HE'S FOR THE FAIR

Governor Deneen Recommends Illinois Building.

APPROPRIATION OF $25,000

Bill Introduced According to Governor's Suggestion and Committee Reports Favorably After Hearing Commissioner McIsaac.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—Governor Deneen today sent to the two houses a message embodying an invitation to visit the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Or., and recommending that a reasonable appropriation be made by the State of Illinois for representation at the Fair.

A bill was introduced by Representative Pogue in the House this morning appropriating $25,000 for an Illinois building and exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It was read before the committee, and Colin H. McIsaac, commissioner general of the Exposition, made an address. He touched upon the Centennial Exposition, the plans and scope and the marvelous progress of the Pacific seaboard, stating that it would be the first international Exposition under the patronage of the United States Government to be held west of the Rocky Mountains. He said that there were 5,000,000 people in that section of the country who are directly interested in making the Exposition the true exponent of its material progress and development.

The committee took favorable action on the bill.

PASSING OF "VEST."

Medical Men Attack Man's Trustiest Garment.

New York Evening Sun.

In a foreign paper the other day I happened upon an attack on that best-beloved of man's garments, the waistcoat. There may be those who would question that laudatory phrase. Centuries have so accustomed us to the waistcoat that only when we are in danger of having it taken away is its real dearness to us brought close home. Is it not the last bit of ornament that convention allows to man, the one bright spot in the unsightly costume that time has woven about him? If allowed but a single garment, if uninfluenced by modesty and the weather, would he not cling to it? Into retirement with it would go his choicest treasures, the heavy watchchain that he festoons across his bow, his fountain pen, his pocket comb, a half dozen other precious trinkets, for, besides affording a few square feet for the display of color and design, it is a perfect storage warehouse for his most personal belongings. Now a hue and cry is being raised against it. At first only its faint echoes are coming to us, but when it rings fuller and stronger, when the hunters of germs, the men of science hurl themselves upon us to divest us, then we will realize more fully what this little garment has done to make life more worth living, though it may be shortening it. But man will not part with it without a struggle. We are now being told that it is illogical and unsanitary. But man is only logical and sanitary by compulsion, and it is not altogether dreaming to fancy the day when there will be a "waistcoat squad" in the Health Board enforcing anti-waistcoat ordinances.

The article first referred to announced that a great English school, one of those thoroughly up-to-date institutions, had ordered its boys to abandon the abbreviated garment, and the discussion evoked in the medical profession by the rule showed that this drastic action met the general approval of physicians.

What is the indictment?

Says one physician: "The waistcoat restricts the development of the chest and induces all manner of pulmonary diseases. It is most illegical in its build. The chest in the healthy man is the strongest part of the frame, while the region of the back that lies between the shoulder blades is most susceptible to cold. Yet we wear a heavy pad of cloth over the chest and a bit of thin linen over the back. Really, to be of any service the waistcoat should be turned around."

This does sound reasonable. The most dressy politician would admit it. There is, however, a ray of hope in the reply of the tailor. He has rushed to the defense of the maligned garment. He scoffs.

He says: "There is a hygienic reason for the garment. The coat covers the back and is generally worn open in front. The waistcoat is there to protect the chest. The coat would not hang right at all if the waistcoat were made entirely of cloth. A man would look stuffed. The linen back gives style to the fit."

OBJECT TO MALHEUR BILL.

Senators Debate Measure Allowing Condemnation of Private Lands.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Senator Fulton today endeavored to secure the passage of his bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to condemn lands in private ownership, which may be deemed necessary as part of any National irrigation project, his aim being to secure authority to buy up wagon road lands which lie under the Malheur project in Oregon, and which, without legislation, threaten to defeat this project.

Senator Teller objected to the bill on the ground that it was unfair to owners of private land, and Senator Heyburn interposed further objection on the grounds, as he stated, that the proposed law would be unconstitutional.

Senator Heyburn said that to attempt to acquire wagon road lands by condemnation would require seven years. He said the Malheur project could be constructed regardless of these lands. On this point the reclamation service differs with him.

Senator Fulton will again press his bill at an opportune time.

NOT THE WAY TO GET EVEN.

