MINORITY IN FEAR OF BIAS IN CENSUS

Doubt of Non-Partisan Character of Enumeration Expressed in Debate.

NEGRO VOTERS "RALLIED"

Appointments in South, Democrat Charges Have Political Color. Data on Butchering of Animals to Be Obtained.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A lively political debate occupied nearly the entire time of the House today in defense of the bill to amend the census law so as to provide an enumeration of animals slaughtered in country butchering establishments and of hides produced in such establishments.

Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, explained that this amendment was to give accurate information on a subject upon which there had been much political discussion. With this amendment, and others providing for an enumeration of lands under irrigation and in relation to irrigation projects, the bill was passed.

Reading a letter said to have been written by Representative Crowe, of Missouri, telling one of his constituents that if he should receive an appointment as a census enumerator he would have to ascertain the relative strength of the "insurgents" and regular Republicans, Representative Robinson, of Arkansas, attacked the census bill.

Party Work Exacted.

The letter was in the form of a newspaper clipping and contained the statement that the work the census enumerator would have to do would be "such as any enthusiastic Republican would be glad to do and not in any way conflict with your duty as enumerator." It also stated that this work would be outlined to the candidate before his appointment, so that he need not accept the appointment if he did not desire to do what would be asked of him.

Still reading from the letter, Mr. Robinson quoted a statement to the effect that the writer wanted to know whether the voters were "insurgents" or regular Republicans and whether their disaffection was great enough to take them out of the party altogether.

Sanction Not Given.

Bartholdt of Missouri, calling attention to the absence of his colleague, Mr. Crowe, said that Mr. Crowe evidently spoke for himself only and in no way spoke for the appointing power of the census.

"The Director of the Census would authorize no man to give such information," said Mr. Bartholdt. "He wrote that letter without authority. He merely exceeded his authority in representing the Administration."

Mr. Booher of Missouri said that he would offer an amendment to the pending bill imposing a fine of $1000 or imprisonment for a year upon any census employe who should ask any person any question relating to his politics.

"Does the gentleman think that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor was in any way responsible for these statements by Mr. Crowe?" inquired Representative Gardiner of Massachusetts, addressing Mr. Booher.

Partisan Census Feared.

"I have a reason to be voted on to inquire of the Secretary whether that is the case," responded Mr. Booher.

In an extended speech, Sims of Tennessee declared that if a non-partisan census was desired, the Administration would appoint Republicans and Democrats to do the work of the census.

Representatives Gains of West Virginia, Langley of Kentucky and Crumpacker of Indiana said that a non-partisan enumeration of the census would be made if Republicans only were appointed.

"The man they appointed in Chicago as supervisor was not a Republican at all," said Mr. Mann, of Illinois.

"Was he a Democrat?" asked Mr. Booker, of Missouri.

"We call him a Democrat," retorted Mr. Mann.

Color Question Raised.

Charging that a rule of the census provides that in the South negroes should be appointed to enumerate negroes, Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, declared it was being done to "rally the negro vote and to rally negro delegates in the National convention of the Republic party."

Representative Madden, of Illinois, said that supervisors of the census were appointed without political consideration, saying that he knew that was the case in Chicago. He did not believe the color of a citizen should be a bar in taking the census.

"Men," he said, "should be taken as men, regardless of their color, as of their creed."

While Representative Keifer, of Ohio, was speaking of the nonpartisan character of the "census takers," Representative Heflin, of Alabama, interrupted to ask whether he would appoint negroes to enumerate the white people of the South if he could do so.

"If they were as well qualified as the whites, I would," replied Mr. Keifer.

"The President asked me to suggest some good man for supervisor of the census in place of a supervisor who died," said Mr. Hamlin, of Missouri. "But he insisted that he must be a Republican, and I told him I had no advice to give."

Representative Hardy, of Texas, asserted that partisanship was the keynote of Federal appointments in his state.

PAPER SHOULD BE CHEAPER

With Competition, Price Could Be $35 Per, Says Publisher.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 2.—At the annual meeting of associated Ohio dailies, comprising 124 daily newspapers in Ohio, held today in this city, a statement upon "the price which publishers should pay for print paper" was made by John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Mr. Norris said if free competition and normal conditions prevailed in the paper trade, news print should be delivered in pressrooms at $35 a ton, or $1.75 per 100 pounds.

