CANADA BEGINS TO PICK SETTLERS

Gets Thrifty Dutch, Danes and Poles for Irrigated Alberta.

WILL PROTECT FORESTS

Alarm at Rapid Depletion of Lumber Supply Causes Movement to Prevent Exports to the United States.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7.—(Special.)—Irrigation of a large block of land in the new province of Alberta and known as the "irrigation block," containing in all 3,000,000 acres, which is expected in time to support a population of 200,000 people, is the big project now being carried out by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The work includes the irrigation of 1,500,000 acres of land in the block and will take some ten years to finish. From this statement an idea of the immensity of the project may be gained.

It is expected that by the end of the present season some 700 miles of canals and ditches will have been completed, while the ultimate total mileage will be over 3000 miles. This land is being sold to settlers in blocks of 100 acres, the irrigated land in the area selling for $25 an acre, while that not improved in this way brings from $8 to $15.

Dutch Farmers to Settle.

A delegation of Dutch farmers is now looking over the land, and the possibilities are that a large colony of thrifty Dutchmen will be brought over for settlement. Delegations also are expected shortly from Denmark and from German Poland. It is asserted the irrigable land will grow crops that the ordinary land will not. Among these are alfalfa, the sugar beet and malt barley.

Protection to Canada's forest wealth is the cry that is now being raised louder than ever before in this country, through the press and before public gatherings by experts and men of international repute. The time is at hand when Canada must put up the bars. Professor Fernow, late of Cornell University, one of the greatest living authorities on forestry on this continent, declared to a Canadian audience a few days ago that the United States has not 30 years of log supply in sight. The present mill capacity, he stated, could exhaust all commercial log timber in Canada in less than 15 years. Canada is the only source from which the Americans can get the class of wood that satisfies their requirements, as all northern countries are curtailing their cut and export, and tropical woods will not serve.

Guard Lumber Supply.

The Canadian expert, J. F. Whitson, of the Ontario surveys department, states that, unless the forests are carefully guarded, Ontario will face a pine famine in 20 years from now. The present demand is to protect Canadian forests from denudation by American lumber interests. This, it is alleged, can only be successfully achieved by prohibiting the export of sawlogs and pulp wood. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Dominion government, urging it to take initial steps at the present session of Parliament toward this end.

The recent order excluding from Canada all immigrants coming into this country on assisted passages, unless they can produce certificates from the Canadian immigration authorities in Britain declaring them to be desirable settlers, indicates the determination of the government to put a stop to indiscriminate immigration. The tide of immigration is now flowing Canadaward to such an extent that Canadians have become averse to the idea of encouraging and assisting citizens of Europe to come here.

AGAINST ENDURANCE RACE

Protest From East to Governors of Western States.

DENVER, Colo., March 7.—W. O. Stillman, of Albany, N. Y., has applied to the Governors of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, by letter to enforce the laws and prevent the carrying out of the plan for an endurance horserace from Ogden, Utah, to Denver, Colo., a distance of more than 600 miles.

"These exhibitions," Mr. Stillman says in his letter to Governor Henry A. Buchtel, of Colorado, "are little better than bullfights which we are prone to condemn in the Mexicans, and give color to the feeling which exists in many parts of the country that the myriads of livestock which are allowed to perish from starvation and exposure on the Northwestern ranges are allowed to go to their fate with a brutal indifference to their agony and sufferings on the part of those who should be held responsible for them."

Governor Buchtel has not yet signified whether or not he will take any action in regard to the proposed race.

GOVERNOR MAY INTERFERE

Cutler of Utah Says Endurance Races Are Most Brutal.

SALT LAKE, March 7.—"If I can interfere legally with this proposed endurance race between Ogden and Denver, I shall certainly do so," said Governor John C. Cutler, of Utah, this morning. "I have sent Mr. Stillman's letter to the State Humane Officer, Dr. T. B. Beatty, for investigation and report, and will act upon his recommendation. I am against anything of this kind on general principles and believe it would be just as brutal for me to refuse to interfere as it would be for a father or mother of a family to refuse to send for a physician when diphtheria broke out. Dumb animals are entitled to our protection, and if I find I have authority to prevent this race, I will act very promptly."

