RODERICK L. MACLEAY

## FIGURES ON CENSUS

Absurd Estimate by Man at Washington.

DOES NOT KNOW THE COAST

Best Authorities Prove Population of Portland and Suburbs in 1904 to Be Nearly 130,000, Despite His Calculations.

A man in Washington has undertaken to estimate the population of Portland in 1905. His method and his result show him to be about as well qualified to do it as the average Sunday school pupil is to write a dissertation on the politics of Thibet. He has applied to the West-the extreme West at that-the basis of cetimate which is applicable to the well-settled communities of the extreme East. The result is grotesque to the mind of any man who is familiar with the eco-nomic history of the Pacific Coast in the

last 14 years. Starting with the United States Census Starting with the United States Census of 1890, which was only brought within measurable distance of accuracy by a laborious recount, he bases an estimate of the population in 1903 on the average annual increase between the years 1850 and 1900, as shown by the census of those years. He deducts the expulation in 1850 from that in 1850, divides the difference by ten, multiplies the result of that calculation by three and announces the result of the result of the proposition in 1850. In this manner as the population in 1963. In this manner he arrives at the conclusion that the population of Portland has grown from 90,425 in the year 1909 to 25,655 in the year 1902. Facts Were Ignored.

In this estimate he has ignored almost every condition peculiar to this city, in common with the whole North Pacific Const, as affecting population. He has ig-nored that there was an actual decrease in population between the years 1892 and 1897. For the four years 1892 to 1885 the increase was so small that the population may be said to have been stationary and the two following years showed a slight decrease. The year 1898 was the first to show an increase, but since that year the population has grown at a ratio several times that for which the census calculator has given the city credit. During the years of depression, hosts of people of the class which is attracted to a Western city by good times drifted away and the coming of new settlers from the East practically stopped. In 1897 the revival of business began and the city has been on the high tide of propagity over since. People of the class which is driven away by hard times have come back in in-creased numbers, factories have increased in number and capacity, drawing a large new population, building has been active and has multiplied several times the number of workmen who made a living in the city and new settlers have poured into the whole tributary country, supplying trade for a larger number of mer-cantile houses with an increased number of employes. All these factors have brought about an exact reversal of the conditions which prevailed during the greater part of the decade on which the

More Correct Basis.

The most accurate basis for an estimate of population is the number of names in the directory, taken in conjunction with the school population. The census statisthe school population. The census statistician sneers at these authorities, but in view of the notorious fact that many persons have been overlooked in census counts and the further fact that they serve as an admirable check on one another, they are at least as reliable as any estimates emanating from the Census Bureau. The number of names of individuals in the directory, omitting superviduals in the directory, omitting names of corporations, firms, churches, public institutions and other names which are not those of individuals, is the nu adults in the city and, multiplied by 24. which is the lowest multiple used in culating population on the basis of direcory figures, gives a moderate estimate of the population. This shows the proper tion of adults to the whole number. Of the other hand the school census of children between the ages of 4 and 20 years, gives the number of persons who have passed infancy and not reached manhood. The school board multiplies this number by 4% in order to arrive at the whole population, and this is a very small mulole, for five is more generally used and an even higher multiple is used in the old communities of the East. It is known that in such a city as Portland there is a larger proportion of single men and larger floating population than in the Eastern centers, though this is far more a city of homes than most Pacific Coast cities. An average of the figures based on these two authorities will give as exact an estimate of population as a Goverf-ment census which is known to overlook several thousand people at every decennial period, because the enumerators are too stred to find them.

What the Population Really is. The estimates published every year in the city directory include not only the city, but the suburbs of St. Johns, Mount Tabor, South Mount Tabor, Montavilla, Russelville, Willsburg, Woodstock and Milwaukie, and justly so, for their people are a part of the urban population, although not within the corporate limits, and the city is entitled to count them as a part of the business community, despite the fact that it cannot extend its corporate limits fast enough to keep pace with its growth. The census of 1900 gave the city proper a population of 90,426, and the suburbs named increased the total to 96,612. The directory figures are 103,025 and the school figures 109,714, the average of the two being 191,868. The difference between this total and the Government census probably represents the number of persons the enumerators could not find. That the directory figures are not too high may be seen from the fact that it includes no Chinamen, of whom there are about 2000 in the city, no hotel guests, of whom there are prob-ably 1000 in the city at all times, and no pupils of boarding schools who are at least 500.

