

RUSSIA WILL THEN JOIN IN PEACE CONGRESS.

REPLYS TO AMERICAN NOTE PROPOSITION OF ROOSEVELT IS ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE.

CASSINI CONFERS WITH HAY

Ambassador Informs the Secretary His Government Is in Hearty Sympathy With Movement—President Will Rest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Russia is unwilling to join the powers in a second peace conference at the Hague until her war with Japan is ended. The Russian reply to Secretary Hay's circular note to the powers of October 23 last, inviting them "in the name of the President, to reconvene in conference at the Hague, to complete the postponed work of the first conference, was delivered verbally to Secretary Hay today by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador. The Ambassador was requested by his government to say that Russia heartily accepted in principle the proposition of a second conference at the Hague, and readily associated herself with the American government to complete the mission of the first assembly convened under the leadership of the Russian Emperor. The Ambassador was further requested to say that while the Russian government very sincerely cherished these views, it did not consider the moment opportune for the convening of such a conference, and it therefore must withhold its formal acceptance of the invitation until the war in the Far East was at an end. Secretary Hay and Count Cassini were in conference for nearly an hour. The Ambassador was careful to assure the Secretary that his government welcomed the invitation of the President as an admirable evidence of the American government's appreciation of the beneficent results of the first conference, and expressed the necessity of suggesting a postponement of the work then begun—a work in which the Russian government no less than the American, is keenly interested.

Thanks the Ambassador. Secretary Hay thanked the Ambassador for the cordiality with which the declaration of Russia's adherence in principle to the proposition had been conveyed to the American Government, and assured him he would forthwith transmit the reply to the President. Although different in form, the Russian reply does not differ in effect from that of Great Britain, France and the other European powers, practically all of which already have answered the invitation. The powers signatory to the Hague convention have been officially committed to a second conference at some future time. In his note Secretary Hay purposely omitted suggesting a date for the assembling of the conference, realizing that certain powers might hesitate to take up for final definition such complicated questions as the rights of neutrals at a time when a great war was in progress.

So far as the Russian government is concerned, it is stated it is naturally averse to discussion of the political questions which would come before the conference at a time when its attention is devoted to a foreign war. In diplomatic circles the news of Russia's conditional reply caused some surprise. The caution which characterized even the consideration of the note at St. Petersburg made several Ambassadors here doubtful about the favorable reception of the American note. This doubt has been removed, however, by the friendly terms in which the note today was couched.

For the present it is probable the American Government will rest on its oars. When the Far Eastern war enters on its final stage this Government will be ready to follow up its proposition. In the meantime, should Russia's attitude change, she will find the American Government ready to lead the powers immediately to The Hague for the second conference.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS.

King, in His Speech, Declares for Liberal and Peaceful Principles.

ROME, Nov. 30.—King Victor Emmanuel, who was accompanied by Queen Helena, reopened Parliament today. From his seat in the Senate, at the Piazza Madama he read the speech from the throne, expressing liberal and peaceful principles, which were enthusiastically applauded. The weather was magnificent. The passing of the King to and from the palace of the Senate was a gorgeous spectacle. The streets through which the royal cortege passed were crowded with troops, and behind them the people were packed, while the windows, balconies and terraces were crowded with sightseers.

The sovereigns were accompanied by Prince and Princess Francis Joseph of Montenegro, Princess Xenia of Montenegro and the Duke of Genoa and the Duke of Urbino. The King and Queen rode in beautiful gala silver-mounted carriages, escorted by a guard of honor of mounted cuirassiers, whose helmets, breast plates and swords sparkled in the sun. As the procession proceeded through the streets, the cannon of the castle of St. Angelo boomed, the historic bells of the capitol rang out a welcome, the men shouted "Long live the King," and the women waved their handkerchiefs. The hall of the Senate was crowded, and there was an especially brilliant gathering in the diplomatic tribune, where the United States was represented by Ambassador and Mrs. Meyer. The whole assembly stood and applauded for several minutes when the sovereigns entered. Premier Giolitti called the roll-call of the members of the Senate, who took the customary oath, and then the King, sitting on the throne, read his speech. The speech began by greeting the representatives of the nation, and the King then referred to the birth of the crown prince as "a much-desired event which has rejoiced my house, while the general manner in which the people joined in the good wishes and felicitations showed that the joy of my family is the joy of the nation, and demonstrated the indissoluble union between the monarchy and the people which has formed so

great a part of the success of the country." Continuing, he said: "When for the first time I spoke before Parliament I affirmed my strong belief in liberty. My experiences since then have confirmed my belief and has persuaded me that only with liberty can the ponderous problems now standing before all the peoples of the world, raised by the new aspirations and attitudes of the social forces, be solved.

