# JUMPED ON JOHN BULL

LION'S TAIL WAS TWISTED AT MET-ROPOLITAN THEATER.

Judge O'Day, Mr. Stevens, of Clacksmas, and Various Other People Plended the Cause of the Boers.

The lion's tail was badly convoluted last night at a pro-Boer, anti-Anglican eting held at the Metropolitan theater. The building was packed, every seat and every available inch of space was occupled with men and women, and a large crowd, perhaps hundreds, were turned sway. Some time before 8 o'clock the doors were closed, but people struggled over each other in an attempt to gain The crowd in the street wanted a speaker outside, but it was too cold for an overflow meeting. There was lots of enthusiasm on tap. The audience cheered everybody from Com Paul all the way down to a wiry-looking populist from near Oregon City. Every reference to Great Britain and English institutions was hissed. Dr. A. C. Smith was chair-

At the close of the speaking resolu-tions were adopted, amid intense enthu-sinam, extending the sympathy of the American people to the people of the South African Republic. The resolutions in full are as follows:

Text of the Besolutions. ress. In 1776 the patriotic fathers of this

fought England to gain our independence; and.
Whereas, The South African patriots today
are lighting the same power to maintain their
independence, and to protect their humes; and,
Whereas, The president of the United States
has not as yet granted to the patriotic Boers

Resolved. That we request that the represe entives of the people of the United States, in congress assembled, extend to the South Afri-

sympathy that liberty-loving congresses gave to the patriols of Greece, Hungary, Cubs and the Bouth American republics. Resolved. That the greatness of the American secule is the joint product of many national-ties who, under the blessings of liberty, have built up "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," and in order that it "chall not perise from earth," we oppose the forming of any alliance with any European

power, and especially condemn one with Eng-land as un-American and opposed to the tradi-tions of the republic. tions of the republic.

Resolved, That we request the president of the United States to define by proclamation the rights of American vessel-owners and shippers trading between the United States and neutral ports, so that they may conduct their business under the guarantee of the protection of the his statements,

American flag.
Resolved, That the people of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and their civilization is understood to be equal in mornity to that of any other people, the false witness of the British press to the contrary recevilizated and the Therefore, the precipitation upon them of savage foes in alliance with trained subdiery threatens the repetition of the horrors of Wysening, Fort Darlen and other corrors of Wyoming, Fort Darien and other results bitterly remembered by the American recopie as ruthless instances of British perildy had dishumor. The attention of the president of the United States is respectfully directed to this feature, which is a notorious matter of

uffered from the oppression of trusts and crim-

right of self-government.

Resolved, That this meeting, in concert with the American people throughout the land, sends its sympathy, good-will and heartfelt encouragement to the Boers, and reminds them that as we triumphed against the same foe, so may ther. cived. That a copy of these resolutions be

furnished, each member of our congressional delegation at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Smith's Remarks,

Andrew C. Smith, chairman of the sed the great audience with short remarks that were loudly applauded at the end of every sentence. Hit a Brit-lah head, and there was a response. Speak-Hoer sympathizers had frequent grounds for shouting. Dr. Smith said in part:

We welcome you here this evening be cause we know that the great majority of you, like the great majority of the citizens of our country and the world, are in sympathy with the struggling little people in the southern part of Africa in their fight with the same for and for the self-same principles for which our ancestors here in America fought only a century and a quarter ago. There are many point of resemblance between those people over there, those good, honest burghers who are fighting for their very existence—there are many points of resemblance between them immediate ancestors in America. One of those points of resemblance, for histance, is the comparison that we might make between our Illustrious and immortal George Washington and his little army of farmers, and that great statesman-which | did then are incapable of being captured we now knew him to be-Oom Paul Kru-ger, and his little hand of Teutonic burghers, who are standing at bay the great bluffer of nations. Although she is one of the greatest untions-I will give her credit for hat-still she is one of the most cruel and stwithstanding all that, this little nation of burghers is standing the old lion at bay. Dr. Smith was applauded at every turn. Or smith was applicated at every turn. When he said that he was sorry he could not be of material aid to the Boers the clamor increased, and at the words, "their cause is the cause of liberty," there was another roof-raiser. Dr. Smith introduced George E. Chamberlain as the first speak-