STOCKS DOWN, ON FAILURE

Fisk & Robinson Troubles Due to Shrinkage in Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The suspension of Fisk & Robinson, a bond and banking house, whose failure came yesterday, when an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed, was announced at the opening of the Stock Exchange today.

As a result of the unexpected news after the close of yesterday's business on the Exchange, the market today opened with declines running to a point or so, with a considerable volume of liquidation. The failure was due to the shrinkage in the market value of certain bonds which the firm had underwritten. That caused the banks, which had lent money on the securities, to demand additional collateral, which the firm was unable to supply.

The house was connected also with the Boston exchange, and W. D. Tracey, manager of the Boston house, issued today the following statement of assets and liabilities:

Assets—Cash, $61,915; loans receivable, $2,122,358; securities, $4,428,444; accounts receivable, $225,250; furniture and fixtures, $10,000. Total, $6,847,967.

Liabilities—Loans payable, $5,276,570; deposits, $1,212,249; accounts payable, $246,405; balance in excess of assets, $112,643. Total, $6,847,967.

LAW SAVES SNAKE SPAN

SNAKE BRIDGE BUILT ILLEGALLY GETS O. K.

Congress Approves Viaduct Provided War Department Accepts Plans Believed Good.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 2.—Congress has passed a special bill, introduced recently by Senator Heyburn, legalizing a bridge recently built across Snake River between Oregon and Idaho, at the town of Ontario. This bridge was authorized by the last Congress, but the law under which it was built stipulated that before work was begun, the plans should be approved by the Secretary of War. It develops that the plans were not submitted, but the bridge is now in position, and the builders are handicapped in their effort to float bonds, because of their failure to comply with the law.

The bill just passed gives to the County Court of Malheur County, Oregon, and the Ontario Bridge Commission, which built the bridge, authority to maintain and operate this bridge, but the court and Commission are required, within three months, to file with the Secretary of War the plans and specifications upon which the bridge was built, and the plans must meet with the approval of the Secretary.

Should the plans fail to be approved, authority to maintain the bridge will be withdrawn, and the probabilities are that the bridge will have to be remodeled to comply with the requirements of the Department. The assumption is, the Bridge Commission believes, that the bridge is of a type to meet with departmental approval, and that no further legislation will be necessary.

COUNTY EMPLOYES STRIKE

Clerical Association Affiliated With Federation of Labor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The County Treasurer's office was tied up last night by a strike of 20 clerks, who refused to work overtime unless the Board of County Commissioners grants their demand for an increase in pay for night work, Sunday and holiday work.

The striking clerks are members of the Cook County Clerical Employes' Association, which has been organized with a view to affiliation with the Chicago Federation of Labor. It is said that the 60 clerks of the union who are employed in the Treasurer's office will refuse to work tonight. County Treasurer John R. Thompson admitted the strike would cause delay in making up the books of his office.

"I can do nothing for the men," he said. "The County Board refused to give them an increase and made its annual appropriation fixing the sum that should be paid for overtime work."

The clerks receive from $100 to $150 a month as salary for the regular work, and say they have not had an increase for years, though the cost of living has increased 40 per cent.

SUPREME COURT IS 120

22,000th Case Docketed on Federal Tribunal's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Supreme Court of the United States had a notable birthday yesterday. It was 120 years old, and by a coincidence the last case docketed on that natal day was the 22,000th one since the court was organized.

The court convened for the first time in New York on February 1, 1790. The minutes of that meeting show that there was not a sufficient number of Justices present to transact business, and those present, as the first official act of the court, "adjourned until tomorrow at 1 o'clock."

On the first day the Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice; the Hon. William Cushing, the Hon. James Wilson, Associate Justices, were present. On the next day "The Hon. James Iredell, Associate Justice," appeared, and the court was opened. It was on that day the first "crier" for the court was appointed.

In the first few years not many cases were brought to the court as compared with the present day. Now between 800 and 1000 come up for consideration every year.

KEENE TO BE WITNESS

Inquiry Into Collapse of Hocking Valley Pool Postponed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The special meeting of the Stock Exchange governing committee, called for today to take action on the failure of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., which resulted from the collapse of the Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron "pool," has been postponed until February 16, by request of the insolvent firm.

It is understood the extension of time was granted in the belief that the testimony of James R. Keene, who has been called as a witness in suits growing out of the fiasco, will be of use to the committee in arriving at its decision. Mr. Keene is to appear as a witness in the first of these suits next week.

