TOSSED LIKE CHIPS

Freight Trains Meet Head-On and Passenger Trains Crash Together Afterwards on Southern Pacific in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.-Two BAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20—Two all deaths and it passengers injured is the result of a train-wreck on the Southern Pacific near Harney, Nev., last night. There was a head-on collision between tax two freight trains. Flagmen were at once sent out and stopped the first section of passenger train No. 3, which was bound west and contained the Pullman coaches. Train No. 3 was two in two sections and One Train No. 2 was run in two sections, and before the flagmen could get out and give a warning the second section came thundering down the track and crashed into the first section, which was standing on the track.

Engineer Ross and Fireman Linville were injured in the collision and four or five care were smashed and the occupants ried about the car. The dead are W. Werner, a traveling man of San Francisco, and Thomas Ma-en, of Paulsboro, N. J.

The injured: L. A. Griffin, River Station, Los Angeles, injured about the head; Mrs. F. A. Townsend, Los Angeles, injured on chest and bruised about the head; Mrs. Fanny Drayner, Maniey, Ia., face bruised, injuries on left etde; P. C. Davis, Taylorville, Ili., bruised about the head; Mrs. C. W. Hasiey, Fazie Grove, Is., injuries abdomen; R. L. Hider, Tehama, Cal., cuts on left eye; W. A. Rice, injured on right etde, bruises, associated messenger for Wells, Parso & Co.; ed messenger for Wells, Pargo & Co.; Thomas Mason, Paulsboro, N. J., sed about the head; Mrs. Isabella Philips. Stony Point, Tex., head injured, left peach bruked; J. Silver Byrne, Haywards, M. Injured about head, left arm bruked; Sim Nellie Lyvie, Freen, Cal., cuts about leaf; H. C. Brown, 550 Jackson Boulevard. coap, right check cut; Mrs. F. H. Ripson, liefo, Cal., side brutised; Fred Kruse, San ancison, infuries about the back; Mrs. K. Arnolds, Belle Fourche, S. D., fracture left beg. Mrs. William Berry, Los Angeles, ad cut; W. L. Smith, Freeno, slight in-ries; J. Saunders, 1022 Jackson street, San Francisco, cut over left ere; William Knox, 2700 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, back and side injured; B. D. Lassiter, 870 Willow street, Oakland, Cal., walter in dining-car, ye cul, bruisec; George Ashman, Dubois, la, illy cut, head bruised; George W. Sima, hyden, Utah, cook on diner, burned hand, end bruised; W. E. Moore, Ogden, conductor diner, internal injuries; Mrs. Harry Bar-n, Round Mountain, Cal., side injured; rs. Anna Rigge, St. Louis, bruises on Jeft Thumas Mulbill, Bath, Me., slight; Mrs. Smith, Crown Point, Ind., slight; L. L. chart, Irwing, Neb., slight injuries; Edward Weilington, Kan., slight; Mrs. I. J. Bakersfield, Neb., shoulder sprained; Howard Morris, Bakersfield, Neb., bruised; Lou Shosser, Sharp's Chapel, Tenn., elight; Mrs. Bessle L. Off. San Francisco, elight: W. C. Belveal, Stockton, Cal., cut on head; Agnes Duffy, San Francisco, internal

injuries: A. Mattason, Kansas City, out on bead; Sarah Nelson, Indianapolis, slight; J. M. Scheis, In., slight bruisse; R. M. Granger, Beplah, No., left eye injured; Harry Warren, radop, speaking ride, Seattle Wash., internal

The census returns showed that the average value of irrigated land in the United States is \$47 per acre. The Na-

tional Government has set aside \$32,870,-000 for the reclamation of 1,859,000 acres of desert land. On the census basis, it is apparent that the expenditure of this \$22,000,000 will add \$87,373,000 to the taxable property of the United States in land values alone, and this good will result within the next five or ten years at the outside. But going further, the census figures show that the annual income from firigated land is \$16 an acre. On this basis an income of \$27.885,000 per annum may be expected from the vast area that is now about to be irrigated under Government projects.

No other investment which the Gov-

erument has made will yield such liberal returns. This is not exactly an invest-ment of Government money, but money which the Government advances to the settlers, so that in reality it is the setsettlers, so that in reality it is the settlers who are making the expenditure, and the settlers who are bound, according to past records, to reap nearly \$3 to every dollar invested in irrigated lands. Of course the profit is greater on some projects than on others, but the average is so high that it is apparent placed upon 200 acres of land near the average is so high that it is apparent placed upon 200 acres of land near the city by next Spring. Later the irrigated average is so high that it is apparent that every project must in the end, ma-terially benefit the settlers.

