# **RELIEF TO SETTLERS**

Favorable Report on an Oregon Bill.

IT BENEFITS SHERMAN COUNTY

'nterior Department's Finding in the Dalles Wagon Road Matter Means Measure Will Be Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 2-Senator Mitch ell has secured from the Interior Department a favorable report on his bill for the relief of the Sherman County settlers, and on this it is expected the Senate committee will report the bill to the Senate. The bill is intended to benefit settlers who entered upon and improved land within the grant to The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company, which lands are also within the withdrawal for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and comprise that portion of its grant which was forfeited because

Under a decision of the department, the lands forfeited by the Northern Pacific reverted to the United States and became a part of the public domain. They were later opened to disposal, and numerous persons settled upon and made entries thereof, some of which were patented. Subsequently the Supreme Court sustained the claims of the Eastern Land Company, as successors of The Dalles Military Wagon Road Company.

Such of the settlers as established residence and made improvements upon the lands, and such as made entries and trai Company, improvements pursuant to the rulings of the department, and whose claims have failed, are entitled to relief, but as shown by the investigation, some of the parties named in the bill purchased from the Military Road Company prior to restoration of the lands to entry and now held by the company. Others have purchased from the company since the decisions of the Supreme Court, and a considerable number made their entries under the provisions of the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890, which authorized entries by parties who settled upon the lands with the intention of purchasing from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The first-mentioned class hold the land purchase, and are therefore entitled to the sum they paid the Government when making their entries. This can be secured by an application for repayment under existing laws. The second class are fully in accord with his ideas of the matalso in possession of the land and improvements, and are also entitled to the sum they were required to pay the company in order to protect themselves. The third class settled upon the land prior to the restoration, and are entitled to compensation the same as homesteaders for the period dating from the restoration, that is, for the value of the land and for improvements thereon, made after the restoration, at the time of the ouster, or in case they have not been ousted, at the time of the passage of the act.

The relief intended to be conferred by the bill is limited to those persons whose names are mentioned in two executive documents referred to in the bill, while others settled on the lands and applied to enter, but were unable to get their claims of record, and these also should be afforded relief. The bill will therefore amended, and be extended to include such other persons as settled upon and improved said lands after their restoration to entry by order of the Secretary of the Interior, but were unable to get their claims of record. A section will also added that no compensation shall be allowed to those persons who purchased from The Dalles Military Wagon Load Company, or its successor, prior to the restoration of said lands to entry, and that compensation allowed those parties who purchased from the Eastern Oregon Land Company between January 8, and March 14, 1902, is not to exceed the amount paid by such parties to said company, and that the compensation on account of improvements shall be the value of improvements placed thereon between the date of the restoration of said lands to entry and the date of ouster, or, in case there has been no ouster, the date of passage of this act.

Rehearing in Portland Case. Senator Mitchell in the Supreme Court today obtained leave to file a motion for review in the case of Lee Lung against I. L. Patterson, Collector of Customs at Portland, and the mandate directing the deportation of Lee Lung's wife and child will be withheld until the motion for rehearing can be passed upon at the October

#### MILITARY ROAD LANDS.

Moody's Report Quoting Hermann and Hitchcock, Favoring Settlers.

WASHINGTON, May II,-In reporting his bill for the relief of settlers upon The Dalles military road lands, Representative Moody quotes from letters of Secretary Hitchcock and Commissioner Hermann, recommending the passage of Commissioner Hermann's letter is as follows:

"I presume that the lands referred to in said resolution are those lands within the overlapping limits of that portion of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864. to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Rathroad, which was forfeited and estored to the public domain by the act of September 25, 1890, and the grant made by the act of July 25, 1866, to aid in the Railroad. Also the lands within the conflicting limits of the forfeited portion of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad and the grant made by the act of February 25, 1867, to aid in the construction construction of the Oregon & California

of The Dailes military road,
"It was formerly held by the department that because of the fact that the grant to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad was prior in point of time it defeated the grants to aid in the con-struction of the Oregon & California Railroad and The Dalles military road to the extent of the overlap, and following the passage of the forfeiture act of Sepetmber 29, 1890, supra, the unpatented lands, with said conflicting limits, were ordered restored to entry as part of the forfeited

