THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, FEBRUARY 17, 1895.

said. One thing is sure: The people of Portland, so far, have not taken hold of the proposition in a way that will encour-age owners to put on a steamer line." TRADE WITH ORIENT MOTIVE FOR THE WAR. MR. FRANK WOOLSEY BACK FROM Regarding the war troubles in Japan, Mr. Wooleey said: "It is generally con-orded, I think, outside of interested par-

thes, that the precipitation of a war on China was altogether unwarranted on the part of Japan. If, after going into Corea

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

"So far as the Japanese situation is con-

consolit is is certain that the government made its arrangements with a view of completing the war last November. The first loan was freely subscribed to, but unit \$\$ per cent paid in. Instead of enforc-

(iii) So per cent paid in. Instead of enter-ing collection of the balance, another loan was issued, and only a portion of this has been paid up. Unless something is done noon, there is liable to be a stringency in the source of the sour

This will be much easier in China and Corea than in Japan, for the Japanese are too sharp to allow foreigners to get con-trol of their commercial interests. I met

business men there from all portions of the world who have sufficient capital at their command to start large enterprises, and they are only awaiting the outcome

to the war to commence operations. The opportunity will be great, indeed, for once projected, raifroads can be built, and there is but little doubt that they can, that

immense territory, teeming with popula-tion, will be opened up to the markets of the world. But not so with Japan. The Japanese do not believe in dividing profits

nuity, they can counterfeit many staple products and lay them down in the mar-kets of the world at far lower figures

cipal shipping points of the world, in-cluding the Pacific coast. Such lines under

government patronage, could be operated very cheaply, and would give Japan im-

TRANS-PACIFIC TRIP.

He Tells of the Chino-Japanese War and Its Effect Upon Commerce -Internal Politics.

part of Japan. If, riter going into Corea to reform that government, and effecting its object, the Japanese had stopped, their extensible purpose would have been ac-cepted as real. As a matter of fact, Japan had been preparing for the past 20 years to do just what it is engaged in tolay. Each Japanese reems to have a personal interest in the present hostilities. There is a certain class of progressive Japanese, young then who have secured a foreign Mr. Frank Woolsey, president of the Johnson, Woolsey & Oliphant shipping and commission company, and agents of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, returned home Wednesday night from a business trip to China and Japan, after an abasence of nearly four months. The obabsence of nearly four months. The object of Mr. Woolsey's trip was entirely of a business nature, but, as he was in those stries during the exciting war period, he saw much to interest him, and gained ation not possible to attain at this

Woolsey left Portland October 29, 1894. He had in contemplation his Oriential trip far some time previous to departure. While absent, he visited Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Canton and Hong Kong, and many of the smaller ports of those countries. "My first impression." he said yes-terday, "on arriving at Yokohama, was the general interest manifested both over the exciting war news and the revision of the treaties. The representatives of Eng-lish mercantile houses there, as a rule, were inclined to blane their own govern-ment for allowing the commissioners to close up the new frenty in such way as to give the Japanese a decided advantage. In fact, they believed that the willy Jap-anese diplomats actually pulled the wool over the eves of the representatives of the

English government. "I take it as a fixed fact that the ulti-mate design and aim of the Japanese is to drive out all foreign industries. The question now is whether they will, without for-wign assistance, be able to carry out their modern enterprises. For many years Japan has had special representatives all over rais and special representatives an over the world, studying the sciences and im-proved methods of civilization, and these men have now returned, and many of them fave assumed control of the heads of gov-ernmental departments. At first the Japnnese employed expert navigators, engin-eers and other officers to run their steam-phips, but toing they are entirely manned phips, but today they are califiely manned by men of their own country, proficient in their callings. It is the same in manufac-tures, or the introduction of any enter-prise. The Japanese are displaying a par-licular interest in electricity and its possi-bilities. For the purpose of illumination they buy one complete plant, and from that, assisted by their wonderful ingenu-ity, they make duplicates. There being no protective has for inventors in that counprotective law for inventors in that country, the native manufacturers control the market. Even in the interior, one going into an ordinary tea garden will find electhe Japan money market. The Japanese have spent a good deal more than antici-pated in carrying on the war. The bonds expected to be taken up in London were not, which is causing some uncasiness. trie bells on every hand, and, when once pushed ther are servants on hand to do the rest. In fact, the Japanese claim that they are now able to give others points in developing the use of electric power, "The close of the war will see great invelopment in the Orient through the opening up of the country with railroads and the establishment of trading centers. and it is certain that whatever they once