TREATY CRISIS IS NEAR

Agreement or Rupture With Germany Is Expected Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—It was announced at the State Department today that either a complete agreement or a rupture between Germany and the United States on the present tariff negotiations might be expected tomorrow.

The cattle and meat inspection issues are the stumbling blocks.

GRAND JURY LOOKS INTO MEAT PRICES

Official of National Packing Company Is Annoyed After Examination.

EASTERN BUTCHER CALLED

New York Witnesses Expected to Throw Light on Charge That Trust Controlled Business. District Attorney Secretive.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Interstate control of meat prices is now believed to be a subject for investigation by Judge Landis' Federal grand jury. It has become known that Special Assistant United States District Attorney William R. Maderas, who was transferred to United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims' office from the Ohio district several months ago, has been in New York on a quiet investigation several weeks, and that he has subpenaed three witnesses to come to Chicago and testify before the grand jury.

New York Butcher Called.

Although great secrecy is maintained by Federal officers here as to this feature of the inquiry, the name of one of the men summoned from New York has become known. He is W. M. Marks, a member of the New York Butchers' Association. Mr. Marks is said to represent in the East one of the packers whose business is being looked into in Chicago, as well as being the head of a packing company there which is suspected of being a subsidiary of the alleged beef trust. The names of the other two witnesses, as well as the exact connection Mr. Marks has with the investigation here, are locked within the breast of Mr. Maderas and District Attorney Sims, and Mr. Sims will not even admit the man is summoned.

Official Is Annoyed.

Arthur Colby, assistant treasurer, and Ralph Crows, counsel for the National Packing Company, were before the grand jury today. They were recalled to throw further light on the books of the concern and were dismissed, subject to being summoned again later. Mr. Colby left the grand jury room at the adjournment of the morning session at 12:25 o'clock. His face appeared flushed and he put on his overcoat and muffler as though annoyed.

JERSEY CITY HOLDS INQUIRY

Methods of Storage Companies Under Grand Jury Investigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The New Jersey side of the Hudson River was today the center of activity in the attempt to find out why food prices are high. The investigating body was the Hudson County grand jury, which continued its probing into the storage business of the big packing companies. It examined numerous witnesses in an effort to learn what quantities of food stuffs are stored and whether there is any understanding among the firms to hold necessaries of life to regulate the supply and get the highest possible prices.

It is announced that the women's organizations here, with the co-operation of the health protective societies, will take up the campaign against meats and other edibles stored for long periods.

Meat prices are again on the upward trend. A third of a cent is the average advance in wholesale rates and a full cent added to these prices is predicted before the week-end.

Shipments are much less, wholesalers say, and supplies are dwindling even in the face of the reduced demand.

HEADLIGHT GIVES CLEW

MAN RUN DOWN BY TRAIN, ANOTHER SEEN RUNNING.

Swan Pearson Killed After Leaving Son Near Knappa — Money Taken—Dogs Trail.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 2.—Swan Pearson was either killed accidentally or murdered near Knappa Tuesday evening. The cause of his death will be determined at a Coroner's inquest here Thursday morning.

Pearson was a farmer and occupied a little piece of land near Albert for several years. Recently he purchased a 20-acre tract of fruit land between Knappa and Svensen, erected a house and was getting the land ready for cultivation. He purchased the land on the installment plan and came to Astoria Tuesday to make a payment of $50 on it, this installment completing half-payment for the property. Pearson was accompanied by his son, a man 30 years old. They started home on the train and alighted at Knappa. They then had to walk back about a mile and a half to their home and passing a house, they were invited in. There the father and son took a drink and after a ten-minute visit Pearson, Sr., said he would go on home, the son remaining to eat some smelt being cooked. Pearson left with a lantern in one hand and a valise in the other. Within a few minutes he was run over by the eastbound freight and ground to pieces.

The engine crew of the freight said they saw no lantern, but just before an object on the track was struck they saw a man running into the brush, the headlight showing that the fugitive wore brown overalls. The first supposition was that Pearson had been run over accidentally and killed and no attention was paid to the story of the man with the brown overalls until Pearson's clothing was searched and only 60 cents found. It is known positively that he had more than $30 in his pocket when he left his son.

Sheriff Pomeroy tonight took two well-trained dogs to Knappa. The dogs' trainer says that the snow, melting, will assist them in following the trail as the water holds the scent for at least two days.