FLOTILLA HAS GOOD TIME

Overwhelmed With Hospitality at Lima—Jackies Behave Well.

LIMA, Peru, March 7.—The officers attached to the American torpedoboat destroyer flotilla, now in Callao harbor, are receiving every attention from the Peruvian authorities. In addition to being received yesterday by President Pardo, Foreign Minister Polo and Minister of War General Elspuru, luncheons, dinners and garden parties are being given every day by official and private citizens in their honor.

The sailors of the flotilla are showing exemplary conduct ashore, seeing the sights. Yesterday the destroyer Hopkins maneuvered off San Lorenzo Island. Today the flotilla is taking coal. The flotilla will leave here for its next stopping place, Panama, at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

FLEET TO RETURN VIA SUEZ

Roosevelt Already Arranging Programme for Voyage.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Now that it has been practically determined by the President that the Atlantic battleship fleet shall return to the Atlantic by way of the Suez canal, the near approach of the fleet to its original destination—the California Coast—has made it necessary for the naval officials to arrange the details of the itinerary for the homeward movement.

Already several conferences have been held upon this subject between the President and Secretary Metcalf, Admiral Pillsbury, chief of the Navigation Bureau, and Admiral Cowles, chief of the Equipment Bureau, the latter being specially charged with the duty of coaling the fleet. Admiral Cowles has already dispatched large stores of coal to the Hawaiian Islands and to Manila and he has further ascertained just how much coal he can obtain at Port Said and the price he will have to pay for it. The point of doubt is as to the disposition to be made of the ships upon their arrival in Asiatic waters for while it is reasonably certain that some of them will be sent to Japan, it is not known whether the movement in that direction will be general or confined to about four representative ships.

ATTEMPTS BANKER'S LIFE

MASKED THUG FIRES TWICE AT WEISER MAN.

Mysterious Shooting at Home of Edward Shainwald—Searching for the Would-be Assassin.

WEISER, Idaho, March 7.—(Special.)—About 9:15 this evening an unknown man attempted to kill Edward Shainwald, president of the First National Bank of this city. Mr. Shainwald and his wife had just returned from downtown, and he was sitting in the front room of his residence, when some one knocked at the outside door. He went to the door and opened it a short distance. He observed a stranger there with a blue handkerchief pushed up on his forehead, partly under his hat, and as he looked suspicious, Mr. Shainwald did not open the door very wide. He asked the stranger what he wanted, and the latter replied he had a telegram for Mr. or Mrs. Shainwald.

Mr. Shainwald attempted to close the door, when the man fired twice at him. One ball ranged upward and went into the ceiling in the rear of the room. The other went through the door, coming out on the inner side. The revolver was so close to him that his right wrist was badly burned by the powder when the revolver was discharged. After firing the second shot, the man ran away, going in the direction of the railroad yards.

Officers were soon on the ground and efforts were being made to find him. He is described as being a young man about 27 years old, medium size and smooth-shaven. Shainwald says he has no recollection of ever having seen the man before, and has never had any business transactions with him, to the best of his knowledge.

It is a mysterious case. Messages have been sent east and west from Weiser to officers of neighboring towns to be on the watch for the man, if he should attempt to walk on the railroad track. Shainwald says he has noticed men about his house after night of late.

FATHER AIDS BOY BURGLAR

Five Bellingham Youths Confess to Numerous Robberies.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., March 7.—Victor Adams, leader of a gang of burglars, who was arrested in Vancouver, B. C., March 5, returned to this city without extradition papers this morning. He agreed to return with an officer when he learned that the Canadian authorities wanted him for a series of boxcar robberies on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Vancouver. He cheerfully admitted his guilt when placed in a cell here this morning. Incendiarism has been added to the charges against the burglars. Adams' accomplices charge him with starting the fire that burned five buildings on C street a couple of months ago, causing a loss of $15,000. They admit they took part in this latter crime.