Even assuming the correctness of the census figures for the city proper for 1900, the ratio of increase shown by the average of the directory and school figures between that date and the year 1903, proves the estimate made by the Census Bureau to be absurdly low se from 101,868 to 119,399 is 17,531, 17.20 per cent. That percentage of 426, the census figures for the city 90,426, the census figures for the city proper, or 7324 more than the lightning calculator's estimate. When it is reoutside the city limits credit for over 6000 people in the year 1900, and that the greatest increase since that year has those very suburbs, it will be seen that the estimate based on an average of the directory and school figures is probably below the facts. If the

partly estimated, raise the total to 25.673. At the ratio of 44% to 1, this indicates a total population in 1904 of 120,038. An estimate of the directory figures places

estimate of the directory figures places them at 125,000. The average between these two is 127,519, which is a great deal nearer the actual population than any estimates of the Cansus Bureau.

A giance over the following table will show the faisity of the basis on which the Government estimate is made. The stagnation of the five lean years on which the estimate is partly based stands out in strong contrast with the subsequent strong contrast with the subsequent period, during which the city has grown by leaps and bounds. If the directory and school estimates are open to any criti-cism, it is on the score of extreme con-servatism. The names in the directory of 1900 were actually counted, with the omis sions stated, not averaged at so many to the page. There is no danger that any children were overlooked in taking the

Year-	ogs of money Directory.		
		- lections	Water william
1891	79,023	202225	SEPTEM
1802		CAPEER!	******
1893	90,785	******	*****
IND4	#1,055	75,896	93,470
1895	91,550	94,356	92,995
1896		94.027	91,878
1897		95,652	91,513
1898		95,314	20,860
1809		99,171	97.880
	103,625	100,734	101,868
	707,991	101,632	104,811
		108,967	111,300
1903		115,137	119,399
	135,000	120,038	127,519

THIS LAWSUIT IS 21 YEARS OLD It is Over a Bull That a Railway Train in Missouri Killed.

American kegal News. The famous case of Thomas E. Sublette against the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company for injury to a bull, which has been in all the courts of Missouri since its institution over 20 years ago, came up again at Clayton. It was presented to Judge McElhinney, of the Circuit Court, in the form of documentary evidence, and was taken under advisement

Twenty-one years and one month ago Mr. Sublette obtained judgment in a Jus-tice of the Peace Court in Adair County for \$75. The suit was brought to recover damages to a young bull belonging to the plaintiff, which was struck by an engine

of the railroad.

The railroad company took an appeal to he Circuit Court of Adair County, where

he suit was dismissed.

After the dismissal from the Circuit Court in 1883 Mr. Sublette took it to the Supreme Court of Missouri, which trans-ferred it to the Kansas City Court of Appeals. This body sent the case back to the Adair County circuit, where a new procedure was begun to recover the amount of judgment given by the Justice of the Peace Court. In 1894 the case was transferred from

Adair County to St. Louis County, and from Clayton it went to the St. Louis Court of Appeals. It was sent back for retrial on reversal of Judgment. An execution was issued, and injunction



CHAMPION GOLF-PLAYER OF PORTLAND. Roderick L. Macleay, the winner of the men's open championship at the Waverly Golf Club's tournament, last week, has been champion of the club several times before. His victory has been well earned, as he has made the best score of any amateur on the links. He, with N. E. Ayer, will represent the club at the Northwest tournament this week at Victoria.

was taken out to stay the execution which was also taken to the Court of Ap-

peals, and which was sustained.

A new suit was then brought on th original judgment, was mistried once and was brought back into court again by Judge McElhinney granting a new trial. The matter of granting a new trial was also taken to the higher court and su tnined. This was the proceeding which

brought it up to October 30.

The bull has long since died and many of the witnesses have passed away out of reach of the courts. The suit was originally for \$125.

Nothing In It.