Williams Again Champions Miles, Though He Shackled Jeff Davis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The treatment by General Nelson A. Miles of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, during the time he was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, Va., was recalled in the House today when Williams (Dem., Miss.), the minority leader, tried to secure the adoption of the Senate amendment to the House provision regarding retired officers serving with the state militia. Hull (Rep., Ia.), and Hay (Dem., Va.), both members of the military affairs committee, indorsed the House provision, which is retroactive. Williams spoke of the action of General Miles in placing shackles on the ankles of Jefferson Davis, but said he did not think it was the time, the place, nor the way to get even. Williams' motion to agree to the Senate amendment, which does not make the law concerning retired officers retroactive, was lost, 79 to 171. The bill was then sent to conference. The postoffice appropriation bill was debated for an hour, but its consideration had not been concluded when the House adjourned.

The House adopted a resolution offered by Fitzgerald (N. Y.), calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding the inequality in the amount of armor plate delivered for the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana.

All Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference.

A protracted debate arose over a motion by Williams, the minority leader, to accept with a slight modification the Senate substitute for the House amendment relating to retired officers serving with militia regiments. Williams reiterated his belief that the original House amendment was directed at Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, Inspector-General of Massachusetts.

Hull and Hay opposed the Senate amendment, the former disclaiming that it had special reference to General Miles. He said that, if General Miles had died six months ago, the amendment would have been offered just the same.

Williams, replying to both Hull and Hay, said that he was not at all afraid of the covert attack on his Democracy. "I am not," he said, "afraid of my loyalty or fealty as a Southerner. I dislike so much to stay under cover that we might as well come out. I share the feeling that Southern gentlemen generally entertain regarding General Miles' conduct when he put the shackles on the ankles of Jefferson Davis, and I do not believe it will sound in history to his credit or that it will sound in history to the discredit of Mr. Davis that he was compelled to submit to it, old and helpless and sick as he was at the time. If this legislation had been pointed at anybody else than General Miles, I would have taken the same course that I have taken, except that I would have taken it much more anxiously and much more warmly. If you want to punish General Miles or anybody else for what was done in those days; if history is to hold out its condemnation, all right, but this is not the time nor the place nor the way to get even. The people of the South don't punish in little ways like that."

The Williams amendment and motion were lost, 79 to 171. The other amendments were then nonconcurred in and the bill sent to conference.

After adopting the conference report on the Philippines government bill, the House resumed consideration of the Postoffice appropriation bill. The bill was laid aside and the House adjourned.

OUTLOOK IN THE SENATE.

Few Determined Men Can Prevent Passage of Railroad Bill.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 1.—A Senator who has usually been credited with being a railroad man, on account of the fact that he has been an attorney for some of the biggest roads in the country, speaking of the prospects of railroad legislation at this session of Congress, said that it had narrowed itself down to a question whether "two or three men in the Senate shall hold up legislation demanded by the President and the people." It is his opinion, also, that it would be very unfortunate if the House should send over a good bill, to have it defeated by the Senate, either through a combination or because other important business made it impossible to secure action on the measure.

Of course, the Senate could, if it wanted, pass the bill. It ought not to take more than a day to perfect the bill satisfactorily, if it is carefully drawn in the first place. That will be rushing legislation, something the Senate is not accustomed to. It therefore simply resolves itself into a question of determination, and if any number of Senators, three or half a dozen, want to defeat a railroad bill, they will do it. Perhaps if all the other Senators were determined to keep the Senate in session night and day until they secured a vote, they might be able to do so.

But the trouble is that those who are determined to defeat the bill can gather recruits from a few men who would covertly aid them, but who would not openly vote against the bill, and in this way a few men pronouncedly against railroad legislation would be able to defeat the bill in the limited time that remains of the present session.

TOWNS ON IRRIGATED LANDS

French Proposes to Sell Lots and and Water Rights for Fund.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Representative French, of Idaho, today introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from entry any public lands needed for townsite purposes in connection with any irrigation project under the National irrigation law and to subdivide them into lots.

Such lots shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidders for cash, the proceeds to be expended for the construction of water and sewer systems and other municipal improvements and for payment for rights to the use of water. Money so expended for municipal improvements shall be repaid by the town authorities in 20 annual installments into the reclamation fund.

The Secretary may sell rights to the use of water available under the reclamation act for domestic, fire and other purposes to any city or town established as above provided, and also to other cities or towns.

May Buy Indians' Rights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Hermann today introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the value of lands in the grant to a wagon road company lying within the Klamath Indian reservation, and to ascertain the price for which the present owners, the California & Oregon Land Company, will relinquish the same to the Government.

Favors Restricted Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization today authorized a favorable report on the Adams bill to prohibit the entry into this country of more than 80,000 persons from any one country in any one fiscal year.

Oregon Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations of Postmasters in Oregon: Charles J. Howard, Cottage Grove; Homer C. Atwill, Forest Grove.