The First Spenker.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that, although in name like the British cabine ffiner largely instrumental in bringing on the South African war, he was like in no other respect. When he said there was a strain of Irish blood in his velns, a voice with a decided Ceitic accent called from the audience, "Good boy." The speaker said he had noticed it announced in the evening paper that there would be a repre sentative of the United States government present to prevent neutrality laws being vicisfed, and a representative of the Brit-ish government to report proceedings. Such were invited to the platform, where they were assured safety. He regarded the sea of faces before him evidence that the American people were not, as had been said, in unison with the policy of Great

Mr. Chamberlain delivered the only ar mmentative address of the evening lowing the history of the South African inhabitants from the period of their colonization until the present day. Among the arbitrary acts of Great Britain, after acquiring control of the colony, he said. was the freeing of slaves, many of the burghers not being paid for their human property, and those that were, being forced

Responsibility for the period prior to discovery of precious metals and stones in that country, when the Transvaal was virtually bankrupt, was laid to Great Britain's door, as she was in possession of the scaports and was said to have taxed the burghers almost out of existence. Senounced the policy of Great Britain, not with ill-will towards individual Englishmen, for he claimed many as friends, but denounced the government, the same as he denounced his own government. By the treaty of 1881 Mr. Chamberlain said freat Britain reserved the right of exer-cising superainty over the country and controlling treaties made with foreign powers. As a result of the protest that the speaker said followed this claim of suserainty, Britishers themselves struck this provision out of the treaty, retaining only the right to intervene in cases of making theatles with foreign countries, and the speaker appealed to his hearers of any ground arising under this right

was ever professed at the time of the deciaration of war.

"There was no cause of war," said the speaker, "but there had to be a pretext, the first of which is humanity—God help it—the second, to compel the Boer republic to lower the term of residence when the franchise should be allowed." Mr. Chamberlain was well applauded, especially when he approached the bitter or cially when he approached the bitter or vindictive tone the audience seemed to demand against the British.

His Maiden Effort. F. Topken was the next speaker. He said this was his first effort in the line of public speaking, and would probably of public speaking, and would probably be his last, Mr. Topken read his remarks from manuscript, and at times had some little difficulty in making out his handwriting. "The day of judgment," he read, "will surely come to the British, and Cecil Rhodes and the Chamberlains will be asked for a settlement." The bulk of Mr. Topken's essay consisted of remarks on the alleged egotism and arrogance of the English people, who consider, the on the alleged egotism and arrogance of the English people, who consider, the speaker perused, that they have a vested right to trample on the rights of others. The speaker was introduced as a man who was very familiar with the problems in South Africa, and who had given much study to the questions at issue, but 'he spent his time in relating the former history of England and her relations with her Indian and American colonies, and had but little to say of South African affairs. In his closing periods he grew somewhat eloquent, raised his voice a libtle, and protested against England's ex-

Baiting the Growler. Judge Thomas O'Day was the favorite-of the evening. Applause had been lib-eral before, but ovations were given him of far greater length. Especially when he tendered his sympathy to the Britishers instead of the Boers, as the ones most needing it. When he began selemnly, "I have thought of the propriety of changing

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the character of this meeting from one of sympathy with the Boers to one of sym pathy for the British," the audience did not grasp the point, and there was but little laughter, but as he commenced to finish the sentence, "because I under-stand the latest dispatches to say that the British are retreating in good order and the Boers are following up in confusion," the applause commenced and swelled into