HEYBURN SCORES BILL

Postal Savings Bank Measure Is Denounced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Should the postal savings bank bill become a law it would greatly endanger, if not destroy, incomes to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars, declared Senator Heyburn today. The Idaho Senator was engaged in a general discussion of the bill in connection with an amendment presented by Senator Smoot for the regulation of the removal of postal savings deposits from banks.

He contended that, inasmuch as the fund under the bill would reach fully $700,000,000, it would enable the board of trustees to dictate the rate of interest throughout the country.

"In other words, the Government purposes to go into the loaning business," he said, "and intends to fix the rate of interest at 2½ per cent." In view of this fact, he asked what the effect would be on incomes derived from funds invested at 5 and 6 per cent.

"Should we," he said, "so forget our duty to the widows and orphans whose funds are thus invested as to disturb the earning capacity of their investments?" He declared that the bill should be denominated "an act to constitute the Government a collection agency for the banks," and added that under the bill it was the purpose to convert the Government into a collection agency.

Mr. Heyburn asserted also that, with the money once deposited, there was no adequate means of obtaining its return to the depositor.

Senator Carter, of Montana, called attention to the fact that, in times of emergency, savings banks generally require a notice of 30 to 60 days for the withdrawal of funds.

One amendment, by Senator Davis, providing for the deposit of postal funds in banks under state inspection as well as those under Federal supervision, was adopted. Senator Smoot proposed an amendment providing for the withdrawal of funds from banks not willing to pay 2¾ per cent interest and it was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

TAX TEST IS PROPOSED

STATE BOARD UNCERTAIN AS TO GROSS-EARNINGS LAW.

Adverse Opinion by Attorney-General of State Is Not Regarded as Sufficient.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Board of State Tax Commissioners today a resolution was adopted to bring a test case in the Supreme Court to determine finally whether or not the gross earnings tax law of 1907 was repealed by implication by chapters 265 to 268 inclusive of the laws of 1907 and by chapter 218, laws of 1909.

Recently Attorney-General Crawford rendered an opinion to the effect that the gross earnings tax law was repealed by these later statutes and that it was not necessary for the State Treasurer to continue the collection of fees from corporations.

Chapter 218 of the laws of 1909, creating the State Tax Commission, gives the commission power to "construe the tax and revenue laws of the state * * * and to instruct officers in relation to their duties in relation to assessment and taxation and collection of public taxes, dues and revenues."

Acting under this and similar sections of the law, the Tax Commission addressed a letter to the Attorney-General requesting him to appeal one or both of the corporation cases recently decided against the state by Judge Burnett in the Circuit Court for Marion County, viz.: the case of the State of Oregon vs. the Standard Oil Company and the State vs. the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Also a letter was addressed to State Treasurer Steel requesting him to proceed at once with the collection of the corporation license fees for the year 1909.

The board takes the position that the gross earnings tax law should be considered in full force and effect until there shall have been a final determination of the question by the Supreme Court.

PATIENT ELUDES GUARDS

FORMER BROKER DROWNED ESCAPING FROM WARDS ISLAND.

Belief That $3,000,000 Property in Harlem Belonged to Him and Mrs. Eddy Turned Mind.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Hospital attendants are using grappling irons in the East River in a search for the body of Henry Pennington Toler, a Princeton graduate and former broker. Toler yesterday eluded guards on Wards Island, where he has been confined in an insane asylum since July, and plunged into the river. Caught in an eddy from Hell Gate, he sank almost at once. Toler became violently insane last Summer, after controversies with factions in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city. For a time he was a supporter of Mrs. Augusta F. Stetson, but subsequently he turned against her. His commitment to the asylum was caused by persons who said that he had sent them threatening letters.

Christian Science so interested Toler that he abandoned his brokerage business several years ago, gave much of his money to the church, and finally became first reader. Then he became possessed of the hallucination that the upper part of Harlem belonged to him and to Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy.

He organized a movement to recover property valued at $3,000,000,000 to establish a new Jerusalem. His project failed, his fortune dwindled, his wife left him and his complete mental collapse followed.

BILL HAS GOOD CHANCE

(Continued from first page.)

would be disastrous. The inference conveyed to the Senate committee by Chairman Carter was that Speaker Cannon would support the bill if it provided for certificates rather than bonds, and that the House leaders would join with Cannon in an effort to get the bill through the lower House.