"Suit was instituted by the United States against the Oregon & California Railroad Company to recover the title to the lands within the overlap patented to the company, and this suit resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court in favor of the com-

"So far as an examination of the tract "So far as an examination of the tract ooks of this office show, no entries appear to have been allowed under said destributed in the serimental ruling for the lands within the state Journal."

Sounds Thrilling.—Hobble—Paw, will you buy one a book? Pather—What is the pame of the book you want? Bobble—Nicaragua Bill,—Ohio State Journal. books of this office show, no entries ap-pear to have been allowed under said de-

overfap, which inured to the Oregon & SENATE WILL VOTE TODAY

"None of the lands within the overlap of the Northern Pacific Railroad and The Dalles military road were patented, and following the restoration a large num-ber of entries for the lands were allowed. and in a number of cases patents issued

on the entries, "Subsequently the Eastern Oregon Land Company, successor to The Dalles Military Road Company, instituted proceedings against two of the patentees, and the suits were decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the company.

"Following the decisions cited, this office anceled a number of the unpatented entries covering the lands, which were found upon examination to have inured to the wagon road company under its grant. Some few entries are still pending before

Secretary Hitchcock makes the following

"The purpose of the bill is a worthy one nd should be expressed in a law which will give the intended relief to all who were misled by the departmental action in the two instances named. The pending bill is imperfect in that it only relates to those who made homestead entry and does not include the equally meritoflous cases where qualified homesteaders made settlement and improvement with a view to entry

Wiscorsin Central grant to entries 'of lands appearing, on November 2, 1891, by the records of the Interior Department, as forfeited Omahn lands.' No element of forfeiture was involved.

"The only question was whether the lands were excepted from the Wisconsin Central grant by reason of their prior withdrawal for the benefit of the Omaha grant. The department, taking the affirmative view of this question and finding that the lands were not needed to satisfy the Omaha grant, restored them to settle ment and entry by order of October 22, 1891, which took effect November 2, 1891. The Supreme Court, June 2, 1895, in the Forsythe case, held that the lands were not excepted from the Wisconsin Central grant, but were embraced therein, and thus those who had made settlement or entry under the order of November 2, 1891, were prevented from obtaining title under the public land laws, and if they obtained litle to the lands upon which they had settled and erected improvements, they did so by purchase from the Wisconsin Cen-

"I respectfully recommend the passage of the bill." Representative Moody has the follow-

the minds of those posted upon the sub-ject of the rights of settlers upon the pub-lic domain under the provisions and limitations of the laws relating to pre-emp-tion and homestcading, that the provisions for the relief of settlers upon lands grant-ed to railroads, who, without fault upon their part, and who in all respects were actual settlers, lost their right, should as well extend to settlers upon wagon roads

this bill is apparent upon the most cur-sory investigation of the subject.

"There is appended hereto, a communi-cation from the Secretary of the Interior, who carnestly favors this bill. The suggestions made by him in his communica-tion have been adopted, and the bill is ter.

aided by grants and in all respects like the grant-aided railroads. The justice in

#### CAUGHT GOLDFISH.

The Draining of a Milwaukee Pond an Event for Juveniles,

Milwaukee Sentinel. Saturday was a memorable day at Mitchell Park for about 200 children, who for weeks had been watching for the day when the fish pond would be cleaned out. About every two years it becomes necessary to draw the pore and clear away the accumulation of muc, leaf mold and other jetsam of the countryside that has accumulated on the bottom. The first time it was done was in 1900. Saturday was the second. The interest of the children centered in the gold and silver fish of the pond. After the laborers had lifted out all the larger fish, including the spawners, the children were allowed to take out the fish that were left. For an hour the youngsters waded in the slime and ooze firting for goldfish with their hands. The mud and water was over shoetops, but that did not signify. Only one of the boys had gum boots. Some took the precaution to remove their shoes and stockings, but the majority went splashing in with a rush. A hundred plunged into the pond the first five minutes and as many more stood on the shore watching curiously. One of the foremost was a girl of 14 with a red ribbon on her straw hat. She was apparently accustomed to fishing, and rarely missed bringing out a fine large one.