Dighteen projects have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior to date, apital. The other seven are still under examination, and may be taken up at any time, except the Paiouse project in NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—President Underweathington, which has been temporarily set aside because of its excessive cost. The projects under construction are:

done.

On the basis of the figures contained in the foregoing table it can be calculated readily to what extent the various states will benefit from the National reclamation work. In round numbers the Minidoka project in Idaho, will add nearly \$2,000,000 to taxable property in land alone, irrespective of improvements.

The Klamath project, of which about 140,000 acres lie in Oregon, will, on the basis of census figures, add more than \$6,000,000 to the taxable property of Oregon, and the Malheur project, should it be built, would add nearly \$5,000,000 more. Until the situation in Washington readjusts itself, it will be impossible to figure on increased land values, for it is not known where the Government will not known where the Government will irrigate, or what areas will be reclaimed, since the Palouse project has been set aside. That project alone, however, at the average figure of \$47 an acre, add \$3,000,000 to the taxable property of Eastern Washington. The Payette-Bolse project means an increase in Idaho land values of at least \$12,000,000.

It would seem that the National irri-gation law is going to be a good thing all around. It will provide homes for the homeiess, will give value to descrit that are today worthless; will afford tangible property which will become taxable, and incidentally will afford employment to thousands of men in need of

TEMPERANCE CONGRESS 'RE-QUESTS A JOINT DEBATE.

Challenged by temperance and prohibition forces to defend the liquor trade before the Temperance Congress now in session, leaders of the trade have refused to take up the gauntlet, for the reason, as they put it, that "the debate would be utterly useless and only savor of sensationalism" and "would be as fruitless as a debate on religion."

But to this the prohibition and temper ance workers do not assent. To their minds the liquor question is one of politics as well as of morals, and is debatable. L H. Amos, chairman of the prohibition forces in Oregon, sent the first challenge addressing it to the secretary of the Brewers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, though Mr. Amos did not expect that the lquor men would accept the chaffenge. The second defiance came from E. T. Johnson, of the committee on debate of the Temperance Congress, ac-

Mr. Amos suavely suggested in his chal-lenge letter that the congress would be "greatly pleased" to have the liquor ordos. Miss Adele Davis, Taylorville, Ill., left ganization "name a speaker of National boulder, breast and ankle bruised, H. Round-or local reputation to appear and set forth the claims of trade." Mr. Johnson, der, bresst and ankle truised; H. Hound-der, bresst and ankle truised; H. Hound-Oukland, Cal., waiter on diner, hand the claims of trade." Mr. Johnson, oc. leg cut; J. E. Band, Oukland, cook after announcing that temperance in Ore-gon would be a live issue in the coming alertion declared that the "matter should election, declared that the "matter should to settled and settled right," and continued blandly, "If there is a good reason for the continuance of the business, it should be shown and the business not interrupted." Said he further:

"The coming of his knowledge of agricultural questions and his aptitude for statistics, he having made this a special study from early life. Hyde was placed in charge of the division of agriculture, and remained there until 1894, when he was transferred to the Agricultural Department.

It is not usual for your people to join in public, debates on this topic, but that is because you believe in letting eleeping itons alone. But this local option iton is not asleep and I am appointed a committee to arrange with you, if you so desire, a public debate, of the solitest desire, as public debate, of the

If you advocate temperance, so do I. I believe in temperance in all things. If you deplore intemperance, so do I. If you may is a mighty good thing from a business delieve in temperance in all things. If you are standpoint aside from the good it will accomplish in reclaiming desert lands and providing homes for millions of a great blessing to humanity. If you say us correct the evil of excessive let us correct the evil of excessive drink-ing by invading the freedom of every indi-vidual to decide his own life for himself, I do not agree with you. I believe it is far better for the progress of the human race that there should be freedom of the indi-vidual, individual responsibility and some drunkards, rather than tyranny by law and no drunkards. no drunkards. But there never are no drunk-ards. Law never yet changed the weaknesses or altered the vices of any man. If I thought discussion would produce any

good result I would be glad to debate question, for I feel the liquor interest, as you call it, is on the side of human freedom, but I know the debate would be utterly useless and only savor of sensationalism.