Judge O'Day was very strong in some of his statements, but the stronger he grew the louder was he cheered. There was deep-seated animosity in much of the cheering, that does not spring from Great Britain's attitude towards the Transvaal That British haters had assembled to ex-press their sympathy at an opportune ime, the Transvaal merely being the chance, was a fact apparent from the heartiness with which the hearers applauded everything anti-British. If, perchance, some British virtues were pronounced casually, they found cold, dull cars. Judge O'Day was emphatic on the point that Oregon's congressmen should be made to feel the force of the protest repute throughout the world.

ed. That the American people, who is right to vote and make laws, have ple did not heed what was being said, some of them would "receive a letter from home." The speaker also wanted to warn inal combinations, born of the same spirit that is married to warm is waging this war. Therefore, we believe the possible if Great Britain shall succeed in suitualisting them and depriving them of the scarch would reveal a dollar at the botsearch would reveal a dollar at the bot-tom of the trouble. Civilizing by conquest seemed to have become a disease of the air, and Judge O'Day would leave the peo-ple to infer that the vast majority of Americans had no sympathy with their own government's mission in the tropical

br. Smith introduced Francis Clarne. who was billed to read the resolutions, which, it was announced, were like others

county named Stevens, whose profile faintly resembles that of the "boy orator of the Platte," was allowed to come for-ward and talk. He assured the audience on his word of honor that he was totally unprepared to make a speech, a statement which they were soon as totally prepared to believe. He said:

"This day will witness a change in the minds of thousands of people in the United States on the Transvaal question. Many have formerly thought that in the end England would win, but now they know

He stated that he had made a special study of history, and there was not on record in its pages a battle as great as that of Majuba Hill, and that a people who can defend their homes as the Boers He continued to say that Great Britain had already conquered the United States in a commercial way, with her usury, in-terest and Shylokian (accent on the antepenultimate, if you please laws, and has her emissaries in every hamlet in the country. He said the person, a woman, at that, was now living who will write the "Decline and Fall of the British Em pire." In only a few weeks Great Britain will rank in the third class as a fighting nation, and is now no longer a heavy-

Then he relterated the self-evident prop asition that he was totally unprepared to

He predicted the fall and the utter dis integration of the British empire and the establishment in its place of the United States of Africa, governed by Oom Paul Kruger. "We see the beginning of the end," he dramatically exclaimed as he took his seat amid rousing cheers.

Mr. Emen Speaks. C. W. Emen spoke next. He said he wa a stranger to most of the audience, but he felt it was an honor to speak to such a crowd. He said he knew but little about the Boers, and would confine his remarks to other matters. He said that the ridicule Portland newspapers had heaped on Oom Paul had aroused his American blood. Mr. Emen is a very mild-mannered man, and his speech following so closely in the wake of Judge O'Day's tempestuous remarks came like a rainbow after a thunder storm. He managed to avoid creasing any enthusiasm in the audience, a pretty difficult feat to accomplish when ent who were on the gui vive for a chance had prepared no set speech, and he hum bly asked pardon for having talked in such a rambling manner. He promised not to do it any more, and the crowd, in its good-natured way, forgave him.

Riggen Spoke Last. S. B. Riggen, another man who did not know that he was to be called upon, was the last speaker. He spoke of England's good qualities and of her bad ones. He said he loved the country for Mills and Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, Shelley and Surns, but hated her for the Cecil Rhodes and the counts and no-accounts. Great laughter followed this original remark. He said he wished his gall was bigger, so that he could hate England more than he did. He predicted the defeat of England in this struggle, said the gold and dia-mond mines are the causes of the war, "Wh and that % per cent of the American peo-ple sympathize with the Boers. He also gave but the statement that the assistant secretary of the interior of the United States is in South Africa now, as the agent of England, suing for peace on the

best possible terms.

The meeting adjourned with rousing applause for Com Paul.

# IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

JUDGE CLELAND HANDS DOWN A NUMBER OF DECISIONS.