Peckham—You can't eat? Why, what's the matter with you? Younger—Well, to be perfectly frank with you, I'm so much in love I don't feel like eating anything. Peckham—Huh! After you marry the girl you'll be the same way, only it'll be indigestion then.—Philadelphia Press.

Postmaster Hahn Forwards Bonds.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—Hon. John Hahn received official notification of his appointment as Postmaster in Astoria, and this evening his bonds were forwarded to Washington for approval. He has reappointed Otto F. Heilborn as assistant Postmaster.

NEILL THE VICTOR

Knocks Out Hyland in Fifteen Game Rounds.

EXPERIENCE DECIDES BATTLE

Little Damage Done to Last Round, When Neill Sends Hyland Down Again and Again Until He Cannot Arise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—It took Frankie Neil, bantam ex-champion, 15 rounds to knock out "Dick" Hyland, who made his debut tonight from the amateur ranks. It was a fight between a seasoned ring general and a youngster, game as possible, strong and willing, but lacking in experience.

Except for one or two of the earlier rounds, Neil held a good lead on points. Throughout the fight, Hyland, however, would brighten up and land some telling blows, often rushing Neil to the ropes. But Neil's coolness was never in jeopardy and his clever footwork always carried him out of danger. Beyond a bruised eye, which each of the fighters accumulated early in the contest, no particular damage was done up to the last round.

In this round Neil went at his man deliberately but relentlessly. A left swing to the jaw sent Hyland to the floor for the count. When he arose he was practically helpless and was sent to the mat again. Game to the last, he arose, staggering blindly, and faced his antagonist. There were cries of "Stop it" from all over the building, but Hyland's seconds refuse to intervene and Neil sent him down and out.

After ten rounds of terrific milling the preliminary between Jack Cordell and Joe Angelli was declared a draw.

Emperor of India Is First.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 31.—Emperor of India ran to his best form at Ascot today, winning the mile and 70 yards event in 1:44 from Waswift and Arabo. There were only three starters. The books laid 7 to 5 against Emperor of India, which was the most popular victory of the day. The first and second choices divided honors today and the public probably had much the best of the play. Wee Girl, the 2-year-old filly, had no difficulty in beating her field with 115 pounds up in 0:48½ for the half-mile. Weather clear, track fast. Summary:

Steeplechase, short course—Jim Bozeman won, Decimo second, May Holladay third; time, 3:06.

Five and one-half furlongs—King Thorpe won, Chalk-Rich second, Sinicado third; time, 1:08¼.

One mile and 70 yards—Emperor of India won, Waswift second, Arabo third; time, 1:44.

Four furlongs—Wee Girl won, Sandstorm second, Expressing third; time, 0:48½.

One mile—Padua won, Dei Coronado second, Dod Anderson third; time, 1:41½.

Six furlongs—Doctor Z won, Sportsman second, Seasick third; time, 1:14½.

Exciting Finish of Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The handicap at Oakland today resulted in an exciting finish. It was anybody's race 100 yards from the wire. Knapp, who rode Sais, lifted his mount in and won by a short head from Venator. In a few more jumps Ishlana's number would have been hung up. Weather cloudy, track heavy. Results:

Futurity course—Fort Wayne won, Estraza second, Dr. Sherman third; time, 1:16.

Three and one-half furlongs—Southern Lady won, I'm Joe second, Abe Meyer third; time, 0:44¾.

One mile—Estoy Listo won, Trapzetter second, Vigoroso third; time, 1:49¾.

Six furlongs—Sais won, Venator second, Ishlana third; time, 1:18¾.

Five furlongs—Troy won, Alta G. second, Macena third; time, 1:05¼.

One mile and 50 yards—Major Tenny won, Flying Torpedo second, Hainault third; time, 1:53.

Selloff Beats Coffee.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.—Otto Selloff, of Chicago, got the decision here tonight over Charles Coffee, of Brooklyn, after ten fast rounds.

MUST OBEY THE COURT.

President Will See That Beef-Trust Conspiracy Ends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It can be said by authority that unless the corporations constituting the alleged beef trust shall heed the injunction made permanent yesterday by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Government will institute proceedings against the individual members of the corporations to enforce the decision of the court. The proceedings will be under the criminal law, if such can be instituted. The minds of the President and members of his Cabinet are made up fully on the question. They have determined that the beef trust shall obey the law, and, now that the highest court in the land has upheld the hands of the Administration, it is said they will permit no further "dillydallying" with the subject.