Plans of Irrigation Company.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Sept. 26.—(Special.)
—President F. W. Kettenbach, of the
Idaho Trust Company, who is a member
of the Lewiston-Sweetwater Irrigation
Company, organized to reclaim a tract of hand near Lewiston, tonight made the

city by next Spring. Later the irrigated area will be enlarged. The company is backed by Portland and San Francisco

"At a meeting of the board of directors

PROJECTS U	NDER CONSTRUCTION. Amount set sale	TERRE
States— Arizona California and Arizona California and Arizona California and Arizona California Idaho Montana Montana and North Dakota Nebraska and Wyoming Nevada New Merico South Dakota Wyoming PROJECTS APPROVED, BU PROJECTS APPROVED, BU	Projects— construction. Sait River. \$ 1,50,00 Yuma 2,00,00 Uncompanier 2,50,00 Minidoka 1,20,00 Huntley 50,00 North Platte. 2,50,00 Trucke-Carson 2,74,00 Hondo 280,000 Relie Franche 10,000 Relie Franche	Acres frrigable 180,000 85,000 125,000 60,000 206,000 100,000 100,000 16,000
States— Oregon and California Oregon Montana North Dakota North Dakota Washington Idaho	Amount set asi for beginning Projects— construction Klamath \$1,000,000 Matheur 2,259,000 Milk River 1,020,000 Blamarck 50,000 Palouss 50,000 Palouss 1,000,000	de Arres

Almost every project on the above list of the Eric Railroad Company today the can and probably will at some future purchase of a majority of the stock of the time, be extended to embrace a greater Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Hailroad Company was authorized."

That Is Where Statistician Hyde Prefers to Be.

NEVER BECAME AMERICAN

Refusal to Return From England Strengthens Suspicion-Holmes

The case of Hyde is peculiar, aside from his supposed connection with the irregu-larities in the statistical division of the Agricultural Department. He is an Eng-Agricultural Department. He is an Eng-lishman, and it is said on excellent au-thority that he has never become nat-uralized in this country. This being so, it is difficult to see how he ever obtained a Government position in the first place, and more astonishing that he should have worked himself up to high place, when it is a matter of common knowl-edge that every Government employe in Washington, clerk and official alike, is supposed, upon appointment, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Hyde either divided his al-legiance or in some way evaded taking legiance or in some way evaded taking the necessary oath. He could not con-scientiously have sworn allegiance to the American flag and yet remained a British subject.

He Remains an Englishman. Hyde appears to have been a Britisher through and through. He married an Englishwoman in this country in 1874, but all his children have been born in England. Hyde, by the way, was born at Stalybridge, Lancashire, England, December 18, 1888.

Refore entering the service of the Uni-

Before entering the service of the Uni-ted States Government Hyde was real estate and immigration agent of a big railroad at Omahn. For six years begin-ing in 1895, he was editor-in-chief of the Prairie Farmer, an agricultural publica-tion. A little later, Hyde was associate editor of the Bankers' Monthly. He held other positions in the West before he came to Washington in 1800 to take a place in the Census Office, obtained for him by his employers in Omaha. Because of his knowledge of agricultural ques-

Padded Omaha Population.

Hyde was evidently grateful to his friends in Omaha, for he-in some way managed to get hold of the returns for that city and, it is charged, greatly padded the actual figures, giving it a population of 140,000. The Omaha papers, or at least the Rosswater papers, attacked this estimate, alleging that it was too libers! Mr. Rosswater charged that the returns had been padded; he contended that the population was little more than half what the census showed, and he plainly said that such a padding would work injury to debate of the series as a shark brukers; E. M. Granger, E. Scheik Ra., sharker by singlered, Harry Warren, and the state of the series as we can, undoubtedly, but as it is a live as we can, undoubtedly the contain can be as live as we can, undoubtedly the late will find the returns had been padded, he contended that the period was little more than half what the returns had been padded, he contended that the returns had been padded, he contended that the returns had Hyde was evidently grateful to his friends

nailed by newspapers throughout the country, but never antil this Summer was any attention paid to the outery. Secretary Wilson had unbounded confidence in Hyde; he believed Hyde was doing his duty honestly and conscientiously, and he took no notice of the denunciation that was hurled at his work.

Stands High as Statistician.