"My government will continue to follow the policy of granting ample liberty within the limits of the law, which should be strongly defended, and which has met with such strong approbation from the country." The King then announced the introduction of bills having the object of progressively elevating the condition of the working classes, facilitating an equitable and peaceful solution of the conflicts between capital and labor, substituting co-operation among all classes for sterile struggles, and replacing strikes, "which mean victory for the strongest, by arbitration, which means victory for justice." The King then referred to the conclusion of commercial treaties with Germany, Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, and remarked: "Italy has been the first to demonstrate that the protectionist current dominating the world does not prevent commercial agreements when governments are guided by sentiments of equity and solidarity." He insisted on the necessity for maintaining the balance of the budget and the strength of the army and navy, and said in conclusion: "The economic condition of Italy is making evident progress. This happy condition has been reached chiefly through peace, assured by solid alliances and sincere friendships and emboldened by the affectionate demonstrations which occurred at the time of the visits to Rome of the German Emperor, the King of England and the President of France. Arbitration has been concluded with France, Great Britain and Switzerland, while negotiations for similar agreements with the United States and other countries will be undertaken. Italy continues her mission of peace."

FINDS AUSTRIA TOO STUBBORN

Germany Breaks Off Negotiations for a Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary have been broken off, and the German government will not be resumed until the initiative comes from Austria-Hungary. The Austrian ambassador, Count von Posadowski-Wehner, who has been conducting the negotiations at the Austrian capital for the last four weeks, returned here today. The semi-official newspapers are exasperated over what is defined here as "Austro-Hungary obstinacy," and threats are made to demand the actively treaty and open tariff hostilities as a means of showing Austria-Hungary that reciprocity is better than a tariff war.

Situation Considered Grave.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—Count von Posadowski-Wehner, the Austrian ambassador, having failed in the negotiation of an Austro-German treaty, left Vienna today, returning to Berlin. There was not a single representative of Austria-Hungary at the station to bid his farewell.

RUSSIA IS SUSPICIOUS.

Looks With Misgiving on Acts of Britain in Southwestern Asia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The statement that Russia is concentrating troops on the Afghan frontier is denied, nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that Russia is watching with some misgivings the British plans for the reorganization and increase of the Indian army, as well as the dispatch of a deputation to Persia. Coming on the heels of the Tibetan expedition, these moves naturally create the suspicion that Great Britain is taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East to strengthen her position on the Indian frontier of Persia. Russia seems keenly alive to the situation, but no open move has yet been made, and the authorities are not disposed to admit that any is in contemplation as a counter-move in Persia. The deputation from the Shah of Persia, headed by Arisa Kahn, ex-minister to Russia, which goes to Constantinople in a similar capacity, is receiving considerable attention. The deputation is now on its way to St. Petersburg and its ostensible purpose is to visit and congratulate Emperor Nicholas on the birth of an heir to the throne. While it is not admitted here, the idea prevails generally that the mission is not devoid of political significance. The Emperor will give a state dinner to celebrate the visit.

WILL HARASS MINISTRY.

Radicals Will Make Fruitless Objection to Military Programme.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Though it is practically certain that the government's new military programme will be accepted by the Reichstag by a good majority, it is evident the radicals will not neglect the opportunity to harass the Ministry upon it. One of the main points of attack will be the provision to increase the cavalry by 28 squadrons, forming, with the 17 existing squadrons, the 35 existing squadrons, nine new cavalry regiments. The general staff declares that the increase is necessary in order to provide all corporations with a proper complement; but the opposition will claim that the proposed increase is due to the Emperor's fondness for this spectacular arm of the service.

Approves Big War Credit.

SOBIA, Nov. 30.—The National Assembly, behind closed doors, today discussed and approved the demand of the War Ministry for an extraordinary credit of \$1,400,000 for the purchase of 31 field and nine mountain batteries, and for the extension of the coast defenses on the Black Sea.

Earthquake Shock in Bay City.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—A severe shock of earthquake felt here at 1 o'clock this morning. Three other lighter shocks were felt a few minutes later in quick succession.

London Exchange Closes.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The London & Paris Exchange, which did a large business in stocks, closed its offices in London today. The failure had no effect on the market. The exchange dealt largely in the purchase of shares; small investors utilized its numerous branch offices.