A fifth boy, Allen E. Felton, was arrested last night on charges of being a member of the band. His father was also charged with aiding and abetting the boy in the burglaries.

Members of the band, five in number, have confessed to 24 burglaries and boxcar robberies. About $2000 worth of loot, has been recovered. All of the burglars are under 20 years of age.

BURY GIRL BABY AS A BOY

Mother Does Not Discover Mistake Until Grave Is Marked.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 7.—(Special.)—Alice Stark is the name inscribed on a white headboard above a grave in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, placed there January 25 to mark the final resting place of what was supposed at the time to be the body of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stark, of Aberdeen. The services were held for the supposed baby girl. Now, through correspondence with the parents of the child, it has been learned that the grave is that of Edward Stark, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Stark, of Aberdeen, instead of a girl. The body buried was that of a boy. Following the discovery of the mistake in sexes, the original information slip concerning the child, filled out by the mother, was looked up and it was found that the mother, Mrs. Alice Stark, had made the mistake.

MAY CHANGE DECISION

Court of Appeals Hands Down an Important Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—According to a ruling handed down today by Judges Gilbert, Ross and Morrow, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, a court has the power to change its decision and Judge Wellborn, of Los Angeles, has been ordered to reopen a case which he ordered dismissed after making two decisions, followed by an expression of doubt as to the validity of his ruling. The case in question is that of the new Liverpool Salt Company against the California Development Company.

Tomorrow and Tuesday will positively be the last days for discount on West Side gas bills. PORTLAND GAS COMPANY.

A toad is said to lay 11,500 eggs a year, but only one egg in one thousand develops in a toad.

Metzger fits glasses for $1.00.

Read Sharkey's add today.

M'BRIDE IS OUT FOR NOMINATION

(Continued From First Page.)

four or more candidates in the field for state, or Congressional office, a second choice must be voted by the electorate. If no candidate receives 40 per cent of the vote, the second choice ballots are to be counted. Already there are enough candidates out for Governor to make it probable a second choice ballot will be needed. Aside from the fact that the second choice feature will add to the uncertainty, it will also mean that it will take several days' time to procure the result of the September primaries. In ordinary circumstances it requires two days' time to get the election returns from the scattered precincts of this state. With second choice complications it may require a week.

King County Has Knife.

McBride's letter will be scattered throughout the state immediately, and he will enter an active campaign soon. So far as possible, McBride will keep out of the politics involved in the convention to send delegates to the Republican National convention. That convention will be held in May, so it may be that McBride's activities will be less notable for the next two months than they will be later in the year.

An attempt has been made to start a "back fire" in King County against McBride. Word has gone out that certain politician influences will not permit a King County man to be nominated for Governor. Though McBride's financial interests are all in Skagit and Snohomish County, he has lived here for three years and immediately the effort will be made to tag him as a King County nominee. McBride's friends say they are not fearful of this issue.

The letter of McBride gives a pretty good epitome of his political views. It reads:

Where McBride Stands.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for Governor of the State of Washington upon the Republican ticket. In this connection, it seems to me proper to outline my views. This is due the public; it is also due myself.

I have not promised and I will not promise to appoint to office, or to remove from office, any individual. The success of a state administration hinges to such a great extent upon the character of appointments made that I would not care to become Governor and assume the responsibilities of the office, unless I could do so unhampered in this respect and be left entirely free to do what I should at the time believe to be for the best interests of the various institutions and of the state at large.

I have not formed any alliance or entered into any combination with any candidate or prospective candidate; nor will I do so. I desire my candidacy to rest upon such merits, if any, as it may have in itself.

Everyone in the state should receive the protection of the law, and likewise should be required to obey the law. As to the observance of the law, there cannot be one standard of conduct for the rich and another for the poor—one for the capitalist and another for the laborer—one for the corporation and another for the individual. No one is too weak or too humble for the law to afford him protection, and no one is so powerful as to be permitted to place himself above the law. As all are alike equal in the eye of the law, and the rights of all are protected by the law, so all alike should yield obedience to the law. Upon no other foundation can our institutions safely rest.