Receivership Claims in the Portland Hospital Case Do Not Take Precedence Over Mortgage.

Judge Cleland yesterday decided that the claims of creditors of the Portland hospital, amounting to about \$800, in-curred under the receivership, do not take preference over the mortgage lien of the United States Investment corporation. The court held that the hospital corporation was not such as owed a duty to the public, and which must therefore be kept a going concern, if necessary, at the expense of the body of the property. The persons and firms who credited the receiver took their chances of payment. The court said it was not like a quasi nublic court said it was not like a quasi public corporation, such as a railroad company, where the value of the plant depended on its being kept a going concern. ceiver in the latter case was allowed to manage paying the expenses of the re-ceivership out of the earnings, or making them a lien on the property itself. This was not so in this as against the mortgage. The decision was in favor of the United States Investment Company, the plaintiff in the case.

This has been a long and stubbornly contested case. The mortgage debt is large, amounting to something like \$50,000, probably more than the value of the property. The hospital is located on the Base Line road, at Sunnyside, and was established by the Methodists. It succumbed to the panic in 1898, and since then three receivers have had charge of it, in succession, namely, Messrs. Fairchild, Stack-pole and Masters. The business did not prosper under the receivers, although prosper under the receivers, although, every effort was made to pull through, and attempts were also made to raise the mortgage by subscriptions. Owing to dull times this likewise failed. The court took the view that the mortgage must be satisfied before the receivers' fees or any other expenses incurred by them can be liquidated. Unless the property is sold for more than the amount of the mortgage, the creditors will get nothing,

Danner Case Not Reopened. In the suit of Anna Danner against Ja-cob Danner, to set aside a deed by the plaintiff to the defendant, of the Chicago hotel property, on East Washington street, a motion to change the findings was denied. The previous decision was in fa-vor of the defendant. The plaintiff's at-torney, J. F. Boothe, contended that the court ought to have decided the other way, because the answer of the defendant admitted all of the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint. The court held that, although the authors were related to although the answer might be subject to criticism, it was too late to raise the uestion now. The case had been tried out upon its merits, and testimony sub-mitted on both sides, and a decision based on the evidence rendered. The court therefore would not disturb the findings.

Not a Partner. The suit of H. R. Alden against S. A. Thrail, to compel the defendant to abide by an agreement made in 1892 for the purchase of property in Holladay's ad-dition, was dismissed. The court found that it was a verbal bargain to buy real estate, under which the defendant had paid no part of the purchase price, and never had possession of any of the prop-

erty, and the agreement was not legally binding upon him.

According to the evidence, Alden paid all of the money that ever was paid and executed notes and a mortgage, paying some of the notes. He said Thrall promised to come in after he had paid an ac-count he owed to Ladd & Tilton, and af-ter Thrail paid this claim he refused to be a partner in the real estate deal. Thrall told a different story.

Suit Dismissed. An order of dismissal was made in the suit of Hiram S. Stone against William M. Ladd, administrator of the estate of Hannah Smith, deceased, for possession of 50 acres of land near Farview. Stone was a nephew of Mrs. Smith. The plainbeing resolved and whereased over the nation. Somebody in the East had apparently divined exactly the sentiment of the mass meeting in the Metropolitan, for every sentence was applauded, and the finish was greeted with an uproar.

Somebody in the East had apparently divined exactly the sentiment of the mass meeting in the Metropolitan, for every sentence was applauded, and the finish was greeted with an uproar.

Somebody in the East had apparently divined exactly the sentiment of the conducted a large dairy for Mrs. Smith, The plaintenance was a nephew of Mrs. Smith. The plaintenance was applauded, and the finish was greeted with an uproar. but died without executing the deed not clearly and definitely show that such a settlement occurred between Stone and Mrs. Smith as alleged, and even admitting it was so proven, it did not unnear Stone ever had possession of the prem-

The evidence at the hearing disclosed that Stone received deeds of land from Mrs. Smith from time to time, one for 160 acres, another for 80 acres, and a deed covering 72 acres.