Former Coast Minister Made Bishop.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 30.—Rev. William T. Manning, vicar of Stannes, and formerly pastor of church at Redlands, Cal., was today elected bishop of the newly organized Protestant Episcopal diocese of Harrisburg.

Roosevelt Asked to Visit City.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—The Board of Trade today passed a resolution inviting President Roosevelt to visit Louisville when he makes his proposed trip to Texas in the Spring.

FIRM FOR OPEN SHOP

Citizens' Association Again Goes on Record.

PARRY RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Convention Also Holds Question of Hours is Matter for Mutual Agreement—San Francisco Speaker Describes Conditions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Plans for organizing the employers of labor in this country to combat the labor unions were considered at today's session of the Citizens' Industrial Association convention. Among the addresses delivered was one by Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., executive agent of the American Anti-Boycott Association. "Mr. Davenport's subject was 'The Purpose and Work of the American Anti-Boycott Association.' It was in the employment bureau of the country that Frederick W. Job, secretary of the Chicago Employers' Association, found hope of a future settlement of all trouble between employers and employees. To that bureau he declares both sides must return in the end to find relief. John Beattie, a representative of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association, speaking of the labor situation in New York, said: 'I don't want you to think the men of New York are held up with strings willingly or for lack of sand. We have in this city an organization that has successfully fought the labor unions. We organized our association 18 months ago, and made a strong fight. We formed an alliance with labor after a lockout lasting 14 weeks which paralyzed business. 'Recently I asked President Roosevelt as an American citizen to use his influence to put the responsibility on labor unions, and he said: 'That's the thing that is needed.' The report of the committee on resolutions, which was adopted, reaffirmed the objects adopted at Chicago and Indianapolis conventions of the Citizens' Industrial Convention, and again declared for continuance of the open shop. Continuing, the resolutions say: 'Demanding only good faith and fair dealing, we discriminate against neither union nor independent labor. 'We demand the freedom of the apprentice and the right of the individual to have a trade and follow it; also, 'The right of private property with equal obligation upon employer and employee. 'The right to work, limiting the hours of labor, whether of brains or of hands, is a matter of mutual agreement, not a subject for arbitrary legislative enactment. 'The enforcement of the law. 'The resolutions direct that the executive committee take the necessary steps to secure a proper channel of activity for the co-relation of interested organizations with the Citizens' Industrial Association of America. They conclude as follows: 'Destruction of Industry. 'Whereas, The limitation which the trades unions set upon the number of apprentices in any shop is largely responsible for the disappearance of skilled labor, is destructive of industry and is one of the greatest disturbing factors in the industrial development of the country, in that it limits the right of the individual to learn a trade; and 'Whereas, The effort made by the employer to increase the number of apprentices in a trade is necessarily hampered by the above limitations; therefore be it 'Resolved, That the Citizens' Industrial Association of America recommends the establishment by boards of education of artisan schools, under the control and direction of the state, giving a diploma which shall be the evidence of the right to begin to practice a trade. 'Resolved, further, That it be recommended to individual employers, so far as practicable, to establish training schools in their own shops, and as rapidly as possible to increase the number of apprentices desiring to learn the trade. 'Whereas, As in his farewell address, Washington declared a 'well-regulated militia necessary for National defense; and 'Whereas, Organized labor throughout the country seeks to discourage and practically prohibit membership in the state militia; therefore, be it 'Resolved, That this association condemns this policy of labor unions as disloyal and dangerous, destroying the natural nucleus of republicanism, weakening the attachment of the citizen to the state, impairing a patriotic inspiration to our children and ultimately necessitating an increase in our standing army, repugnant to our traditions and institutions.' Wallace Downey, president of the New York Metal Trades Association, said

he was proud of what has been done for the 'open shop' in the East. He said: 'In its fight the Metal Trades Association has won all the strikes without the sacrifice of principles. Our employees have admitted that they were mistaken and we were right. 'I am not an enemy to labor,' he continued, 'and I want every laboring man to get fair play. Labor unions have as much right to exist as your organization. Every one knows that the prevailing rate of wages and the eight-hour labor law have done serious damage, and I am glad to see them declared unconstitutional. It drives business to other states. I am in favor of eight hours, but I want at the same time to work as long as I like. I am in favor of paying the highest rate of wages and giving the shortest workday.' Conditions in San Francisco. James A. Emory, counsel of the Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco, told of the system of organization on the Pacific coast. He said that in San Francisco labor was so well organized that it had unions of the chicken-pickera, ten-pin men and the sandwich or banner-carriers. 'These were the conditions we had to meet when the Citizens' Alliance was formed,' said Emory, 'and I realized that what we wanted was one single unifying principle to bring the people together. The political situation was such that at first this police would not enforce the law or protect willing workers. Then we supplied these men with guns and told them to protect themselves. We stand for no class or clique but insist that the police representatives of the rioters stand from power, and in their place elected men who will enforce the law.' On the report of the nominating committee, David M. Parry, of Indianapolis, was re-elected president of the association; J. C. Craig, of Denver, was elected first vice-president, and Major A. C. Rosecrans, of Evansville, Ind., treasurer. The convention adjourned tonight. The place of next meeting will be selected by the executive committee.