JOY IN THE CABINET.

President and His Advisers All Congratulate Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—At today's Cabinet meeting the President and Attorney-General Moody shared in the congratulations of the members of the Cabinet on the result of the beef trust case before the Supreme Court. The President, who made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction at the decision of the court, united with the members of the Cabinet in congratulating the Attorney-General.

The subject was considered briefly at the meeting, but no definite conclusion was reached as to what action, if any, the Government would take in the future, except the general determination to enforce the law as it has been construed by the courts. The President and the members of the Cabinet regard the decision of the Supreme Court as a signal triumph of law as they have viewed it, and are prepared to carry it into effect absolutely.

THE CHICAGO BLUEBEARD

JOHANN HOCH, HUSBAND OF MANY WIVES.

CAN'T COLLECT OLD DEBTS.

President Says Southern Objection to Arbitration Treaties is Baseless.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting today except Secretaries Hay and Wilson, the former still being confined to his home by a severe cold. Again the President emphasized his interest in the arbitration treaties pending before the Senate. He holds that the opponents of the treaties are proceeding on wrong premises in maintaining that they may be used by foreign countries as a basis for action against certain of the Southern States in the collection of old claims.

TO SQUEEZE OUT WATER.

Senate Considers Bill Increasing Corporation Fees in District.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate today continued the consideration of the joint statehood bill, with Nelson as the principal speaker. A number of bills were passed, including one largely increasing the fees for stock companies in the District of Columbia.

HENEY WIRES PARDEE.

Sends Protest Against Belshaw Bill to California Executive.

United States District Attorney Francis J. Heney yesterday sent the following telegram, as a private citizen of California, to Governor Pardee, in protest against the passage of the Belshaw bill, recently introduced in the California Legislature, providing for the relief of purchasers of state lands. The act introduced is in line with the law passed in this state by which the Northern Pacific Railroad secured hundreds of thousands of acres of the best timber land in the state. The telegram said:

Portland, Or., Jan. 31.—Hon. George Pardee, Governor of California, Sacramento: My attention has just been called to Senate bill No. 8, introduced by Senator Belshaw, January 9, entitled "an act for the relief of purchasers of state lands by legalizing applications heretofore made for the purchase of such lands and to confirm the title of purchasers thereof." The obvious effect of such a law will be to legalize the gross and extensive frauds which have been perpetrated upon the State of California by Hyde, Benson and others, in securing school lands within proposed forest reserves. I have in my possession overwhelming evidence establishing the fact that more than 100,000 acres of school lands within forest reserves were obtained by fraudulent applications, which the state can recover by proper suits. I will gladly furnish the evidence to establish these facts whenever it is desired. A law ought to be passed forfeiting all payments made to the state for lands whenever it is made to appear that false representations were made in the applications accompanying the same, and a law ought to be enacted which will enable the state to exercise its right to make lieu selections where its school and other lands are placed in a forest reserve, and its lands within forest reserves should be withdrawn from sale ipso facto upon the withdrawal of the surrounding lands from entry by the United States preparatory to the creation of forest reserves. The passage of such a law would enable the state to acquire valuable timber lands in lieu of its worthless school lands whenever the latter are included in a forest reserve.

I respectfully urge you to do all in your power to prevent the Belshaw bill and all similar measures from becoming law.

FRANCIS J. HENEY.

Another Bomb in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Another bomb was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning in front of the Hotel Deux Mondes, in the Avenue de l'Opera. There was no explosion. The authorities refuse any information.

GIVES PRESIDENT POWER

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH CANAL COMMISSION.

Government of Canal Zone and Construction of Canal to Be Entrusted Entirely to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today authorized a favorable report on the Mann bill abolishing the Panama Canal Commission, and placing the government of the canal zone and the work of constructing the canal entirely in the hands of the President.

Added to the bill as an amendment is the bill introduced by Mann providing for the acquisition by the Government of the 1836 shares of the stock of the Panama Railroad Company, now held in private ownership.

Shackelford (Dem., Mo.) will file a minority report representing his views and Adamson (Dem., Ga.) reserved the right to file minority views regarding the condemnation of the railroad stock.

The authority to govern the zone and construct the canal is delegated to the President in the following language:

That until the expiration of the 56th Congress, unless other provision be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers of the United States in said Canal Zone, including the power to make all rules and regulations necessary for the government of the Canal Zone, and all the rights, powers and authority granted by the terms of the treaty aforesaid to the United States shall be vested in the President of the United States, and may be by him vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct for the government of said Canal Zone, and maintaining and protecting the inhabitants thereof in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

The President is authorized, through one of the Executive Departments, to construct the canal; also to employ such persons as may be needed and fix their compensation.

