

"I rely upon Cascarets entirely in looking after our children."
—Mrs. Ellen Burwell, 1812 Division St., St. Louis.

"My little boy three years old was troubled with bleeding piles. We began to give him Cascarets, and before he had taken one box, he was sound and well."—W. A. Goin, Okmulgee, I. T.

"My little daughter complained of not feeling well and began to vomit and became very sick. A half Cascaret tablet was given her and in less than half an hour she got up as well as ever. Cascarets are a household necessity."
—Thos. L. Mont, P. M., Trenton, Pa.

"My little girl was greatly troubled with worms, but after giving her a 25c box of Cascarets, she is entirely well."
—Mrs. John F. Biley, 6 Sudler St., Gloucester, Mass.

Medicine forced on the little ones loses half its power. Nasty, sickening medicine is an injustice to the dear little innocents who can't protect themselves, makes them peevish and afraid of the dose. When a child hates the medicine, it will not be effective. Children like Cascarets Candy Cathartic, ask for them and are kept healthy always and easily against the damages of childhood's ailments.

Cascarets

Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

BE STRONG AND YOUTHFUL

Be a Man Among Men! Free Yourself from the Chains That Hold You Down!

Nature intended you to be a strong man. You have the physique, the constitution, and yet you do not feel the vim, the sand, the ambition for a man of your age. What is it? It is a waste of nervous vitality. You have lost it, no matter how. Get it back, feel young, look young, act young. Life is beautiful when you have health. I can help you.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

With suspensory for weak men, has brought strength, ambition and happiness to ten thousand men in the past year.

Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? Why do you go on from day to day realizing that you are losing your nerve force when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart, and feel the life blood flowing, jumping through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which grasps your fellow-man and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have regained your manhood.

Act today. Do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness. Whatever your condition today, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced will be your weakness; so cure it now by Electricity. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will make you strong. Write for my free book, beautifully illustrated.

DR. M. L. McLAUGHLIN, 106 COLUMBIA STREET, SEATTLE, WASH.