Ordered to Submit a Report. In the case of the United States Mort-Company vs. P. A. Marquam et al., the Title Guarantee & Trust Company the trustee of the property was ordered to submit to Marquam or his attorney a complete copy of all transactions reference to the property since last May, at which time a statement was rendered to Marquam,

## NONSUIT GRANTED.

Pesthouse Neighbor's Case Thrown Out of Court

Judge Sears yesterday held that Geor P. Gray has not been damaged by the erection and maintenance of the pestouse on land adjoining his 24-acre tract. Gray sued the city of Portland for \$2500 damages, and the court granted a non-

The testimony was that the land is not used for anything. The court on Friday afternoon rendered a decision restricting the damages to the rental value of the land, but the evidence showed that there was no rental value.

The reasoning of the court was that if the place was occupied by the plaintiff or a tenant, a case of damage might ex-ist. In an action of this kind the court has authority to abate the nuisance, and accordingly if the plaintiff should recover a verdict for a considerable amount of damages, and if the court in obedience to this verdict, which would have the effect of declaring the pesthouse to be a nuisance, should order it removed, the land would then be relieved of the damage, and the plaintiff would then have his land and the money, too. This sort of a case is full of interesting features. A plaintiff can sue to have the nulsance abated without demanding money damages.

H. B. Nicholas, attorney for the plain

tiff, argued, among other points, that the mere establishment of a pesthouse was prima facie evidence of a nulsance. This pesthouse was within 75 feet of the land of Gray. Mr. Nicholas read numerous authorities upon the subject of nuisances.

R. R. Duniway, counsel for the city, agreed that to establish a place for the treatment of suffering humanity was not a nulsance. Counsel said: "The question is, Is this lawful or unlawful, or has ther been an actual injury to the property? Where a lawful act is complained of as a nuisance, the fact that makes it a nuisance must be proven. No person has aught any disease from it. This is vacant land, and he can use it as he formerly used it for the past seven or eight years. He cannot recover for the contemplated use of it, but only for loss actually suf-

"What did Dr. Savior sav? That the wind might blow that way, that the wind might carry the germs that way, that Gray, if he lived on the land, might catch smallpox. Why don't you walt till you get it? Then you would have a case for

Mr. Nicholas-We don't want it. Mr. Duniway, continuing, said: own authorities are against you."

then proceeded to read the cases with others, and eventually convinced the court that the plaintiff had no case.

Probate Court. The mandate of the supreme court confirming the removal of W. St. M. Barnes as administrator of the estate of Laura Barnes, deceased, and the appointed J. B. Bridges, as administrator de bonis non, was entered.

The report of John Sommerville, guardian of Dudley R. Clarke, a minor, begin-ning May 31, 1830, showing \$11,288 receipts and \$5615 disbursements, was filed. The disbursements were principally to Mrs. Lou Z. Clarke. The balance on hand is \$5572, and \$6159 was received from life insurance. Mrs. Lou Z. Clarke is the mother of the minor, and the moneys paid to her were for the support and education of the minor. John Sommerville having moved away, has resigned as guardian, and Mrs. Clarke petitioned to be appointed n his stead.

B. Orth, executor of the will of Barbara chneider, deceased, was authorized to sell lots,9 and 10, block 25, Albina. The prop-erty is appraised at \$500. The legatees are St. Mary's Home, B. Orth and others.
In the matter of the estate of Lorin

Bushnell, deceased, a stipulation was filed that Mary Moine and Bushnell were mar-ried in 1876; that Bushnell told the administrator that his heirs were his brothers and sisters in New York. A copy of the marriage license issued in Iowa is made a part of the record. The widow demands alimony. There is no evidence that she and Bushnell were ever divorced.