Portland New Age. Some colored people, it is reported, are planning to hold a National political evention and nominate a candidate for resident. This may serve to amuse them, but it will not be an act calculated to be of benefit to the negro race. It is well enough for colored people to take an interest in politics, and even to ask for some recognition in political affairs, but it is not wise either to acceptuate "the race question" by such a move, or to throw away any votes that would better be cast for the party and candidate that best will serve their interests. By voting together in some of the North-ern States for a negro candidate, the negroes might possibly render such states doubtful, or more doubtful than they would otherwise be, but it would be pure folly thus to aid in the election of a Democratic President, and in the sestora-tion of power of the Southern Democratic, who dony negroes the right of citizen-ship. It is not likely that a negro can-didate would get enough votes to put President Roosevelt's election in jeopardy, but it would be foolish for several reasons to offer negro voters this temptation. They are frequently charged now with trying to put themselves in a position of antagonistic equality with the whites, temporary residents, of whom there and they would better do nothing like and justify this accusation.

Disrespectful to Hearst.

Eugene Guard. There is not an editorial writer or The Oregonian but knows that the Hearst talk of the Democratic Presidential nomi-nation is a paid or owned newspaper one almost entirely, though supplemented by a few paid claquers. But The Ore-gonian is never honest where politics are concerned-it seems to count it ; credit to lie about political opponents, at least to attempt to mislead and de-ceive. "Hearst" and "1,500,000!" The veriest schoolboy in politics, if honest, would be ashamed to be responsible for such twaddle.

How to Break Up a Cold.

Every one knows the first symptoms of a cold and the same percentage be added, the result will be 113,220, which those who know the facts will recognize as being still within the mark.

School Population in 1904.

The school census of Multnomah County is now being taken, and enough of the returns are in to allow of a close estimate. The school population in the city proper is close to 21,000, an increase of nearly 1000 in the last year, and the suburbs,

### WAS A GOOD TOURNAMENT

WEEK'S PLAY AT WAVERLY SAT ISFACTORY TO GOLFERS.

Entries Were Few, but Quality of Play Has Much Improved -- Coming Tournament at Victoria.

The golf tournament that ended Satur day at the Waverly Club's links gave more satisfaction to the members of the club, particularly to the handicap committee, than they had anticipated, on account of the comparatively small entry list. Many individual players fell down somewhat in their scores, but the general qual-Ity of play was 20 to 30 per cent better than last Summer. Allen Wright, who won the men's handicap, fell down, but Mrs. W. B. Ayer, who ties with Miss Griggs, the winner at Seattle last year in the women's handicap, showed marked improvement. Mr. Macieny also played in good form and after defeating Mr. Ofiver in Friday's match deserved to be the winner. Miss Flanders winning the women's open championship was no surprise, as she was the runner-up last year, and had been playing very well, though she had not been on the links all Winter up to a

nonth ago.
Thales Linthicum, runner-up in the open event, has come up a great deal this Spring and in his style of play has the

making of a champion The weather was all that could be asked. It was practically Summer with a good spring to the turf not known in August. The costumes of the players added to the effect, the men appearing in white flan-nels, the women in white duck. The weather may do what it pleases now, as far as the golf players are concerned, for it allowed them to have the combined benefits of Summer and April at the tourna

The course is now in as good condition as anyone could ask for. It is no garden course with the entire links like a lawn, the fault with most of the Eastern courses, but where smooth ground is wished for, as on the greens, the Waveriy links supplies the want. And over the course itself a good drive is sure to get a proper lie, and only the foozier gets into the bad places. After studying the course for several years, the grounds committee has picked the right places for the bunkers, so that they penalize the poor play-er and are not in the way of the man who knows where he is driving to, which is the purpose of the obstructions placed

The big golf event in this part of the world comes off Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week at Vic toria. This is the annual Northwest tour-nament, and players from all over British Columbia, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Portland will be there. So far, only two of the Portland crack players have decided definitely to go, Mr. Macleay and N. E. Ayer. Several others will un-

doubtedly go when the time comes. Some of the women players will also go. The following week the Tacoma The following week the Tacoma Golf Club has its tournament and there will be some good golf there, judging from the play of Mrs. Hurley, Miss Griggs and Miss Loomis here last week. This tournawhile, though the actual playing will go on from this time to a greater extent than at any other time of year.

But the Bride Who Traveled 3500 Miles to Wed Was Happy.