But Senator Carter himself has always stood out against any bond issue bill, all the while preaching the advisability of issuing certificates. He was willing to support a certificate bill, but not a bond measure. Now that the committee has reported the certificate bill, it should have the unqualified support of Chairman Carter, which, because of his position, should count for much. Therefore, the change from "bonds" to "certificates," if it does nothing else, should bring to the support of this legislation both Chairman Carter and Speaker Cannon. If those men be sincere in their protestations, the change will not have been made in vain.

Carter Wants Credit.

It is well known in Congress, however, that there was another motive than that assigned for changing the bond bill into a bill providing for certificates of indebtedness. The bond bill was distinctively the Borah bill, introduced and championed by the Idaho Senator. If it had been reported, there would have been no especial credit to Chairman Carter had it been reported and passed—the credit would have gone largely to Senator Borah, and Borah is not now running for re-election, while Carter is. So the Montana Senator played politics; the kind he is accustomed to play, and induced the committee to report a "committee bill" as a substitute for the Borah bill, for committee bills always take the name of the chairman, which in this instance means that the certificate bill reported by the Senate irrigation committee will go under the name of Carter bill. Thus, while knocking out the word "bonds," which was so distasteful to him, Senator Carter not only secured the substitution of the word "certificates," but he had his own name substituted for that of Senator Borah. It was tricky business, but it accomplished Carter's end.

Now that the change has been made, Senator Carter must show his good faith and get the bill through the Senate, and not only that, he must see that Speaker Cannon keeps his bargain, and assists the bill on its way through the House of Representatives.

Taft Will Support Bonds.

The Administration will be behind this measure even though it does not authorize bonds, for President Taft, in a recent interview with Senator Borah, said that he would support and help along a bill that provided for the issuance of securities in the nature of bonds or their equivalent. The certificates, if issued in accordance with the Senate bill, as stated, will be bonds in their legal aspect, for they are secured by the credit of the Government, redeemable out of the reclamation fund, and carry a low rate of interest—the three things insisted upon by the President.

It is not to be presumed that the certificate bill will pass either branch of Congress without a fight. On the Senate side, a Westerner, Senator Flint of California, is preparing to make a speech against the bill, notwithstanding his state would be among those benefited. Flint, while heretofore a great advocate of irrigation, is very dutiful to Senator Aldrich, who is known to have been opposed to the bond bill, and it is presumed his fight on the certificate bill will be in accordance with instructions he has received from the "Big Boss." Flint, alone, can not kill the bill, but he probably will have support, though the chances are that if Senator Carter does not try any more tricks, the bill can be put through the upper branch of Congress without serious difficulty.

East Not Cordial.

In the House, however, a fight of no small dimensions is expected. Eastern Representatives are less generous toward the West than are the Senators from the East. Not a few Eastern Representatives are waiting for a chance to carve this bill to the quick. To make matters worse, Representative Reeder of Kansas, chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, is decidedly opposed to the measure, and threatens to make a strong speech against it if it is reported to the House. Reeder's speech will do injury to the measure, because the arguments that he, a Westerner, advances will be quickly seized upon and amplified by the Eastern opponents of the bill, and many adverse votes will thus be made—unless the Speaker quietly passes the word around that this bill, as an Administration measure, must pass.

The fact that this legislation is an Administration measure, and the fact that a Congressional election is approaching, will operate to the benefit of the bill, for in the West and Middle West the Democrats, aided by the Republican Insurgents, will undertake to unseat a good many Republican Congressmen, men who would be strengthened with their constituents if they could show they had aided in passing the bill to hasten completion of the big projects under way. On this account, men, who might otherwise vote against the certificate bill may be induced to change their minds, particularly if Speaker Cannon makes any sort of effort to help the bill through the House. In that sense, a great deal depends upon the Speaker.

Riverside Grange Organized.

LA GRANDE, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special)—Riverside Grange was organized yesterday at the Fruitdale schoolhouse by State Deputy W. R. Gekeler, of Blue Mountain Grange, No. 345. Its location will make Riverside Grange one of the strongest in the state, according to Grangers in this vicinity.

Post Surgeon Transferred.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Captain Vedder, post surgeon at Fort Stevens, has received official notice of his transfer to the Philippine Islands. He will leave for his new station shortly after May 1.

Stamina In Men And How to Possess It.

(From "Man's Maladies.")