Except in the case of the watchword of the state administration. The state's expenses should be kept down to the lowest possible limit consistent with efficient management of its affairs. Our educational institutions should be treated as liberally as our revenues will justify, and should not, under any circumstances, be touched by the hand of partisan politics. After expenses that must necessarily be borne are provided for, such aid and encouragement should be given to the good-roads movement as our finances may permit.

Equal Distribution of Taxes.

Equally important with an economical administration of the state's affairs is the question of the equitable distribution of the burden of taxation. Every kind, class and species of property within the state is entitled to and should at all times receive the full and equal protection of the law, and in return for such protection all such property as is not by law exempt from taxation should contribute to the public funds in proportion to its value. To obtain these ends every effort in my power would be made.

While loth to disapprove any legislative measure, yet to prevent an extravagant expenditure of public funds, or in any other case, when fully convinced that the best interests of the state required it, I would not hesitate to exercise the veto power vested in the Governor by our constitution.

My views upon the railroad question, as expressed during my term of office as Governor of the state, have not undergone any change, unless it be that their subsequent adoption in state and Nation has served to strengthen them. My main contention was for a regulative railway commission, an anti-pass bill, and the compelling of railroad and all other property to bear its full share of the public burden in the matter of taxation. I am satisfied with the position then taken, and firmly believe that the measures advocated will ultimately be productive of great good, as well to the railway corporations themselves as to the people of the state at large.

We now have a regulative railway commission clothed with power to hear complaints and to grant suitable relief. In view of this, I would deem unwise any attempt on the part of the Legislature to fix by direct enactment freight or passenger rates. Of a subject so complicated the Legislature could not possibly acquire, within the brief period at its disposal for that purpose, the full and accurate knowledge necessary to guide it to a safe conclusion.

Favors Unbiased Commission.

The Railway Commission, while correcting such abuses as may exist and granting relief in all proper cases, should at the same time respect the rights of the railway corporations. It should consist of able and impartial men—men big enough and broad enough and strong enough to treat all interests fairly and to hold the scales of justice evenly between the people and the railway corporations. In point of ability it should rank with our courts, and its decisions, as the decisions of our courts, should be free from political bias, partisanship or favoritism of any kind.

A recent decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Washington holds the railroad commission law of this state, in so far as it confers the rate-making power upon the Commission, to be violative of the provision of section 18 of article 12 of the state Constitutions, which is as follows:

"The Legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates or charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and to correct abuses and to prevent discrimination, and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads and other common carriers in the state, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties. A Railroad and Transportation Commission may be established, and its power and duties fully defined by law."

With all deference to that high and honorable court, I consider the decision erroneous, believe it to be contrary to the decisions of other courts equally high and honorable, and have faith that the error will soon be corrected. If, however, the final decision should be adverse, then the only course left open would be by way of an amendment to the state Constitution authorizing the Legislature, in clear and unmistakable terms, to confer the rate-making power upon a Railroad Commission.

I would be in favor of such an amendment and would do what I could to secure its adoption for the following reasons:

First—My belief in the need, and my faith in the efficacy of a regulative commission have not abated in the slightest degree. On the contrary, if further proof were needed, the experience of the past few years has demonstrated conclusively to my mind that the regulative commission may be an agency of great good to the people of the entire country.

Second—As I view it, the regulative commission is the only bulwark standing between private and government ownership of railroads.

Must Recognize Equal Rights.

Third—Unless we have a commission with the rate-making power, the question of establishing freight and passenger rates will be before each recurring session of the Legislature. There will be the same inducement as formerly for railroad corporations to interfere in legislative contests in the endeavor to secure the election of members favorable to their interests. There will be the same inducement as formerly for assembling a railroad lobby at the state capital. The whole question, with all its attendant evils, will again be injected into our politics and we may return to the intolerable condition that formerly prevailed in this state when no measure could be enacted into law without first having stamped upon it the approval of the lobby. Let such a condition prevail throughout the country generally, then Government ownership of railroads is close at hand.