New York Press. The love that laughs at locksmiths aughed at the law when pretty Nellie Barlow, one of the fairest flowers that ever bloomed in the hills of Devonshire, n old England, arrived in Pittsburg and cound herself debarred from becoming the bride of the youth she had traveled 3500 miles to join because he was not of legal

The two were sweethearts in the old country and had plighted their troth when the one was in short skirts and the other was spinning tops. The young lover bore the unromantic name of Joseph Snowball. He came to America to seek his fortune and he found it. Then he wrote for Nellie to come, and she started off bravely, bringing her bridal finery with

It was a long trip for an inexperienced girl to make, and when her story became known on board ship every woman petted her and became her friend. She wrote to Joseph of her coming, and he met her in New York. They went to Pittsburg by first train, and, impatient after a separation of months, sought a clergyman im-

Then came the first obstacle, Under the laws of Pennsylvania, a license to marry must be obtained before the ceremony can be performed, and a license is issued only to applicants of legal age. As Joseph was only is years old, the license clerk refused to issue the necessary authorization unless he had a guardian who gave his consent to the marriage. Joseph had no guardian, but he had enough wit to get one. Going to his uncle, James Davidson, who had given him a start in ousiness the day he came to Pittsburg, the young man explained his situation.
Uncle Davidson knew his nephew to be industrious and possessed of sufficient ability to make his mark in the business world, so he agreed to stand sponsor. In a few hours he was appointed the guardian of the persistent young man, and the Rev. John A. Jayne, of Allegheny, performed the ceremony that made Nellie Barlow Mrs. Joseph Snowball,

He Means the Ink Bottle.

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Third and Washington.

ENGLAND'S FOOLISH AND UN-GALLANT ATTITUDE.

Unconscious Humor of Legal Lights in Discussing Question of Female Lawyers.

V. S. Y. in Chicago Post. The recent decision of the British Lord Chancellor and five Judges dismissing the appeal of a young woman who had been refused admission to Gray's Inn was absurd enough, but the various reasons and excuses for this action gratuitously added by the more solemn organs of opinion to the judicrous ground assigned by the benchers are even more absurd. The whole episode would be highly di-verting did it not involve violation of an important principle. But the British pride themselves on their contempt for logic (the French being their horrible example) and ability to dispense with gerferal principles.

eral principles.

There was nothing in the regulations of the inns of court to prevent the admission of the "female" applicant, Miss Cave. But as no woman had ever before applied for permission to study and prepare herself for the practice of the legal profession, the Judges begged the question by declaring that there was no presedent for favorable action upon the precedent for favorable action upon the application and no apparent reason for creating one. The exclusion of women from one of the leading professions was regarded as a trivial matter. The ques-tion of right or of justice did not exist tion of right or of justice did not exist for the benchers. No reason for creating a precedent! Is progress possible where the creation of precedents is avoided as a social danger? And how could there have been a precedent when no occasion had ever before arisen to call for a declarate times the relat? decision upon the point?

It is admitted by the London Spectator

that "to give as a reason for not allow-ing a thing to be done the fact that it has never been done before may be, of course, a most futile and reactionary line of argument"; but, it goes on to say, there are situations which make this course proper, dignified and necessary. This is by no means axiomatic. There are occasions, no doubt, when it is proper are occasions, no doubt, when it is proper and right to decline proposals involving departure from tradition and custom, but in each of these the objection is not that the proposal is unprecedented, but that its adoption would produce in-jurious consequences. The absence of precedent merely suggests the possible existence for presistence of objections. existence (or persistence) of objections. Of itself it proves nothing, since society grows and changes and requires constant readjustments.

The benchers' reason being no reason at all, one turns to the arguments of the press writers. The London Law Journal thinks the practice of the legal profession by women would seriously hinder the administration of justice. What the experience of the United States, France and other countries (including some of John Bull's own colonies) has been, the lawyers' organ does not consider it necessary to ascertain. Its a priori reasoning is worthy of Punch. Here is a specimen:
"When we consider the zeal, emulation

and acrimony in cases conducted and how keen and close and personal is the struggie they involve, the change in the direc tion of a lady barrister is greatly to be deprecated. Introduce a charming woman on the scene and what man with the ordinary instincts of chivalry but must lower his lance before such an adversary, must feel himself at a disadvantage, dis-armed and shorn of half his fighting strength.'

And so the chivalrous gentlemen, to escape the necessity of obeying the "ordinary (?) instincts of chivalry," chivalrously exclude all women, young and old, charming and indifferent, from the opportunities and privileges of a legal career. The chivalry which rejoices in this solu-tion of the problem is peculiarly British, home-made. It may be added that American and French lawyers of the male per-suasion have not found it incompatible with chivairy to do their full duty to their dients. No cases of lance-lowering, voluntary surrender and sacrifice have and French chronicles. Yet, to say the least, John Bull's treatment of his womankind has not been distinguished for special mild-ness and gentleness!