Personally Hyde is a pleasant and af-fable man. He made many friends in the Agricultural Department, and his cordial disposition, coupled with his knowledge of statistics and his high position as a Government statistician won him mem-

studied at Victoria University, Man-chester. With a good education to start on, he widened his knowledge by travel and by unceasing study. He has trav-eled all over the United States and Canada, studying first one agricultural problem, then another. All in all, he is a well informed man, especially on agricultural topics.

cultural topics.

Hyde may or may not be implicated in the scandals arising in his old bureau. Ho was under suspicion from the first, but Mr. Wilson never lost confidence in him, and to this day professes to believe in his absolute innocence. Nevertheless the fact remains that Hyde did much to confirm the suspicions of others when he hastily satted for England immediately after resailed for England immediately after resigning his post and his subsequent refusal to return to Washington adds still further to the popular belief that he knews more than he is willing to tell. If Hyde made money on the side, if he sold inside facts bearing on Government crop reports or otherwise turned his official knowledge to his private gain, he was shrewd enough to get that money to the Orient to make an investigation. was shrewd enough to get that money to the Orient to make an investigation of American Consulates, and as a is said on good authority that Hyde made frequent deposits in the Bank of England were dropped from the service. The

Holmes a High Roller.

But Hyde never made any show of wealth; wherein he was very different from Edwin S. Holmes, his assistant. Alfrom Edwin S. Holmes, his assistant. Aithough drawing about \$200 a year in salary, Holmes, without other visible means of support, was leading the life of a man with an income of \$25,000. He was openly "living beyond his means" if he had nothing but his Government salary, and he thereby attracted attention to himself. The wooder is that he was not discovered long ago. Holmes is what might be termed a "high-roller." He was fond of fine horses, had a fast team of his own, was an all-around sport and had the reputation of being a liberal spender.

Like Hyde, he entered the Agricultural Department from the Census Office, and like him he had considerable ability for statistical work with the added accomplishment of being able to successfully

handle men, being, moreover, cs-able of performing an immense amount of work himself. Holmes is a fellow with a good bit of nerve, and it is doubtful if he would have resigned from the Govern-ment service. He was dismissed out-right, his dismissal marking the begin-ning of the campaign against the graft-

Mr. Wilson made the mistake of firing Holmes before having his case investigated by the Department of Justice, in order that Holmes might be captured and placed under bond. This temporary embarrasament has been overcome, however, since Holmes subsequently surren-

The most peculiar case yet developed in connection with the Agricultural Depart-ment investigation is that of George T. Moore, supposed to have been implicated in the "nitrate scandals." When it was first hinted that Moore was involved in a shady transaction in connection with the shady transaction in connection with the nitrate soil inoculator, he hastily submit-ted his resignation to Mr. Wilson, and it Strengthens Suspicion—Holmes

High Roller--Wilson Wants

Moore to Return.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 20.—John Hyde, late statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has been in England for more than a mouth, and although he knows there is a dying demand for his return to this country, has as yet given no sign of his resil intention of returning. Hyde claims to be suffering from a carbuncle, but the opinion prevails that something more than a carbuncle is responsible for his prolonged stay in England. There he is among friends; he is not so sure of being among friends if he comes back to Washington.

The case of Hyde, he Secretary testified to Moore's good record and regretted his resignation. Moore's case was then placed in hands of the Department of Justice, after Moore himself had fallen under suspicion and had encouraged that suspicion by his hasty resignation. After careful investigation the Law Department reported that nothing could be found which would implicate Moore in any wrongful act, he was given a clean bill, and then, and not till then, did the department awake to the fact that it must have Mr. Moore's services. Moore was engaged in an important line of work at the time he resigned, work which could not be taken up and completed by some other man, as he himself had all the facts, and the department desired the benefit of them. Then an appeal was made to Moore to reconsider his resignation.

The case of Hyde, he Secretary testified to Moore's good record and regretted his resignation. Moore's case was then placed in hands of the Department of Justice, after Moore himself had fallen under suspicion and had encouraged that suspicion and had encourage

The public takes the finding of the Department of Justice as correct, but it has difficulty in forgetting the haste with which Mr. Moore resigned. It has not been the custom of officials under charges to resign unless there was some ground for it shough there have been instances. to resign unless there was some ground for it, though there have been instances where innocent men were scared off. That is said to be Moore's case. But whatever his motive, he seems scared of his former position; it does not seem like the same old place to him.

As the situation stands today, it would appear from what has been done officially that all the corruption in the Agricultural Department centers around young Holmes, but there is a strong helief.