In my opinion, the regulative commission is the ultimatum of the people of this state. It should be accepted. Strife over this question should cease. Railroad officials and the people should strive to treat each other with the utmost fairness, and all join in the development of our resources and the upbuilding of the state.

I do not myself believe in Government ownership of railroads, but I recognize the fact that a considerable sentiment exists in favor of such ownership. Whether that sentiment will grow to alarming proportions depends, in my judgment, more upon the railway corporations themselves than upon any other factor. While the great body of the people are strongly in favor of regulative control, yet there is no hostility on their part towards railway corporations as such. If the manager of these corporations will accept in good faith the regulative features, comply with the law and endeavor to retain the people fairly, they can safely trust the people for fair and even liberal treatment in return. With such a disposition shown on the part of the great railway systems of the country, regulative control will be accepted as the final solution of the problem. But if, on the contrary, through evasions of the law and resistance to reasonable measures on the part of railway corporations, regulative control should prove to be a failure, then the sentiment in favor of a more drastic remedy will grow rapidly and, in my judgment, there will be no staying the onrushing tide of public opinion in favor of Government ownership.

Mead Makes Announcement.

Governor Mead has made his announcement in the following declaration of principles:

I am a candidate to succeed myself as Governor of the State of Washington, and at the proper time will file a declaration as provided by the direct primary law.

My claim to re-election is based upon the record of my administration of the state's affairs during the three and a half years of my incumbency. In my messages to the Legislature I have recommended the passage and earnestly assisted in the enactment of the following laws:

First—An efficient railroad commission law.

Second—A practical tax commission law.

Third—A direct primary law.

Fourth—A law by which the moneys of the state, counties and municipalities are safeguarded and made revenue-producing.

Fifth—The creation of a state board of finance and providing for the investment of thousands of dollars of heretofore idle permanent funds.

Sixth—A law requiring all state funds to be deposited with the State Treasurer within 24 hours of collection.

Seventh—Providing for Congressional districts in this state in accordance with the mandates of the Federal Constitution.

Eighth—The regulation of state and private banks and providing for a thorough and competent inspection thereof.

Ninth—The employment of convict labor in the construction of public highways under such restrictions as prevent competition with free labor.

Tenth—The creation of a highway department and authorizing the state to cooperate with counties in the construction of improved highways.

Eleventh—The protection of our forests from fire by the establishment of a forest commission and providing for fire wardens.

Twelfth—The establishment of a reformatory for the detention of youthful and non-professional criminals.

Thirteenth—The enactment of the indeterminate sentence law.

Fourteenth—The proper restraint of the criminal insane.

Fifteenth—Providing for state inspection of railway equipment and roadbeds and enforcing the use of safety appliances for protection of employes and the traveling public.

Sixteenth—Limiting the hours of continuous employment in railway service to 16 hours.

The foregoing are some of the laws from my administration to which I desire to direct attention.

Regulation of Public Service.

It has been my constant aim and endeavor to place the educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions on the highest plane and to retain in the service of the state competent and efficient officers and employes.

Regarding the permanent school fund as a sacred trust I have used my executive position to prevent its improper investment.

I favor the merit system in the selection and retention of employes connected with the penitentiary, insane asylums, reformatory and school for defective youth.

I favor the regulation of public service corporations by a commission. Notwithstanding the decision of the Federal Court to the effect that the power to fix and regulate rates cannot be delegated by the Legislature to a commission, I still adhere to the belief that our courts will ultimately uphold the constitutionality of the commission law. If, however, the decisions of the courts should be otherwise, I will use my influence to speedily secure the submission to the people of the state of an amendment to the state constitution permitting and authorizing such regulation even though it be necessary to call a special session of the Legislature for that purpose.

I am in favor of the enactment and enforcement of laws that will equalize the burdens of taxation, compelling every person and corporation to contribute according to his or its wealth and ability.

I favor the enactment of laws that will conserve the natural resources of the state for the benefit of all the people of the state.