The Speciator discreetly spares us the argument founded on the alleged conflict between chivalry and self-interest. It appeals to different instinct, to the "elemental fact" that a man is a man and a woman a woman. The community, we are told, when brought face to face with such an elemental fact, acts instinctively, and the bench, therefore, though it foolishly talked of the absence of precedents really obeyed a sort of instinctive imperative, and should not have tried to

explain the matter.

How wonderfully profound! One fan cles, however, that the "elemental fact" is not peculiar to British soil. A man is a man and a woman a woman all over THE TROUBLES OF TRUE LOVE the carth, whatever may be the case in other planets. How does it happen that there is no instinctive imperative against the study and practice of law by French, American, Australian and other women? Has not John Bull mistaken a stupid

prejudice for an instinct?
There is something wrong with a "instinct" which does not revolt against the employment of women in factories mills and grogshops, in stores, offices and theaters, but which violently asserts itself when a woman applies for admission to the bar. It is impossible to argue down instincts, but first make sure of your instinct.

Apparently the Speciator is not sure of its alleged instinct. After saying that the decision of the benchers was right because instinctive and born of elemental facts, it goes on to furnish a reason for the ruling. It does not feel any uneasiness as regards the male lawyers, but it has its doubts about the sexagenarian and septuagenarian Judges. The zeal and egoism of counsel might not be diminished by the presence of lovely and fair "lady barristers," but would the doddering Lord Justices remain impartial, stolcal and au stere? Would justice continue to be blind? Would it not rather be tempted to open ts eyes-and keep them on the charm-

NO PLACE The Lazy Ones Must Stand Aside.

That dull, heavy feeling from coffee may not amount to much in itself, but it's a great obstacle in the way of fame

and fortune, for it kills ambition and makes one lazy and finally sick.

The successful men or women must first conquer themselves. The way to conquer that dull, stupid feeling nine times out of ten is to pay a little atten-tion to proper food, coffee in particular will dull the senses and make one feel lazy and stupid after the first effects of the cup have worn off an hour or so after drinking it.

"I was a lover of coffee," says a New York man. "It seemed to me breakfast was nothing without it, but I noticed an hour or so after breakfast a dull, stupid feeling came over me, accompanied frequently by nausea.

"Thinking perhaps it was caused by coffee, I wanted to make sure of it, so I gave up the use of coffee and drank Postum in its place. My old trouble disappeared and I learned to look forward to my Postum with as much eagerness as I used to look for coffee, and instead of being bad in its effect. Postum is very healthy and I feel "fit as a lord" along. Name given by Postum Co., Bat-

There's a reason why Postum heips to-ward fame and fortune when used in place of coffee, the drug-drink. Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville" tle Creek, Mich.

WOMAN AND THE LAW ing pleader? Judges are human, atast and what are facts and legal principles when opposed by a smile (or a tear) of a bright, sweet "lady barrister"?

The grave Spectator is not consciously

The grave Spectator is not consciously sarcastic. It expects to be taken seriously. Weil, perhaps it knows the British Judge and their weaknesses. But "The Marriage of Kitty" shows a way of meeting this difficulty. The English women who are anxious to practice law would doubtless agree to wear thick veils or to make themselves plain enough to induce the serious perfectly blind. duce justice to remain perfectly blind. The wig alone would have this effect, and thus prove itself a positive bulwark

of British society.

Who will say, in view of this affair, that the British are not humorous?

Improvements at Idle Hour. New York Press.

There is a big overhauling of things at Idle Hour, and clearly Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, when she returns from Europe, means to settle down in the beautifui place near Oakdale. From Europe is coming antique furniture as valuable as the dowery of a Queen. The great steam boiler which helps give light, heat and water to the Idie Hour man-sion is being overhauled and the big pipe organ is being made over. It is rumored that the George Goulds are the real purchasers of the 10,000-nore tract not far from Oakdale. Frederick G. Bourne, who has a famous country home near Oakdale, will rebuild the several miles of roads on his estate with a view to outrivaling the fine roads of his neighbor. Mr. Vanderbilt, and to this end has purchased one of the largest steam rollers and road-builders in the country. Mr. Bourne's stock farm is one of the finest in

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