Whorever a gold scale floated on the surface the girl secured it, and the pail she carried was full before some of the others had caught a single fish.

An astonishing thing about the affair was the great number of children who said they had glass globes at home in which they intended to rear the goldfish, They indignantly repudiated the insinua-tion that they were fishing for the mar-ket. Each child was provided with a tin utensil, if nothing more than a lenky can picked from the dumping ground in the marsh. One boy had a dishpan large

noise of the children's cries and laughter was so great as to drown the silvery carol of a thistle bird in the shrubbery. A cat-bird ruffled his feathers and changed the thrushlike musical performance he was industing in to a harsh protest that was almost feline. A robin sitting on its nest in the fork of a red oak furtively left the place and waited for quieter times. But the children were too busy with the new and delightful game to notice the bird songs or interfere with the nests. A trio of large boys adopted an effective plan to capture the fish. One of them, with old shoes and no stockings, was elected fisher, and the other two stood along the shore while the fisher plunged into the water and hauled out half-pound carp with ease and nonchalance before turning his attention to goldfish. As fast as he caught the fish be tossed them to the other two on the beach, to be distributed among the younger chlidren.
Others fished for themselves with equal

success, until the wriggling movement in the water, caused by the imprisoned fish, died gradually away. Before 12:20 the last of the living fish had been captured and the bottom was left dotted with dead rock bass, fish that cannot endure muddy

#### RETURNS AT THE BAKER. Will Be Announced Complete From

the Stage.

The complete election returns from the city and state will be announced from the stage of the Baker Theater as they arrive, Indications are that the result will be known definitely on all candidates during the evening, and they will be given to the audience between the acts of "The Silver

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

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manufacturers of Pass Gintment to refund
mosey where it falls to cure any case of piles,
no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days: the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest.
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50c in stamps and we will forward same by
mail. Manufactured by Paris Med. Co., Sr.
Louis, Mo., who also manufacture the celebrated cold cure. Laxative Bromo-Quining Tablets.

CLOSING OF THE DEBATE ON THE PRILIPPINE BILL.

Speakers Were Scarce Yesterday and Interest in the Subject Was Light.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Little interest, either on the floor or in the galleries, was manifested in the Senate debate on the Philippine Government bill today under the 15-minute rule. At two or three stages it almost died of inanition. Mason, in a it almost died of inantition. Mason, in a vigorous speech, differed from the majority in the treatment proposed for the Filipinos. He urged that no reason existed for according to them a treatment different from that accorded to the Cubans, and strongly advised that they be afforded the right to govern themselves. Other Senatons who spoke today were Hoar, Foraker, Cullom, Bacon, Patterson, Telier, Carmack and Proctor

ier, Carmack and Proctor.

Early in the session some amendments were made to the bill by the Philippine committee, the most important of which related to the disposition of the public lands in the islands.

The Proceedings.

General debate on the Philippine bill having been concluded, the Senate, when it convened at II o'clock, agreed to the arrangement that debate on the bill should proceed under the 15-minute rule. Lodge, in charge of the bill, offered several amendments, principally of a verbal nature, to the bill. One of the most im-portant was an amendment striking out the word "nor more than 5000 acres to any association of persons," relating to the disposition of public lands, and inserting a provision that 'no such land shall be leased, let or demised to any corporation until a law regulating the disposition of public lands shall have been enacted and

Another amendment provided that hereafter no corporation should be authorized to engage in agricultural pursuits until provisions should be made in the bill

The provision of the bill relating to franchises was amended so as to prohibit corporations from employing persons held in slavery or involuntary servitude.