undertake to do they carry out, "Regarding the revision of treatles, the opinion of fareigners in Japan is about equally divided. Formerly, under the ad-ministration of Japanese law, all foreign-ers had the opportunity of settling their legal difficulties in the consular coarts of their own countries. Under the revised and the general fear is that complications may arise over the lack of knowledge of their own laws. One peculiar feature of the new order of things is that neither ball is allowed nor the writ of habeas corpus recognized. In Yokohama, really only a police government exists. These officers have unlimited power, and can go fato a house at any time, arrest whem they please, and throw one in fail without the knowledge of his friends, and he is es compelled to remain there for weeks before granted a hearing. Although this fear exists, the Japanese are smart enough to understand that, after the treaty becomes a settled fact, should any arbitrary measures be enforced, or obnoxous have put into effect, they would speed by lead to international complications. "During my stay in Yokohama, one pecu-

har case came under my observation. A blind man was arrested for the murder of his father. He secured a foreign attorney, who understood Japanese. It was admit-ted at the hearing that the law provided proper punishment for the killing of a father by his son. This was not disputed, but the attorney called attention to the fact that the law was silent regarding the acts of a blind man charged with such offense. He declared that there was no specification of such crime, and he won

menue prestin "Down in the bottom of his heart the apanese hutes all forvigners. They have

than foreign manufacturers.

PHYSICIANS' FEES HIGH-PRICED DOCTORS ARE NO LONGER PATRONIZED.

The Tendency Toward Lower Charges and Better Service-The Best Medical Attendance for Five Dollars a Month.

But few people realize what a gigantic trust exists among the members of the medical profession, a trust formed with the distinct object in view of maintaining the system of big fees, established by those physicians who have built up a large and lucrative practice. This comyoung men who have secured a foreign education, who have really forced the Jap-nness government to keep up the war. If any inclination to bring it to a close was shown, there would likely have been an uprising in Japan. Public sentiment is in accord with pursuing the war, as has been done. In the capture of Port Ar-thur, Wei-Hai-Wei and other pinces, com-plications with the foreign powers are liable to follow. The Japanese govern-ment war, in fact, forced to continue the war. Before it broke out there was no end of trouble in the diet at Toklo. The younger element was continually obstruct-ing the purpose of the government, and oung men who have secured a foreign ination to sustain rates is all the mor reprehensible as its effects are often feit by the very people who can ill afford to retain the services of a physician dur-ing a long spell of sickness at the extor-tionate fee exacted. A system of high fees is to all intents and purposes an an-nouncement to the general public that medical attendance must be secured on medical attendance must be secured on the terms imposed by the trust, and that any physician, whatever his attainments may be, who accepted a lower fee than that prescribed by the trust did so at 'he peril of his professional reputation, which this trust assumes is entirely in its keep-ing. ing the purpose of the government, and introducing measures inimical to it, and the situation was, fortunately, relieved by the actual commencement of bostilities.