The final account of Frederick A. Wal-pole, administrator of the estate of Edith Ruth Walpole, deceased, was approved. The sole heir is Sidney B. Walpole, a son years old. The amount on hand for dis-

ribution is \$2276.

The final account of C. J. Dammeler, executrix of the will of Louise Bugdahl, deceased, was approved. The heirs are: C. J. Dammeler, William H. Dammeler, George Dammeler, Caroline Fisher, Louise Margaretta Kulper and Robert B. Kulper. John H. Mitchell, sole surviving exec utor of the estate of John A. Price, ceased, was authorized to lease the S. '4 of lot 1, and the W. 16 feet of the N. 1/2 of lot 1, block 20, Portland, to Lee Fung Yin for 4 years for \$100 per month.

Petitions in Bankruptey. Petitions for bankruptcy proceedings were filed in the United States district court by T. L. Golden, of Salem, and Paul Kleppin, of Sydney, Marion county. Golden's liabilities were estimated at \$12,-872 71, while his assets were placed at \$10,-200. Kleppin's liabilities were estimated to be \$802, and his assets \$400.

Court Notes. George Thorns, a subject of the em-peror of Germany, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Sears yesterday.

AS TO IMPORTED PARTRIDGES

English Gray Compared With the Red-Legged French.

In a recent issue of The Oregonian, a communication from W. F. Burch, of Ryton, England, was published, with reference to the introduction of English partridges into the Williamette valley. A statement in Mr. Burch's letter to the effect that it was intended to distribute the red-legged French partridge is erroneous, and may be misleading and discrete. roneous, and may be misleading and dis-appointing to some sportsmen. He is per-fectly correct with regard to the qualifications, or rather disqualifications, of the red-leg, from a sportsman's point of view; however, his information is not correct. The Oregonian and other papers have frequently during the past year fully de-scribed the two species and explained the many good qualities and advantages of the gray English partridge over his red-legged racing cousin, so far as the dog and gunner are concerned. The former is probably the best of all upland game birds to work a dog on. They lie perfectly, but still are so gamy that they afford the most excellent sport and can always be found in the open field.

This is the only kind of partridge that it has ever been suggested to introduce here. A great deal of energy and time have been spent by a few enthusiastic sports-men to raise funds to secure what has been considered a sultable number properly to start stocking the Valley with sucresponded to from some sections, and the matter being in good hands, there is no doubt that the original purpose will soon be accomplished, and the birds rearing their broods of young under the watchful eyes of those who have thus helped to contribute to the state's attractions.

The gray English partridge is a rapid multiplier, but will not, as some unfamil-iar with their habits have suggested, soon pread over the land like the ringneck They are entirely different in ect. They are not great travelers, being inclined to remain in the same localities year after year. If only placed at a few points, they will have to be gradually transplanted; otherwise it would robably take 50 years for them oughly to cover the same area that the ingneck pheasant does today in the Pa-

## PERMANENT EXHIBIT GOES.

Committees Have Raised \$1750, and Will Get Remainder This Week.

The fund of \$2500 needed to make a permanent exhibit in Portland is almost in sight. The subcommittees appointed to solicit subscriptions to the fund held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the as-sembly-room of the Chamber of Com-merce building, and every member re-ported progress.

When the totals were footed up and

showed that the subscriptions had swelled to \$1750, considerable enthusiasm was stirred up, and it became a very lively meeting, enlivened by pointed and pithy impromptu addresses by Messrs. Dosch, Wittenberg, Batchelder and others. The work has rather dragged during the past two weeks, owing to some of the prime movers being engaged on jury duty and other unavoidable engagements. But the committees resolved yesterday to make a fresh start tomorrow and push the project to a finish. Every con teeman will do his utmost, and under these circumstances it is confidently be-Heved that the subscription list will be filled before the close of this week. Then the permanent exhibit will be installed and the newcomer can be guided right to headquarters for reliable infor mation as to the most suitable spot in which to cast his lot, and can see speci-mens of the natural products of that spot.