A new section was added to the bill providing that the treasury of the Philippine Government shall be a depositary for with public measurement.

such public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

An amendment was also adopted providing that laws relating to entry, clear-ance and manifests of steamships and other vessels arriving from or going to foreign ports shall apply to voyages be-tween the Philippine Archipelago and the United States, and all laws relating to the collection and protection of customs duties not inconsistent with the Philip plue acts shall apply in the case of such

Mason made a speech early in the sea sion in which he took strong grounds against the general policy of the United States in the Philippines. His speech was listened to with interest on both sides of the chamber. He mentioned the great cost of carrying on the war and of the little value it was to the United States. Mason referred to the case of the Cubans, who had patiently waited the pleasure of the United States for independence. If we gave the Filipinos an opportunity to try the art of self-government, said he, we still would retain the islands. He said he would not have voted for the peace treaty but for the open and notorious understanding among Senators that there was to be a vote on a resolution to give to the Filipinos self-government as soon as in the opinion of the people of the United States they were equal to, the

task. "Why not try it?" he asked. "It will cost nothing. No harm can come from an effort in that direction. Some of us are tender and jealous as to what other nations will say if we compromise with this poor, struggling people, but our Re public is strong enough to be independent of the opinions of the nations of the world. Our Republic le righteous enough to do right regardless of what the other nations of the world may think or say." Hoar, after reviewing the situation in the Philippines and referring to the out-rages which had been committed, said: "I do not charge these things upon the Army. I charge them upon imperialism."
He referred to the cost of the war as enough to establish universities like Harrhough to establish universities like Har-vard throughout the country, and said:
"This miserable doctrine of buying sov-ereignty with gold has cost us all this."
He adverted to the references which had been made to the acts of General Grant during the Civil War, and declared:
"The mass common things to the whole The most shameful thing in this whole transaction is the summoning of the au-

thority of General Grant to justify the order of General Smith."
Stewart deplored such acts of cruelty as had occurred in the Philippines, but in-sisted that the Philippines was a nest of pirates and barbarians.

Teller gave notice of an amendment providing that the Filipinos should be citizens of the "Government of the Philippine Islands," Instead of "citizens of the Philippine Islands." Bacon spoke against the bill. After ex-

hausting 30 minutes of time by unanimous consent, chiefly in having read documents and extracts from books, Bacon yielded the floor. An awkward pause ensued, no-body being ready to proceed with the dis-cussion. A suggestion that some other, business be taken up met with objections, and after further delay Bacon resumed his remarks enough to hold a supply sufficient to stock a trout stream. When the fishing was at its height the his remarks.

To offset the testimony of Felipe Buen-camino, now being taken before committees of Congress, Patterson read the nidress of Buencamino to the United States Senate when he was Aguinaldo's "Minis-Senate when he was Aguinaldo's "Minis-ter of Foreign Affairs." The address urged the granting of independence to the Filipinos, thereby "bringing to an end thie cruel and wicked war." Carmack then read at length portions of a statement of Sixto Lopez, and when his time had expired. Money continued it by having the clerk read another section of the statement final reading woing over

of the statement, final reading going over when Money's time had expired, at 4:55, the Senate went into executive and soon afterward adjourned.

#### HAVE NO VACCINATION.

A Portland Physician Replies to the Pro-Vaccinationists.