Then the diet removed to Hiroshima and In this connection, Drs. Copeland & Montgomery, with headquarters in this city, beg to recur to the fact that the inauguration of the system of low the place was put under martial haw, and the government put into effect all its desired measures without opposition; oth-crwise, the refractory element would have been severely dealt with. fees for the highest professional service was made by them, an innovation that at the time was severely criticised by many "There is still a possibility of internal discord among the different political fac-tions of Japan. The situation at present is very uncertain. The idea prevails in Japan that there is some power behind the of the best physicians. It was some two years ago when Drs. Copeland & Mont-gomery first announced to the people of Oregon and Washington that in the future

they would treat all diseases at the up they would treat all diseases at the uni-form charge of \$5 a month. In making this announcement they did not say that a higher fee would be charged for the treatment of "exceptional diseases," the claim of "special fees for special cases," so often made by advertising doctors of the grand treat. government to render assistance when nee ensary. Russia has been very quiet during the trouble, and some prophesy that, with the opening of spring and the ability of Japan to move troops, operations will be more active. It is also believed that when the spoils are divided, Port Laz-ertic may become the eastern terminus for the great trans-Pacific rairoad Russia the quack type. They announced openly that their charge in all cases would re \$5 a month, and in no instance since that time have these doctors charged patients is constructing. It certainly looks as though Russia has some designs that she hopes to necomplish as a result of the war, in the interest of that projected road. more than this.

Drs. Copeland & Montgomery today en-joy the largest practice of any physician or of any medical firm in the city. They have demonstrated clearly to the people of the Pacific Northwest that they can avail themselves of the use of the high-est medical skill known to the profession, GREAT · BARGAIN · SALE the services of professional gentlemen who have graduated from Bellevue and other great schools of equal prominence other great schools of equal prominence, and who have had the benefit of years of practice, which has fitted them for successfully treat-ing any disease known to med-ical science. The offices of Drs. Copeland

& Monigomery are constantly crowded with representative people from all parts of Oregon and Washington, as can be attested at any time by a visit to their well-appointed quarters, and among their patients are many of the best-known families of the state. Some of the most prominent members of the house and sen-ate of Oregon's legislature have been suc-cessfully treated by these doctors, and the names of these and hundreds of others equally as well-known citizens are regu-larly carried on their books. Drs. Copeland & Montgomery have lemonstrated that a profitable practice ian be built up on a system of low fees for the best professional services. They have discouraged extortionate fees, an they have further helped the regular physicians by demonstrating that money paid to quacks is money wasted, and that the only physician the public should en-courage is the one of the very highest attainments in the medical profession. After Drs. Copeland & Montgomery had

with foreigners. They are, I believe, the most ambitious people on the surface of the globe today. In dealing with them, foreigners will have to keep a sharp eye on them. With their great abundance of cheap labor and wonderful mative ingebegun to prosper under their system of low fees a number of cheap advertising doctors, where attainments had never carned for them either the recognition of the medical profession or the patrona, c of the public, announced that in the fu-ture they would treat patients for \$5 a month. The reservations coupled with than foreigr, manufacturers, "During the present war, Japan has purchased a large number of steamers to use as transports, and when the war closes she will have them on hand. It is currently reported among foreign trad-ers there that the Japanese government will open up steamship lines to the prin-cial clumping relate of the media is this same announcement made clear

the people, who, after all, are not so easily imposed on, that the advertised fee of §5 a month was not altogether 'n the best of failh. One of the exceptions, for instance, made by these doctors to the low fee was the ever-present "special cases requiring special treatment." The disin-terested observer might be excused for asking right here if the classification of "special cases" was left to the information was left to the luder 'spicial

Cor. First and Yamhill

ALIER BRC

Retiring From Business

Carpets, Rugs, Paperhangings; Lace, Silk and Chenille Cartains-everything-will be sacrificed without reserve.

WALTER BROS

Jos. L. Walter, Manager.

Do You Want a Gruss? We carry the largest and most complete stock on the Coast.... In our branch store, Third and Stark streets, we have fitted up a room for the convenience of our patrons, with a competent

> attendant in charge. . . . A perfect fit guaranteed. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.