Holmes, but there is a strong belief prevalent in Washington that, if John Hyde should return and tell all he knows, Holmes would have at least one companion in misery,

MR. PEIRCE, THE POOH BAH

General Utility Man of Administration, Great in Own Opinion.

ington, Sept 20.-It is not expected that there will be any general shakeup in the State Department in the im-mediate future, reports to the con-trary notwithstanding. Not long ago. National Geographic Magazine. He had at the time of the Bower Loomis conhad experience in editorial work, for in troversy, it was freely predicted that 1884-55 he was an associate editor of the not only would Mr. Bowen lose his po-Secretary Loomis from his desk in the State Department, but it was currently reported that Assistant Secretary H. H. D. Peirce would also come in for executive disapproval and would probably follow Mr. Loomis out of the

Bowen and Loomis have gone, be cause they bandled the nasty asphalt scandal in Venezuela and became ameared, if not directly implicated. But as to Mr. Peirce things are different Mr. Peirce was not conected with the asphelt scandal in any way, nor with any other scandal, as far as known, and it is now believed he will retain his position as Third Assistant Secre-

ment at functions, like the peace con-ference at Portsmouth; somebody has got to make a puppet of himself in the name of formality and courtesy, and l suppose it might as well be Peirce as some other man. He likes that sort of thing; most men would not.

And that probably explains why Mr.

Peirce will be tolerated, if the pull of brother-in-law Lodge is not ample ex-

Government statistician won him mem-bership in many societies, such as the in-ternational Statistical Society, the Royal Statistical Society of London and the Statistical Society of London and the American Statistical Association.

The statistical Association was related to the diplomats, waiting upon them and making himself more or less a general utility man, waiting the fact that Hyde is a bright fellow. Before he came to this country he attended Stamford But, having been an under secretary at Ashton-under-Lone and had St. Petersburg, Mr. Petrce, so it is reported from Portsmouth, developed a pro-Russian leaning and distinct pro-Russian leaning showed considerable partiality t Russion commissioners during the con-

One day Mr. Petrce had occasion to transact business with the Japanese Minister. Mr. Takahira, and in rather offensive manner requested the Minis-ter to do a certain thing. In his char-acteristic polite tone the Minister declined and evidently offended Mr.

Peirge.
"But I must insist," said the afore-said Mr. Peirce. Again Minister Takahira declined. "But, do you know who I am?" asked

is said on good authority that Hyde made frequent deposits in the Bank of England and if he has ill-gotten gain and has it in that institution, it is safe from the ly bothered by some of these cases, and strong, influential men have again and again that Mr. and strong, influential men have charged again and again that Mr. Peirce based his report on information given him by irresponsible men; often-times by men of no standing. In one instance it was charged that Mr. Petres had consulted with men who had been obliged to leave this country because of their criminal records, and had taken refuge in China. Being

BE HELD UP?

You pay the penalty asked by those who give pocket knives. silver watches and bedsteads "free" with cigars.



The methods that appeal to women shoppers have been tried for a while in the cigar business, but such methods cannot endure long where MEN, business men and others with common sense business ideas, are the customers. When you buy a cigar you want the best CIGAR you can get for your money, and you know that you cannot get something for nothing.

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When you get a TOM KEENE eigar with its new aromatic American Vuelta Filler, you not only get as much COULD be given for a nickel, but you get MORE than others could give. For on this tobacco the enormous tariff duties are saved. The Government loses and the cigar-smoker benefits thereby, Give your wives the cash to buy what they WANT for the house and get a superior, delicious smoke for YOURSELF by demanding the Tom Keene cigar for 5 cents.

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treatment will destroy all germ diseases, will cure Dandruff and stop Falling Hair. It is pronounced by all the most efficient Hair Tonic on earth and if guaranteed by the makers. Even if you have tried every other known of advertised remedy, don't despair—try

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It will save the hair-will kill the dandruff germ. It will please you. YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT PAILS. All good barbers apply it, all good druggists sell it. The following druggists sell and recommend it.

The Woodard - Clarke Drug Co.

Stop Sales to Minors.

FINES JOHN F. STEPHENS

His Honor Warns Future Violators of Law to Expect the Limit, Which Is \$300 Fine or a Year's Imprisonment.

"I intend to stop the sale of liquor to minors, and to impose penalties to the maximum," said Judge Frazer yesterday revious to pronouncing sentence upon ohn F. Stephens, bartender in the saloon John F. Stephens, bartender in the saloon of Joseph Penney, at Union avenue and East Morrison streets. Stephens had pleaded guilty to Beiling a bottle of whisky to Mike Schumaker. If years old. In his own defense he testified that Schumaker, when questioned by him, said he was over Il years old.