I believe the logged-off lands of the state not adapted to agriculture should be retained and reforested.

Stands by His Record.

In going before the people for an indorsement of my Administration, I am mindful of the fact that I have incurred the enmity and will not have the support of the so-called professional politicians, and I am frank to say I have not consulted their wishes or courted their commendation, my object at all times being to shape my executive acts in accord with business principles for the good of the people rather than my political advancement.

It is a significant fact that for the first time in the history of the state no paid lobby appeared at the last session of the Legislature, and the manner in which business was dispatched shows clearly that a lobby is not necessary to the welfare of our people, justifying the following language used in my first message:

"These enemies (the professional lobbyist) of civic righteousness and good government, bearing no commission from the people, no letters of marque to engage in political privateering, acting under no oath of office, worshiping only the god Mammon, cherishing no high ideals, will haunt the corridors of this capitol building from now until adjournment. They dare not fight in the open, for they realize that, like the fatal basalisk, 'whose breath was poison and whose look was death,' their active, open espousal of any cause would damn it."

Upon the foregoing, coupled with the great and unchanging principles of the Republican party as enunciated in former platforms and to be announced in the platform at the National convention in June, I will go to the people of the state confident of their belief in high ideals in politics and in business, and relying upon the square deal policy of Theodore Roosevelt, which it has been and will continue to be my aim to emulate.

PROMISING CAREER CUT SHORT BY DEATH.

The Late Damon Smith, of Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Or., March 7.—(Special.)—Damon Smith died at the home of his grandmother, five miles south of this city, February 28, 1908. Consumption attacked him about two years ago and wore his life away. Change of climate nor medical skill could not abate its fatal grip. Mr. Smith's father was the adopted son of Hon. Hiram Smith, deceased. Damon was born September 6, 1880. He was genial, bright and had the qualities for a notable career. His passing is deeply mourned by his many relatives and by friends, who are only limited by his acquaintance. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Gressman in a very impressive manner and his remains were laid to rest beside his grandfather in the Masonic Cemetery.

PRIZES FOR AEROPLANES

Frenchman Offers Cup and Various Cash Awards Beside.

PARIS, March 7.—M. Michelin has founded a world's challenge cup of the value of $20,000, to be competed for annually by aeroplanes. After the first races aeronauts will be compelled each year to fly double the distance made by the winner of the trophy the preceding year. The winning aeronaut, in addition to the cup, will receive $5000. The trophy will be held by the aero club of the country of which the winner is a native.

M. Michelin also offers a special prize of $20,000 to the aeronaut who between now and 1911 travels in an aeroplane from Paris to Puy de Dome, a distance of 250 miles.

Convicted Officer Insane.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 7.—Allen Laforte, formerly a lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, now serving a five-year sentence in the Federal prison for forging the names of brother officers, was today adjudged insane. The examining physician recommended that he be transferred to St. Elizabeth's Sanitarium at Washington. He was sent here three weeks ago from Fort Hancock. He is too emaciated to stand and mutters prayers constantly.

Smallest Elk in Order.

PASADENA, Cal., March 7.—J. Edward Nels, adjudged the smallest Elk in attendance at the Philadelphia convention of the order last Summer, died at his home in this city today after an illness of 24 hours. Nels was 34 years of age.

TRYING HARD TO RECOUP

INSURANCE COMPANIES DEMAND ENORMOUS PREMIUMS.

Estimated That Losses in San Francisco Fire Will Be Made Up Within Five Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—(Special.)—Fire insurance companies are found, in the final round-up and summary of statistics reported by the underwriters to the Insurance Commissioner of California, to have taken in net premiums in California last year the enormous sum of $16,500,000. The amount is greater than that, but the round figures give a sufficient idea of the severe tax which has been laid on all enterprises, all building improvements and stocks of goods by the seeming attempt of the underwriters to recoup out of California business for the San Francisco losses of 1906 in the least possible time.