BOARD OF TRADE.

What One of Its Workers Has to Say About It.

On being asked vesterday as to the progress being made by the new board of trade,

W. M. Killingsworth said: "The board of trade is growing most satisfactorily. It is a big undertaking to call on each person, but I have been very courtequaly received by everyone, from the mayor on down the line, and after ex-plaining the aims and objects of the board business sagacity in the city refused, but all signed most willing, and expressed a desire to work on the committees yet to

"I tell you, Portland is going to go to work as never before. It is in the air. Nature in the ages past showered untold Nature in the ages past snowered untool blessings on Oregon—chmate, soil, mountains and valleys—and finished its master-piece by placing snow-white sentinels—emblems of purity—to suide our boys and girls aright.

be formed.

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#### Lace Curtains

S787	Lace Curtains	
\$302—Nottingham \$1.25 to \$1.00 \$322—Nottingham \$1.75 to \$1.55 \$321—Nottingham \$1.50 to \$1.15 \$311—Nottingham \$1.50 to \$1.15 \$744—Nottingham \$2.50 to \$1.95 \$106—Nottingham \$2.50 to \$2.00 \$106—Nottingham \$2.50 to \$2.00 \$1001—Ruffled muslin \$1.25 to \$1.70 \$965—Fish net \$1.00 to \$1.50 \$500—Ruffled net \$1.50 to \$2.75 \$311—Ruffled net \$3.00 to \$2.50 \$44—Ruffled net \$3.50 to \$3.50 \$41 Swiss and Irish point curtains	9583-Nottingham	17
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# Tapestry Curtains

711-Stripe, W	orth 33	75, 500	
\$5-Tapestry.	worth	\$2,50,	for 31.90
201-Tapestry.	worth	\$4.00,	for \$2.90
500-Tapestry,	worth	\$3.75	for 32.50
989-Tapestry,	worth	34.75	for \$2.50
1655-Tapestry,	worth	\$6.75,	for \$2.50
725-Tapestry,	worth	\$5,00,	for\$2.50
1900-Tapestry.	worth	27.00.	for35.50
5300-Tapestry.	worth	\$5,00,	for\$4.25
2069-Tapestry.	worth	\$10,00.	for53.75
	worth		for\$2.50
673-Chenille.	worth	\$4.00:	for \$3.35
874-Chenille.	worth	25.00	for\$4.10
740-Chenille.	worth	1,500	for\$2.00
Tempting re-	duction	n in o	

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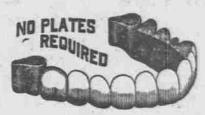
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We are making a speciatly of gold crown and bridge work; the nost beautiful, painless and durable of all dental work known to the profession. Our name alone will be a guarantee that your work will be the best. We have a specialist in each department, Best operators, best gold workmen and extractors of teeth; in fact, all the staff are inventors of modern dentistry. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work kill cost by free examination, Give us a call, and you will find we do exactly as we advertisa.

## TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain by our late scientific method. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only dental parlors in Portland that have the patent appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and percelain crowns, undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for ten years, without the least particle of pain. Gold crowns and teeth without plates, gold fillings, and all other dental work done painlessly and by specialists.

Our prices are the lowest consistent with first-class work. We do not try to compete with CHEAP dental work. All work examined by professional manager, Dr. J. S. Walter,

SEVEN EXPERT DENTISTS-NO MORE DELAYS

# NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS

Hours'8 to 8, Sundays 10 to 4. Lady always in attendance.

ings by the use of organized power. Five through Portland harbor. This amount- prospects are that there will be an atthousand men demanding in justice their rights, means something—for it is the only weapon that will reach or be heard in bined. Oregon and Washington contain a Washington, D. C. Our servants should be great deal of valuable timber, and are re-

"Politics be hanged! I have no time even to think, much less to talk-don't like politics, anyway. However, I hope to live to see the time when Oregon will elect a legislature with only one plank for a plat-form, namely: 'Save Oregon and our

"We must be moving. We must have 5000 members in the Portland board of trade before the year closes."