A Prominent physician being asked the question: "What are the things in life a man needs most?" answered, "Physical health, strong nerves, mental efficiency, money and social success." Any man possessing these five attributes is a success. Any man possessing the first three can be a success and have the other two. Possession of a sound body with strong nerves is really the requirement which men need most. Men need stamina, courage, staying qualities, endurance and perseverance but in order to have these qualities the nerves must be strong and keenly sensitive to every emotion. When a man has forebodings, sensations of fear, timidity, accompanied with such symptoms as trembling hands and limbs, weak voice, nervousness, sleeplessness, numbness, dizziness, heart palpitation, restlessness, forgetfulness, melancholia, weariness without cause, and many others of a similar nature, it cannot be expected that he will be a success financially, socially or otherwise.

Strong virile magnetism comes only to those whose nerves are properly nourished in a sound body. Nature in her wisdom has supplied certain extracts, essences, etc., which, if properly blended, will restore a normal keenness to the nerves so that any man can feel the rich, red blood surging through his body supplying all the elements necessary to derive the most out of life in all its various phases.

For the benefit of those temporarily deficient in nerve strength the following ingredients can be obtained of any good druggist and prepared in the privacy of home. Purchase three ounces of syrup sarsaparilla compound in a six-ounce bottle. Add one ounce of compound fluid hainiwort, shake and let stand two hours. Then add one ounce tincture cadomene compound, (not cardamom), and one ounce compound essence cardiol. Mix. Shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one when retiring. All distressing symptoms will soon vanish and a complete restoration to normal follows.

IN ANCIENT ROME a wife could divorce her husband if his breath were impure. The daily thorough use of

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

not only cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth *without injury*, but imparts purity and fragrance to the breath, removing instantly the odor of tobacco.

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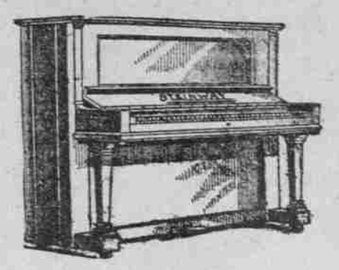

An Upright Piano of Grand Value

The Steinway Vertegrand is the most perfectly-built upright piano ever offered to the musical public. More closely than any other piano—grand or upright—it exhibits the inimitable and indescribably beautiful tone characteristics of the Steinway Grands. For those who know the real Steinway quality of tone no piano value can be greater than the Vertegrand at $575.

We invite inspection of our large stock of these instruments by all intending purchasers of pianos. Comparison with other pianos of nearly the same price cannot fail to convince you of the superior worth of the Steinway, the standard piano of the world.

Vertegrand, $575 (ebony); Miniature Grand, $850. Moderate monthly payments if desired.

Steinway Pianos are sold on the Pacific Coast only by Sherman, Clay & Co.

For Lame Back

HERE'S THE PROOF.

MR. W. H. HAWKINS, Frankfort, Ky., R.R. No. 2, writes: "I have used Sloan's Liniment for backache and sciatica with almost instant relief."

MR. J. W. STEWART, 1216 Chapel St., Cincinnati, O., writes:—"I had suffered with sciatic rheumatism for 14 months when I began using Sloan's Liniment. I got relief at once, and am now entirely well."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is best for lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia—better than plasters—also for sore throat, croup, sprains, etc.

Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

All Montavilla cars run through Laurelhurst. Only 15 minutes' ride. Take car on Washington street, between Fifth and First. Salesmen on the ground. Office, 522 Corbett Building.

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ARROW COLLARS

15c. each—2 for 25c.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers

ARROW CUFFS, 25c. a Pair

Painless Dentistry

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22 YEARS ESTABLISHED IN PORTLAND

Out of town people can have their plate and bridgework finished in one day if necessary. We will give you a good 22k gold or porcelain crown for $3.50

Molar Crowns	5.00
22k Bridge Teeth	3.50
Gold Fillings	1.00
Enamel Fillings	1.00
Silver Fillings	.50
Inlay Fillings	2.50
Good Rubber Plates	5.00
Best Red Rubber Plates	7.50
Painless Extr'tion	.50

WORK GUARANTEED FOR 15 YEARS

Painless Extraction Free when plates or bridge work is ordered. Consultation Free. You cannot get better painless work done anywhere. All work fully guaranteed. Modern electric equipment. Best methods.

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