SUPPORTERS, STC. CHEMISTS.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Commencing Monday, Feb. 18, we will offer a large assortment of decorated dishes, in odds and ends, for table use at special prices for this week only. Bottom out of the price of Granite Iron-ware.

SEE PRICES IN OUR SHOW WINDOW

OLDS & SUMMERS, 189 AND 191 FIRST STREET

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS. Boy Rescues Another From Death by Drowning.

TRUSSES

CRUTCHES

result of a dispute among stockhold and that the company is solvent. An exciting incident occurred on the river front just south of the approach of the Morrison-street % dige yesterday af-ternoon. Edgar Compo, the i-year-old son of L. Compo, who has a small house on a scow on the river, while playing with James Nicholson, another boy a little old-er, accidentally slipped and fell into the The Ferryboat Vancouver Has Been Successfully Raised. VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 16 .- The river. It is quite deep where he went in inken ferryboat Vancouver was, with and he disappeared from sight. In a mo-ment his head appeared above the surface of the water on the other side of the plank sunken ferryboat Vancouver was, with the assistance of the steamer Governor Newell and two barges, raised to the surface during the week and brought to the company's wharf here today. She will be taken to Portland at once for re-pairs. The damage to the ferry's hull is not as great as was at first thought, and it is expected she will resume her old run within a week. In the meantime the steamer Kehani will centime to garry nathe had been walking on. The other boy caught sight of his head, and quickly selzed him by the hair. He tried to lift the drowning boy out of the water onto the plank, but he was too heavy for him. However, he clung to the boy, and en-deavored to keep his head above the water, but in this he was only partially success-ful. Every little while Edgar would settle steamer Kehani will continue to carry pas-sengers to ami from the ferry landing or the Oregon shore. inder the water in spite of the efforts of the other boy, who had him by the hair. But James would make a strong ef-fort and again raise him. Finally, Mrs. Compo was attracted to the boys, and hurried to their assistance. She came none too soon, as Edgar was half-drowned and unconscious, and James Nicholson was many. about exhausted, and could not have held out much longer. Edgar was taken to his home, and Dr. George L. Rogers was called. After great exertions, he succeeded in restoring the boy to consciousness, but he was quite ill last night. But But for the prompt action and infomitable de-termination of James Nicholson, his play-mate, to save the little fellow's life, he would have surely drowned. The boy James' purchts live on the river front near the approach of the Madison-street bridge. Fruit Union Organized. The Multnomah Fruitgrowers' Union ef fected permanent organization yesterday hy the election of the officers provided for by the articles of incorporation. Accord-ing to the articles, all the stockholders are directors under the incorporation, and cc, when the meeting was called to or-election of officers was in order at e. H. C. Welch and J. D. Leatherman were elected temporary president and sec-retary for the meeting, as a matter of form, they having acted in that capacity for some time before the organization was incorporated. Chauncey Ball and Henry Freeborough, incorporators, acted as in-spectors of election. There were repre-sonted at the meeting about 70 shares of the 100 subscribed. The election resulted in the choice of Edward Peterson, of South Mouni Tabor, as president; Henry Free-borough, secretary; S. J. Hurt, treasurer. On motion, it was decided to have a number of copies of the constitution and by laws, as prepared by Mr. Chauncey Ball, typewritten, for distribution among the stockholders, so that they can make a careful examination of the provisions, and be able to act intelligently in their adoption. The next step will be the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, and this will be done at the next meeting. At the close of the meeting yesterday, a resolution was passed, unanimously indors-ing the action of the legislature in appro-priating \$900 to enable the Hortleultural CARA SA Society to carry out its purposes in the protection of orchards and the eradication of diseased fruit trees. There is a disposition among some of the members of the local union to merge the organization into the Oregon Fruit Union, but this is opposed by others. The matter was hinted at in the meeting incidentally yesterday, but no action in the UNION MEAT CO. direction was taken. Mr. Peterson, the new president, stated he will be governed by the advice and wishes of the stock-holders of the local organization. Although organized at South Mount Tabor last May as a local fruitgrowers' union, it has been extended practically into a county organ-ization, but so far the membership is mostly confined to Mount Tabor residents. Shield and, if the majority think it advisable to merge into the state union, it will prob-



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EVERY DEPARTMENT

IN NEW GARE.