TALKS ABOUT PORTLAND. Michigan Artisan Draws Important Facts From H. C. Breeden.

H. C. Breeden, of the Breeden Furniture Company, of Portland, during an Eastern tour, spent some time at Grand Rapids, Mich. While in that city Mr. Breeden was interviewed by the Daily Michigan Artisan, and took occasion to give publicity to some facts about Portland's advantages and her future prospects, From the article in the Artisan the fol-

owing is taken:

"H. C. Breeden, of the Breeden Furniture Company, Portland, Or., is spending few days in Grand Rapids looking over the lines and placing orders. He is feeling very much gratified over the restoration of the former minimum weight of 12,000 pounds upon furniture shipped to the Pacific coast, and declared 'the recent increase of the weight from 12,000 to 16,000 pounds carried with it an increase of 33 1-3 per cent on the cost of a carload of fur-niture from Grand Rapids to Portland. It is not possible to put 16,000 pounds of fur-niture into a 40-foot car, and no rallroad manager could legally compel shippers to points on the Sound enjoy on account of the business growing out of the gold their return tickets.

furnished with the modern improved gun, markably productive in wheat and other organization, if we expect results from cereals. Two hundred million feet of lumber is manufactured at Portland annual ly, the greater part of which is exported to the Orient. When Manila fell Dewey opened the door permanently for the en-terprise of Americans in the Orient, and the exporting business, in which the pecple of the Pacific coast have engaged, will grow steadily from year to year until the center of commerce will swing from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and the trade of the East will pass through the ports of Portland, San Francisco and other important harbors of California, teaching the rice-eaters of the Orient to eat wheat, to wear American clothing and to acquire American customs and habits

> "At the present time the immense crops of cotton grown in the South are shipped to the East by the way of England and Hong Kong, but the Orientals are learn-ing that they can obtain this material quicker and cheaper across the Pacific cean, and in due time the cotton of the South will take that direction when pass-ing out of the country. There are extentracts of mahogany and other valuwhich will furnish a great deal of commerce for the vessel men of the Pacific coast.'

NEED NOT PAY FULL FARE.

Delegates to Republican League Get Reduced Rates.

League of Republican Clubs has arranged with the rallroads leading into Portland to give the usual reduced rates to all delegates attending the league convention, which will be held in this city February 6. pay for more weight than the car actually contains. Portland is a substantial, yet conservative, city; its business enterprises are prosperous. It has not experienced the boom that Seattle, Tacoma and other dentials from the secretary of the state league entiting them to a reduction on

when Satan started in I am not informed, but it has done a very heavy export but no sane man doubts that he has had full sway for a number of years past. But he now the people intend to nave their inn-

Ockley Green Meeting.

The residents of Ockley Green will hold a meeting Thursday evening, February L at 8 o'clock, to discuss improvements and hear reports of committees on graveling boulevards and bicycle paths and improvement of railroad service. School facilities will be discussed, and a petition signed asking the school board for a new schoolhouse. Members of the Peninsula Iment Association are invited to at-

# INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

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Grape-Nuts

"I do not know exactly what internal aprovement is going on, but something nakes me feel stronger and better since I have been steadily eating Grape-Nuts.
"They make a most delicious breakfast, and I would not like to do without this food. Is there any of the company stock for sale? If so, at what price? It should be a good investment for your products are very popular and sold everywhere. The food, Grape-Nuts, is the finest thing in the world in its line, and wins and holds

friends whenever it is tried."

The writer is one of the silversmiths on Broadway, N. Y. His name will be given on request to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., makers of Grape-Nuts.

(If your Grape-Nuts ever get soft or punky from being in a damp place, dry out in a pie pan in the oven before serv-