William Frazier, A. W. Lambert, Dr. C. H. Raffety and others, acquainted with Stephens from 20 to 25 years, testified that he had followed various pursuits and bore an excellent reputation, and Judge Frazer imposed the minimum penalty, a fine of 50, which was paid. The court took occa-sion to remark that saloonkeepers and bartenders must be certain that a pairon is il years old, and that they take risks at their own peril.

"There has been a great deal of selling

liquor to a gang of young fellows in that neighborhood," continued Judge Frazer, "and two of them committed burglary when they did not know what they were doing. This law is on the statute books for a good purpose, and I don't want to see our boys become habitual drunkards before they are of age. Of course they will say they are old enough, like Indians—anything to get the whisky they are after, but people sell to them at their own risk."

The maximum penalty is a fine of \$300, or imprisonment in the County Jail for one year. The court may also declare the license of a saloonkeeper forfeited.

Increase Shown in Tillamook.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Assessor A. M. Hare has completed the assessment of taxable property in Tillamook County for the year 1905, which amounts to \$2,961,911, being an increase of \$363,928 over 1904, when

Humors Gured Harfina Soap, SkinHealth (sint) and SkinHealth Tablets. A post-and speedy cute for every tiching, burning, bleeding, crusted, gimply and blotch; with loss of hair. Produces clear, bril-healthy skin and pure, rich, red blood.

QKINHEALT LI Treatment 750

constats of Harfina Soap, 25c., medicated, andseptic; Skrin Health (size.), 25c., to kill serms,
beal the sich, and Skrin Health Tablets,
25c., to expel humor germs. All drugsis;.

Harfina Soap for the Complexion,
for pimples, blackbeads, redness, respicess, chaiing, chapping, rough hards. Nothing will give
such a speedy cure. 25c.; 1 cakes, 65c.

Send 5c. postage for Free Samples and
bookiets to PHILO HAT CO., NEWARK, N. J.

WOODLARD, CLARKE & CO. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.

the valuation of taxable property was also elected for three years amounted to \$2,597,983. About 40,000 the place of Whitelaw Reid, of acres of land were added to the roll York Tribune, who declined re-ele

Directors of Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. M -- At the annual Judge Frazer Is Determined to day at the Waldorf-Astorfa, the following

the place of Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, who declined re-election on account of absence abroad. After transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Held to the Circuit Court.

THE DALLES, Or., Sept. 20 .- Charles three years: George Thompson, St. Paul
Dispatch; Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore
News; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; W. R. Nelson, Kansas City Star.
Adolph S. Ochs, of the New York Times.

TIME TURNED BACK IN ITS FLIGHT YESTERDAY

Old and young alike crowded

THE OAKS

From early morn until late in the day. Fully 20,000 children enjoyed a day as they never enjoyed one before. You who have never been to 'THE OAKS," the strangers who have never visited "The Oaks," should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity by taking a ride on the O. W. P. & Ry. Co.'s beautiful cars, which take you directly to the main entrance for 5 cents. The admission to the grounds, 10 cents -children 5 cents. There are two features unexcelled anywhere.

D'Urbano's Royal Italian Band and The Oaks Tavern A Cafe at Prices That Lure

Then remember, there are a hundred other amusements that you cannot fail to appreciate.



yous and chronic diseases of men, also blood, stomach, neart, liver, kidney and throat troubles. We cure SYPHILIS throat troubles. We cure STPHILIS (without mercury) to stay cured forever. We remove STRICTURE without operation or pain, in 15 days.
We stop drains, night losses and spermatorrhoea by a new method, in a week. We can restore the sexual vigor of any man under 30 by means of local treatment peculiar to ourselves.

We Cure Gonorrhoea In a Week

The doctors of this institute are all regular graduates, have had many years' experience, nave been known in Portland for 15 years, have a reputation to maintain and will undertake no case unless certain cure can be effected. We guarantee a cure in every case we undertake or charge no fee. Consul-tation free. Letters confidential. Instructive BOOK FOR MEN mailed free in

plain wrapper.

We cure the worst cases of piles in two or three treatments, without operation. Cure guaranteed.

If you cannot call at office, write for question blank. Home treatment suc-Office hours, \$ to 5 and T to 8. Sundays and holidays, 10 to 12.

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