MEIER & FRANK CO

SEEDTIME HAS COME

LET HIM PLANT WHO HOPES TO REAP

We have 500 acres of cleared and cultivated garden land in our Nebraska colony near Salem, to exchange for money, notes or labor.

We never advertise till we have something to advertise for.

This advertisement means work, wages and business for many a man, if he takes heed and comes to the front.

While the rest of the world has been erying "hard times" we have had from 20 to 40 men steadily at work for the past two months clearing land and planting fruit trees for our Omaha colony in Clarke county, Washington.

We have 800 acres in this Salem tract which must be cleared and planted in fruit trees and hops during the next eight months.

Don't come to us looking for a "job" unless you want a home, for we have no use for a man whose ambition does not rise higher than the day's work.

But if you want a piece of land to make a home on—to plant a crop in—we have the best

the point, securing the discharge of his mightless client"

MARKETS OF THE ORIENT. One object of the visit of Mr. Woolsey was to investigate the markets of the Orient and the possibilities presented for the introduction of Oregon products. "I found the four trade," he sold, "greatly augmented on account of the prevailing war. The growth of business is all lines is largely due to the war receivements. is largely due to the war requirements. In fact, the condition of trade is fictitions. Oregon flour has incl with a very good reception in Japan. Here, Kong, as a di-tributing point, handles a large amount of both Oregon and Washington flour, which is gradually gaining a supremacy over the California product. Our flour is much strong - and cheaper, both of which are the chief points of favor to the buyer. Some of the large lighters in Japan com-plain of the diffuses of the times, and say that they are selling imported goods that go into the general consumption at London cost. The prices are based on the

exchange at the time of importation When purchases were made the rate was 65, and it has now declined to 45, the dif-ference representing the percentage of loss, The only lines in which there is much gencral activity are army and navy stores, and supplies for the same. The building of immemse shipyatds requires large amounts of iron and steel, and these enlarge gaged in these lines are having a harvest.

gaged in these times are having a harvest. The times are really dull, and lines not affected by the demands of war are de-pressed. Thure is no market thure for throng minimum, as it is too expensive. Hong Kong ness a small lot of canned goods coming from California, and a large stock of canned ments shipped from San Francisco and Chicano, sent there for speculative purposes; but shippers find it hard to dispose of their stocks, and they have to be stored for an indefinite time. The Japanese do business on methods very different from Americans. All the ar-mangements have to be made through Jap-guese middlomen, and it would be foolish neese middlemen, and it would be foolish for any one to go there expecting to deal directly with the Japovese government. The principal houses have their trusted agents, and it is these who carry out the schemes of trade. Lots of money has been lost by those who went to Japan to se-cure large orders and make a sudden for-tune. The introduction of flour for use in the Japanese army will doubtless result in a more extended use of that product in Jupan, in the future. How far remains to be seen. Those of the millille classes, men receiving one silver dollar per day for their services, provide for a large family and live comfortably, and they are not entirely confined to the usual rice and fish dict of the country

PORTLAND'S LOST CHANCE.

Tortland has thrown away two good chances to secure a steamship line to the Orient. I want one, and it is possible that Portians can have one, but our people must not run away with the iden that a line coming here will do everything for nothing, and take all the chances of los-ing. Wheever is next to take up such a proposition must have something beyond moral support bohind them. That is good enough in its way, but it will not pay for caal and other running expenses of a stramship line. It is a different proposition to have aline to Portland from one running

1 1

will be, 'Japan for the Japanese.' It is no youths. They are polite and considering on the surface to foreigners, but they hold a mental reservation. It is hard to

While in the Orient, Mr. Woolsey met William Dunbar, who was on his way from Yokohama to Hong Kong. He was about to make a trip to the upper part of Japan and Vladivostock, Siberia, expecting to be absent about six menths, Mr. Dunbar had at that time not heard of the decision of the United States supreme court, and, when he does, he may not be in a hurry to return home.