BABY WOODCHUCKS.

What a Family of Five Learned From Their Mother.

St. Nicholas.

The woodchuck family best known to me was the one that lived by the old rail fence just back of the orchard on my father's farm. The mother introduced herself one morning in the latter part of May, just as old Rover and I had started out for a day's fishing. As she fled at our approach, Rover followed and disclosed to me the burrow into which she had fled.

More than one day's sport I got out of that burrow. I took care that Rover didn't go with me when I made my visits, and, instead of digging out the inmates, boy-fashion, I waited for them to come out of their own accord. Several times the old woodchuck appeared; but, feeling sure that there were "more to follow," I patiently watched and waited. Finally my patience was rewarded, for one fine morning five little cubs came tumbling along the narrow passage after their mother to the entrance of the burrow, and looked with their great, beautiful brown eyes upon the outside world. What a marvelous surprise it must have been to them to view the green grass and the beautiful flowers!

When satisfied that there was no danger lurking in the immediate vicinity, the mother led the way into the grass, followed by the cubs, which tumbled along in haste to keep close to her. They tried to imitate her in everything; and when she nibbled a clover leaf, they followed her example; and soon the sharp little teeth had learned to cut the juicy leaves.

The real object of their first outing was soon accomplished—that of filling their stomachs—and then they began playing about in the grass, very much like puppies, but the mother was careful not to let them wander far from the entrance of their home, for if her trained ear caught the sound of something approaching she would hustle the little ones into the burrow. Once the cubs had traveled only a part of the passage before they heard the deep breathing of the dog at the mouth of the tunnel. The exertion and excitement must have made their little hearts beat fast, and for the first time in their lives they learned what it was to be frightened.

This was only the beginning of their education; for day after day they came out of the burrow, and when they scrambled back something had been added to their little stock of woodchuck knowledge. A part of this knowledge was obtained by copying their mother, but by far the greater part came through instinct and experiences of their own.

Some attention was given to the art of climbing trees and fences, for from elevated positions they could command a much more extended view of meadow and woodland. Yes, woodchucks really climb fences and small trees, though their first attempts are very clumsy. Never a day passed that the little woodchucks did not receive a lesson in danger signals. They soon learned to distinguish among the many sounds that came to their ears those that threatened harm from those that meant no harm at all. They learned that a dog is not a dangerous foe, as his presence is usually made known while he is some distance off; but they learned to be very wary when a fox was in the vicinity.

SHAKESPEARE'S LATIN.

Evidence Adduced to Prove That Shakespeare Knew Classics Well.

Herbert W. Horwill, in January-March Forum.

The denial to Shakespeare of any knowledge of the classics is, as Mr. Collins reminds us in his first sentence, among the traditions which the world appears to have made up its mind to accept without inquiry, and which, by a strange superstition, seem to be exempted even from debate. This belief he now assails, maintaining that Shakespeare could almost certainly read Latin with as much facility as a cultivated Englishman of our own time reads French; that with some at least of the principal Latin classics he was intimately acquainted; that through the Latin language he had access to the Greek classics, and that of the Greek classics in the Latin versions he had, in all probability, a remarkably extensive knowledge.

An argument which extends to nearly a hundred pages, most of which are taken up by the citation of evidence, cannot well be summarized in a few lines, but its general course may perhaps be sufficiently indicated. Mr. Collins begins by bringing to light the instability of the foundation on which the common tradition is based. To Ben Jonson, he suggests, "small Latin and less Greek" would connote what it would connote to Scaliger or to Casaubon; it meant simply that Shakespeare was not a scholar in the technical, academic and, one might almost say, pedantic sense. Next, by use of the data of the history of education in England, we are shown the typical curriculum of such grammar schools of the time as that which Shakespeare attended at Stratford-on-Avon, and we thus find that Latin was normally a part of the course, with Greek frequently, the latter depending mainly upon the character of the head master. There is reason to believe that the classical teaching at Stratford-on-Avon was above the average.