PORTLAND, June 2-(To the Editor.)-In a recent issue, under the head-ing of "Compulsory Vaccination, the Only ing of Company of this remarkably re-fined, but characteristic statement was made: "The anti-vaccination quack is always abroad in the land, his impudence is only equaled by his ignorance." And then follows the absurd and, to say the least, silly statement, that the whole au-thentic medical history of the last century supports the view that there is only one cure for smallpox, and that is compulsory vaccination. Now, who are the makers of this wonderful authentic history? Partisan boards of health and medical commissions formed for the very pur-pose of proving that vaccination is the only panacea for smallpox. Men who con-stitute themselves a standard of authority and refuse to accept anything from the other side or take notice of even sworn testimony from medical men, their equal

and in many respects their superiors as scientists and students of biology. Anti-vaccination began in Jenner's time, through some of the medical profession who at first adopted vaccination and practiced it until they found by actual experience that it falled to do what was claimed

I could furnish a long list of medical men of that time who kept complete records of the number of vaccinations per-formed, and who furnish the figures proving that vaccination was not only worth

prevents me citing more than one. MacClean in the Medical Observer of 1810, gives 535 cases of smallpox after vac-cination, of which 97 were fatal. But not-

withstanding these proofs and protests demic of smallpox in the town in which from that time until the present, this bulldozing kind of reasoning is continued, a cination which I had the honor of reading tair rample of which is seen in the ar-ticle in The Oregonian above referred to. In the Sunday issue of The Oregonian evidence at first hand as to the value of April 13, I submitted a short article in nonvalue of vaccination, I wrote to the of April 13, I submitted a short article in which I instanced two cities which had re-jected vaccination, namely Leicester, in England, and Cleveland, O. In regard to vaccination and quarantining smallpox had doubled itself every year since 1898, and when it was stopped and disinfection and sanitation relied upon entirely, Cleve-land from being the worst infected city in the United States has become the least. Now, here is a clear object fesson, vac-cination entirely discontinued and sanitation the only factor in the case. Surely this is deserving of some consideration at the hands of the compulsory vaccination propagandists. But in the face of this we have an article headed "Com-pulsory Vaccination the Only Cure." Not only this, but that letter of Dr. Fredrick's was public property for weeks before

it was handed in for publication and it is somewhat strange that it was not published even as an item of peace. lished even as an item of news.

Again, in the case of Leicester, would the vaccination editor of The Oregonian please show how it is that this city is not wiped off the face of the earth in this present epidemic of smallpox? You claim to have the figures with regard to London as to the number of deaths, etc. Now, what is the death rate in Leicester compared with London and other vaccinated cities? There has not been a vac-cination in Leicester in 26 years, and by this time, surely this city ought to furnish a terrible example of anti-vaccination

Periolt me now to refer to some of the roofs of the value of vaccination as given in the article referred to. Porto Rico, we are told 10 years ago, under Spanish rule. was a "regular hot-bed of smallpox," and so it was of yellow fever, and every other

filth disease as well, Dr. Ames and the Medical News inform us that this state of affairs has been entirely changed through compulsory vacthis kind of any value we ought to be informed as to the sanitary conditions exrting under Spanish rule 10 years ago, or until American occupation; if the Spanish sanitation was the same or as good as that of the Americans, you have certainly made a point and a strong one in favor of vaccination. Dr. Ames is silent upon that point, and so we must look elsewhere for information. A short time ago an item appeared in The Oregonian in regard to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines in which the statement was made that since American occupation of those places a thorough system of house-to-bouse cleaning and sanitation was adopted, which had effectually stamped out yellow fever and choiera. Now surely there is no vaccina-tionist so rabid as to contend that the sanitary measures which effectually stamped out yellow fever and cholera had no part in abating smallpox. When the case of Porto Rico is studied in above light, with the experience of Cleveand added, there should be no difficulty in determining whether vaccination or sanitation should receive the credit for stamping out smallpox in those islands.