A NOTED EAST INDIAN HERE.

Jinda Ram, Who Has a Mission to Perform.

Dr. Jinda Ran, of Muzaffargarh, Pun-jab, India, who represented the British government Indian section at the world's fair, is now in the city. The doctor is vice-provident of the International Wom-en's Union, the headquarters of which are in Louidon, England, and is also vicepresident of the Society for the Educa-tion and Liberation of the Women of India, whose hoadquarters for the United States are in Los Angeles, Cal. It is in the interest of the last-named organization that the doctor is visiting the prominent cities of the United States before leaving for India.

"The object of our society," said the doctor to a Oregonian representative yesterday, "is fully explained in its name. In character it is international, and absolutely non-sectarian. Our chief aim to awaken sufficient interest among the American and European nations to enable us to free our country's population from the troubles and misfortunes which have become incorporated into our social life since the great Mohamimedan invasion. As the people would not send their chil-dren to secturian schools, we concluded to erganize on a strictly non-sectarian basis, and conduct a general kindergarten system for the female children, and, i stead of keeping the widows doing nothing at the hospitals, we will prepare them to become teachers of the young, and thus

would make success impossible, the doctor promptly replied: "No; I believe with Napoleon that there is no such a the word as 'impossible' in our language. The only difficulty I expect is in the line of getting teachers, but that will be only a matter of a short time, and as long as we keep the kindergarten school ava tem free from sectarian influences, the people will send their children quite willingly. With a fair system of primary education, all else we expect will follow "What is the general condition of India's

Dr. Jinda Ram will remain here in the interests of the Bociety for the Education and Liberation of the Women of India for about one week, during which time to mave any other to the construction of the increased for about one week, during which time to the continued until March 8. There will be no conting a continued until March 8. There will be no cont

apanese hutes all foreigners. They have kindlier feeling toward Americans than thers, but the shibbcleth of the new party be was a right one, especially if the error capable of making a wrong diagnosis as he was a right one, especially if the error lay in the direction of the larger fee, or, will be. Japan for the Japanese. It in bo-uncommon thing in Canton for foreigners to be insulted, but it is rare in Japan. Now, among the children there, you no-the the system of a cancer and that the system of a cancer and that of some illusionary disorder, which was primarily due to a morbid mental condition, caused by a slight attack of indigrestion. The repre-Judge just what the outcome in Japan hearible practice of these same physician who announce that the "poor are treated free," when they understand that the business which follows from there lusive advertisements is a most profitable one, from the fact that four or five charges are made for the medicines for

nished, is in keeping with the dishonest notives of all advertising doctors who at-tempt to secure business by the con-temptible methods of the charlatan and

the quack, and whose efforts are as bar ren of permanent results as are the ef-forts of men in every calling who are not strictly honest with a public who may show a disposition to be confiding.

The one fact that Drs. Copeland & Montgomery desire at this time to im press on the public is that their regular fee of \$5 a month is not elastic in its operation. They do not charge a higher fee than \$5 a month in any case; they do not treat the poor free, and they do not availthemselves of the use of the question-able methods of those advertising doctors who have seen their old husines leaving them as the direct result of the same dishonest methods they are now us-ing to entice new business to their guarters. Drs. Copeland & Montgomery are conducting a strictly legitimate business, as the hundreds of patients they have successfully treated in Portland will tes

tify, and the remarkable success they have made during the two years that their offices have been open in Portland is the most fitting recommendation that can be offered regarding both their ability and their desire to deal absolutely fairly with the people who frequent their well-appointed rooms.

THE TIVOLI.