PRESIDENT DID NOT SAY IT.

Never Held Unions Responsible for Paralyzing Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It was authoritatively stated at the White House today that the President has no recollection of a visit from John Beattie, the representative of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, who, at the convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in New York today declared that in this contest the familiar line of demarcation between local optionists and prohibitionists is likely to be erased. The real purpose of local option is not prohibition, but the elimination of the liquor traffic in certain precincts or districts, such as where homes or schools are situated. But the purpose of prohibition is the elimination of the traffic everywhere. 'Many persons who are local optionists in other counties; therefore while they are ready or half-willing to accept Multnomah have straight precinct option they insist on leaving to other counties the option of prohibition. The Oregon law is such that in 23 counties the issue of county prohibition was presented on November 8, despite the desire of many electors to vote on the question of precinct prohibition. In Multnomah it was impossible for an elector to vote his home precinct "dry" without voting for prohibition in the whole county. Consequently there is a strong demand for amendment of the law so as to make it a pure precinct option act or at least to restrain its operation to residence districts. In Ohio the prohibition question has been fought for many years and the Brannock law whose essential differences from the Oregon law have been pointed out in the foregoing is the resultant of the long contest. As has been cited, the Brannock law makes prohibition effective only in residence districts, and furthermore, 40 per cent of the qualified electors of the district must sign a petition for an election, else no election can be held. In Oregon the percentage of registered electors required is only 10, which means that a very small number of voters can bring up the prohibition question every year. Even if prohibition should fail each time in the face of an overwhelming "wet" majority, still a small coterie of agitators could keep up the turmoil. In a precinct which has 200 voters only 20 votes are now needed to call an election, but in Ohio 80 would be required. In Precinct 12, in which is Weithard's brewery, 477 electors are registered, 43 of whom can require an election, notwithstanding the precinct went "wet" by 272 votes against 48. If prohibition had carried in that precinct the brewery would have had to quit business. Next June 43 electors will be able to menace the brewery with another election. For this reason and because breweries and wholesale liquor houses vend intoxicants by the glass, the Legislature will be asked to exempt them from law.

Musical Critic Loring.

BRIDGELEY, Cal., Nov. 30.—David W. Loring, musical critic and composer, and director of the Loring Club, of San Francisco, is dead, aged 67 years.

ARE TO REMODEL THE LAW

LOCAL OPTION ACT IS TO BE PLANNED AFTER OHIO.

Legislature Will This Winter Make Vigorous Effort to Gain This End in State of Oregon.

In the Legislature this winter a vigorous effort will be made to remodel the Oregon local option law after the Ohio act, which passed the General Assembly of that state last April, and was approved by Governor Herrick. The Ohio act differs from the Oregon in four essential particulars, namely: First, the Ohio act applies only to residence districts of municipal corporations, whereas the Oregon law applies to any precinct and group of contiguous precincts and any county in the state. Second, the Ohio law requires petitions for prohibition elections to be signed by at least 40 per cent of the qualified electors of the residence district, whereas in Oregon but 10 per cent of the registered electors of the affected precinct or group of precincts or of the county are required. Third, the Ohio act provides that, after a prohibition election has been held, the question cannot again be brought to vote for two years, whether the election shall have gone dry or wet; whereas the Oregon law provides that a second election may be called in two years if the election preceding "went dry"; but that, if the election "went wet," the next election may be held one year afterward. Fourth, the Ohio act does not apply to manufacturers and wholesale dealers in liquor; whereas the Oregon law applies to both.