After the ground has thus been prepared for the inquiry, Mr. Curton Collins proceeds to the evidence afforded by Shakespeare's own writings. His first point is that Shakespeare, with minute particularity of detail, based a poem and a play on a poem of Ovid and a comedy of Plautus, which he must have read in the original, as no English translations, so far as we know, existed at the time. He certainly makes out a strong case for this connection, one's only hesitation being that induced by the proviso, "so far as we know." Illustrations are then given of Shakespeare's knowledge of certain writings of Seneca, Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Lucretius and Cicero, which also appear to have been accessible only in the originals, as well as of passages in Plato, accessible only in Latin versions. A further most interesting argument is drawn from a collection of parallel passages showing that, in many instances, when an English translation of a Latin writer was in his hands, Shakespeare made use not only of the translation but of the original as well.

Investigation of Senate Scandal.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The investigation of the legislative scandal was begun tonight. A number of witnesses were examined, and at midnight an adjournment until tomorrow was taken. The testimony tonight was corroborative of the affidavit presented by the manager of the Continental Loan Association yesterday.

Joseph Jordan, a newspaper correspondent who, it is alleged, was the go-between, was arrested late tonight.

Officers of Board of Trade.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Jan. 31.—The local Board of Trade has elected the following officers for the year: President, Senator E. W. Haines; vice-president, Colonel Harry Haynes; treasurer, Dr. Charles Hines; secretary, Judge H. C. Hollis.

Cured of Bronchitis

Letter From Prominent Milwaukee Man Published by Request of Our Local Druggists, Woodard, Clarke & Co.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

For the benefit of all people in Portland suffering from hard colds, hacking coughs, bronchitis, throat troubles or weak lungs, we wish you would publish the following letter:

"Dear Sirs—For two months I suffered with a hard cold and hacking cough, which settled into bronchitis and sore lungs. I was nearly worn out, had tried all kinds of medicine when Vinol was recommended. I have never tasted cod liver oil in so delicious a form, and what is better, it quickly eased the soreness in my lungs, cured bronchitis and cough and made me well and strong. I enjoyed taking every dose." W. H. O'Keefe, Milwaukee, Wis."

W. H. O'KEEFE.

We guarantee that Vinol will cure all such troubles, or will give back the money paid for it. The above letter is published simply to add additional proof.

Physicians everywhere indorse Vinol. A prominent physician writes: "Vinol is the most valuable preparation of cod liver oil known to medicine; it is of untold value to create strength and build up the general system for old people, weak women and children; and it has no equal for hard colds, bronchial and all lung affections."

We ask the people of Portland to try Vinol on our guarantee that if it does not help them they can come back and get their money. Woodard, Clarke & Co., Druggists.

The Pills That Cure

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

Miss Phebe Ett Enos, Oneonta, N.Y., says "My trouble began with numbness in my feet and spread through both limbs. The pain was intense. I couldn't walk without a cane. Couldn't walk at all in the dark. Finally I became entirely helpless. Now I am well, do my own work; can even run up and down stairs. I owe my cure entirely to

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

This specific for nervous disorders has also cured stubborn cases of sciatica, partial paralysis and St. Vitus' dance, and is highly recommended for minor troubles, such as neuralgia, prostration, debility, fainting spells, dizziness and the like.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Flavor of

Hunter Whiskey

is inimitable. It is concentrated from its

QUALITY PURITY AGE AROMA

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

COLD CURE

Price 25c

Relieves the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS.
MUNYON, Philadelphia.

New York Dental Parlors

4TH AND MORRISON STS., PORTLAND, OREGON.

Having just completed remodeling, refurnishing and re-equipping our office with all the latest improved, modern appliances, both electrical and mechanical, we are better prepared than ever to complete all kinds of operations with great ease and dispatch. Our specialists of world renown will treat all who come with the courtesy and care that "The New York Dentists" are so well known by. We do not try to compete with cheap dental work, but do all kinds of first-class work at about half that charged by others. All operations are guaranteed painless. You can have your teeth out in the morning and go home with your NEW TEETH "that fit" the same day.

All work guaranteed, with a protected guarantee for 10 years.

TEETH EXTRACTED AND FILLED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN, by our painless methods 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. All work done by GRADUATED DENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years' experience, and each department in charge of a specialist. Give us a call, and you will find us to do exactly as we advertise. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a FREE EXAMINATION.

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

New York Dental Parlors

Hours 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays 8:30 to 2 P. M.
MAIN OFFICE:
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BLOOD POISON

"CLEANLINESS"

is the watchword for health and vigor, comfort and beauty. Mankind is learning not only the necessity but the luxury of cleanliness. SAPOLIO, which has wrought such changes in the home, announces her sister triumph—

HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

A special soap which energizes the whole body, starts the circulation and leaves an exhilarating glow. At grocers and druggists.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR

CATARRH

is

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once.

It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents, at Druggists' or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents, by mail.

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