This new and in every respect first-class amusement resort will be thrown open to the public at 155 and 167 Second street, near Morrison, on Thursday evening, February 21. It is the aim of the propriohantsh such monstrustities as child-mar-riage, etc." When asked as to whether there might not be some difficulties in the way that ture will be new and elegant, and ne convenience for the comfort of patrons will be emitted. A select concert pro-gramme will be rendered every evening by an orchestra of 10 of Portland's bee musicians. The music-lovers are assure of a treat, and all are cordially invited to

visit the Tivoli and bring their familie and lady frineds, with the full assurance that they will neither see nor hear any-thing that might offend the most sensitive and fastilious

LhNotte's Trial Postponed. The trial of Major A. LaMotte, which was set for Monday, in the state circuit court, was by Judge Stephens yesterday continued until March S. There will be no

Receiver for F. L. Posson & Co.

W. M. Ladd was appointed receiver by Judge Stearns yestering for F. L. Posson & Son, seedsmen. An action asking for the appointment of a receiver was com-menced in the state circuit court by W. h Judge Stearns yestering for F. L. Posson k Son, seedsmen. An action asking for the appointment of a receiver was com-menced in the state circuit court by W. H. Worthington, a stockholder in the F. L. Posson & Sons Company, stating that such procedure was paceasary for a proper rettlement of the affairs of the concern.

Old Frank, a pioneer horse, owned by O'Shea Brothers, of Portland, for 20 years, died here yesterday. For the last four years he was owned in Vancouver. He vas 31 years old and was well known

The congregation and friends of the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., are making preparations for the celebration, on Feb ruary 27, of the 50th anniversary of his the Second Presbyterian pastorate church of that city.

The bonds of Receiver Ladd were fixed

at \$10,000. It was stated last evening that the

application for a receiver was merely the

TQ BE REPAIRED.

We Advertise

Because we know it pays. We have the best and most direct, effective and economical medium of reaching the largest number of country merchants, farmers, mechanics, miners, loggers, producers and consumers generally in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. We reach them through the local weekly paper-often the only paper taken; the paper that is depended upon and believed in; the paper that is read and re-read until the next issue appears. Our connection with 90 such local country papers of the better class, having at least 250,000 readers weekly, enables us to make special rates upon advertising space. Copy set and proof submitted—only one order or cut necessary. This list pays others, it will pay YOU. N. P. Newspaper Union, Office, 245 Stark Street.

P

IURE

FERMANENTLY CUBED

FOR \$25

In from three to six weeks, without operation, knife or detention from business, no matter how long standing or what your age may be. A perfectly baliness treatment.

patients cured who live in or near all of the towns in Ore-Montana and Idaho.

THE O. E. MILLER COMPANY, Mat building, Portland, Or.

Wholesale Bulchers and Packers

in the Willamette valley.

You can buy it, or rent it with the privilege of buying, and with it goes days' works for every day you can spare from its cultivation all summer

There is a sawmill to be built, logging to be done, wood-chopping, hauling, teaming, grubbing, plowing and planting. Houses are to be built, roads to be made, homes prepared for 1000 Eastern people who are paying in their money for the purpose.

Don't wait longer for something to turn up. It isn't going to turn.

Pull yourself together. Get into this and go to work.

The sooner you get in the better chance you get and the sooner you will secure an independent and paying place in the world.

- WE MEAN BUSINESS -

Come and see us and talk the proposition up. Write to us and tell us what you can do and what you want.

STEARNS FRUIT LAND COMPANY, 275 Stark Street, Portland, Or.

HAS REMOVED!

G. HEITKEMPER, The Portland Jeweler

Has removed three doors east of his old corner to No. 249 Morrison street, between Second and Third, where he will open up for business MONDAY MORN-ING, FEB. 18, 1895.



RETAIL		
ling beef	Pork roasts	60 70 60 110

Five-pound pail of our pure home-rendered lard, 50c; 10-pound pails, \$1 00.