Alteration of the Oregon law in these four respects will have strong champions in the Legislature, and the amendments are regarded as quite likely to carry. The Multnomah delegation in both houses will doubtless support amendment of the law; indeed, that probability is manifested both from the personal feelings of the members and from the majorities rolled up against the law in this county in June and in November. Labor forces will make no attempt to eliminate local option from single precincts or from residence districts, but they will fight county prohibition. In this they will be opposed by such elements as the Anti-Saloon League and the prohibition on the ground that prohibition, if impracticable of enforcement in Multnomah, is not so in rural counties. In this contest the familiar line of demarcation between local optionists and prohibitionists is likely to be erased. The real purpose of local option is not prohibition, but the elimination of the liquor traffic in certain precincts or districts, such as where homes or schools are situated. But the purpose of prohibition is the elimination of the traffic everywhere. 'Many persons who are local optionists in other counties; therefore while they are ready or half-willing to accept Multnomah have straight precinct option they insist on leaving to other counties the option of prohibition. The Oregon law is such that in 23 counties the issue of county prohibition was presented on November 8, despite the desire of many electors to vote on the question of precinct prohibition. In Multnomah it was impossible for an elector to vote his home precinct "dry" without voting for prohibition in the whole county. Consequently there is a strong demand for amendment of the law so as to make it a pure precinct option act or at least to restrain its operation to residence districts. In Ohio the prohibition question has been fought for many years and the Brannock law whose essential differences from the Oregon law have been pointed out in the foregoing is the resultant of the long contest. As has been cited, the Brannock law makes prohibition effective only in residence districts, and furthermore, 40 per cent of the qualified electors of the district must sign a petition for an election, else no election can be held. In Oregon the percentage of registered electors required is only 10, which means that a very small number of voters can bring up the prohibition question every year. Even if prohibition should fail each time in the face of an overwhelming "wet" majority, still a small coterie of agitators could keep up the turmoil. In a precinct which has 200 voters only 20 votes are now needed to call an election, but in Ohio 80 would be required. In Precinct 12, in which is Weithard's brewery, 477 electors are registered, 43 of whom can require an election, notwithstanding the precinct went "wet" by 272 votes against 48. If prohibition had carried in that precinct the brewery would have had to quit business. Next June 43 electors will be able to menace the brewery with another election. For this reason and because breweries and wholesale liquor houses vend intoxicants by the glass, the Legislature will be asked to exempt them from law.

ALL IS QUIET AT ZEIGLER.

Adjutant-General Does Not Say More Men Are in Mines.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 30.—A telegram received tonight from Assistant Adjutant-General Reese, at Zeigler, states that all has been quiet at Zeigler today. He did not say whether any more men had been taken into the mine to work.

PLANS FOR CHURCH FEDERATION

Commission Representing Presbyterian Bodies Takes Important Action.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—The commission representing the seven branches of the Presbyterian Church in this country, the various churches, the most important step yet taken towards the ultimate goal of organic union. Rev. Dr. J. D. Steele, secretary of the commission, says the plan provides for the establishment of a council which will be called "The Federal Council of Reform in the Churches in America, Holding the Presbyterian System." Each church belonging to the federation will retain its own identity in all things. The seven churches which were represented on the commission are: The Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod, the Reformed Church in America, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the United Presbyterian Church, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the Reformed Church in the United States. The plan of the federation, as decided on by the commission, contains 17 articles. It is the desire of the commission that these articles shall not be published until after they have been passed on by the supreme judicial bodies of the various churches.

BUSINESS MEN FIGHT DUEL.

Wyoming Merchants Take Up Old Grudge, and One Is Shot.

CODY, Wyo., Nov. 30.—William Arnold and H. F. Newell, both prominent business men of this place, engaged in a pistol duel on the streets here today. Arnold was shot in the thigh, but is not dangerously hurt. Newell was placed under arrest. The trouble is the outgrowth of an old grudge.

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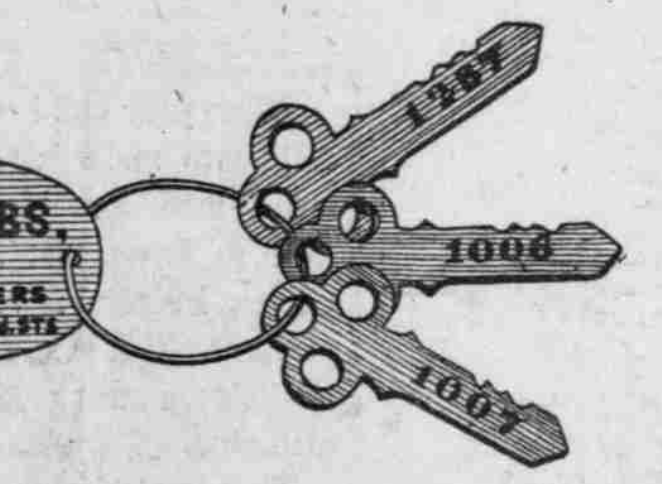
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