Now, this is the kind of evidence which our friends call overwhelming, and the public are asked, "Shall you reject it for that of an obscure quack?" According to this, we are led to believe that none but abscure quacks are opposed to vaccina-tion, if they had their mind enlightened sufficiently to realize what is going on around them, they would perceive that there are men in every walk of life, men of the highest mental and scientific attainments who oppose vaccination. Thirty physicians in Harrisburg and Chester, Pa., recently signed a memorial in opposition fever, headache and often multiple pusto compulsory vaccination on account of tules, and under right conditions, I see its inability in their hands to protect no reason why a patient very susceptible

ess, but in many cases dangerous, but against smallpox. Are all these quacks, ignorant and impudent folk? In this connection, I desire to quote from a

> cinated "according to the standard." The compulsory propagandists have a creed in which they state positively no one vac-cinated according to the standard can take smallpox, consequently when any one takes smallpox it is a simple matter to decide whether they were vaccinated. If you have smallpox you have not been vaccinated, no matter what the patient may say, or the physician may say who performed the operation. Much of the evidence which is paraded in the public press in favor of vaccination is obtained somewhat after this manner. Let me give one instance? It was stated in The Oregonian last February that out of 346 cases of smallpox occurring in the City of Chicago in the last two years not one was found vaccinated "according to the standard." Now, the facts are, that 340 out of the 346 claimed they had been vaccinated, many notwithstanding the irruption show-ing scar marks, therefore there were only six cases which had not been vaccinated without a shadow of a doubt, and yet the whole 36 is given and paraded before the public as not being vaccinated. But they go farther than that in obtaining eviden to serve their purpose in order to stampede the people into adopting compulsory vaccination, I presume on the principle that the end justifies the means. In the same issue of The Oregonian in which the above appeared this statement was made: "In an infected district of Chicago out of 2000 vaccinations not one took the smallpox." Will it surprise The Oregonian to learn that no such circumstance ever oc-curred. How do I know that? I have its complete refutation over the signature of the Chief Medical Inspector of the City of Chicago, and he ought to know. Being vaccinated according to the standard is to be vaccinated and revaccinated until it will no longer take. Couple this with compulsory vaccination and the public can easily see what they are "up against." It is true that smallpox is on the in crease all over this country, but it is not true that the increase is due to the want of, or neglect of vaccination. For there never was a time in the history of our country when vaccination was so nearly universal. Almost every child of school age has been vaccinated and in most of the large cities it is safe to say that 55 per cent of the whole population are protected in this way. Then, whence comes smallpex, and why this cry for compulsors vaccination? Under conditions of this kind, if vaccination was protective why have we smallpox at all in this country There is one source from which smallpox might come, which is never taken into consideration. It is admitted by every au-

physician mentioned, asking how many cases he attended, how many were vac-cinated, how long previous to coming the latter, I furnished a letter from the medical inspector (a man who was an ardent-advocate of vaccination until his experience taught him better), in which he states positively that under the most strict and revaccinated about three weeks before coming down with the smallpox, and these seemed to have the smallpox worse than those not vaccinated at all. One case, a young lady of 17, I vaccinated myself and know it took well, and this was the most serious case we had." Here is the evidence of a vaccinationist, a prominent Al-lopathic physician of Thayer County, Neb. What shall we do with it, or rather what will the pro-vaccinationist fanatic do with it? He will stop his ears and cry all the louder in behalf of his fetich, like the Ephesians of old, "Great, great is Diana" (vaccination) or they will say these

letter I received from a physician in Ne-braska after he had gone through an epibefore the Homeopathic State Medical So-clety last June, and wishing to obtain people were not vaccinated-according to the standard.

Right here I will try and enlighten the public as to the meaning of being vac-

thority that I have read that vaccinia is a modified form of smallpox. It has pains,

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to vaccine poison might not communicate genuine similpox to others. There are several other features of this vaccination question which I expected to reach in this letter, but time and consideration for the space in The Oregonian demands that I close for the present.

P. I. McKENZIE, M. D.

WINE

WINE

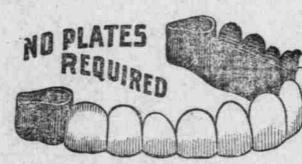
WINE

ST. LOUIS, June 2-Fred W. Zeigenhein, son of the ex-Mayor, appeared to-day before Judge Ryan and his bond was increased to \$25,000, being \$5000 on each of the counts in the indictme for bribery and extortion.

# THE NEW YORK DENTISTS

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