According to a published report of Commissioner Wolf, the fire insurance companies of California in the 20 years ending December 31, 1906, paid out in fire losses in California $201,470,839.36 and received in premiums for the same period the sum of $129,166,334.36. At the end of the conflagration of 1906 California was thus to be credited with payment of within $63,000,000 in premiums of the entire losses paid for the 20 years up to the end of 1906.

The total losses reported for 1907 amounted to $4,500,000, leaving a profit of $12,000,000 for the insurance companies. At the present rate it may be seen that the insurance companies will be able to balance their California accounts in about five years. The city is still paying exorbitant rates for insurance.

British Exports on Decrease.

LONDON, March 7.—The February statement of the Board of Trade shows a decrease of $2,499,000 in imports and $619,000 in exports. Although food imports increased in February by $10,000,000, they were more than offset by the decrease in raw material, principally cotton, wool and jute. The decrease in exports was in manufactured goods.

Eye glasses $1.00 at Metzger's.

Red Cross shoes at Rosenthal's.

Read Sharkey's add today.

New goods for the new season of 1908 are here. The most stunning suits and Spring overcoats you've ever seen, fresh from Hart Schaffner & Marx' shops. Beautiful fabrics, perfectly made.

Spring Suits - $18 to $40
Spring Overcoats $15 to $30

A great line of John B. Stetson Hats, all the new shapes and colors, $4.00 to $8.00

Latest Spring shapes in "Multnomah" $3.00 Hats

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.
CORNER THIRD AND MORRISON

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx
The home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes, John B. Stetson Hats, Fay Hose.

NEW YORK DENTISTS
4TH AND MORRISON STS., PORTLAND, OREGON.

CHALLENGE THE WORLD

No charge for Painless Extraction when other work is ordered. We were the first and only Eastern Specialists to advertise and do first-class dentistry absolutely without pain at moderate prices.

We have always associated with us the world's most Famous Dental Experts.

Do not be misled by unscrupulous advertisers who resort to scare-head advertisements to entice the unwary to their offices.

Pay no fancy fees until you have consulted us. Our continued success is due to the uniformly high-grade work done by gentlemanly operators.

We make a perfect set of teeth for $5.00.

When they are made by the

DENTISTS

They are guaranteed with a protective guarantee for 10 years.

Gold Fillings $1.00
Silver Fillings ..... .50
Gold Crowns, 22k 5.00
Bridge Work, 22k 5.00

We are making a specialty of Porcelain Bridge Work.

Largest and best equipped dental establishment in the world.

DR. A. C. FROOM, PROPRIETOR.
Hours 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

GENUINE PIANO BARGAINS

Slightly Used Instruments of Many Popular and Well-Known Makes to Be Secured During Eilers Special Clearance at a Fraction of Actual Worth.

Compare the Instruments Mentioned Below With the So-Called "Real Piano Bargains" Offered Elsewhere.

It matters little what amount of money you desire to invest in a good piano, or what make or style you wish, you are sure to get better value—better quality—better selection and a better guarantee from the House of Eilers than elsewhere.

A sample of one of the "real piano bargains" offered by a so-called House of Quality in this city at $225.00, namely a Stuyvesant Piano, was sold by us new nearly eight years ago for $235.00.

We have on hand a fine assortment of slightly-used instruments, some of them world-famous and old reliable makes, which have been taken as part payment toward the splendid Chickering, Weber, Kimball or the genuine Pianola Piano. Others have been out on rent; while still others have been slightly marred in shipment and while on display.

Below is a partial list of the splendid bargains. Compare our values with those advertised by any other establishment in the city, and note the difference of from $40 to $85 on exactly the same instruments:

Collard & Collard, old English make. . . . . $ 55
Jewel Piano, oak case, good for beginner. 68
Mannor & Son, rosewood case, good tone. 80
J. P. Hale, excellent practice piano. 98
Sterling, walnut case, good condition. 118
Willard, good tone, fine condition. 137
Hamilton, largest size, elaborately carved walnut case, cannot be told from new. 148
Kingsbury, good as new, oak case. 153
Hinze, small size, fine tone, mahogany. 157
Weser Bros., fine large instrument, perfect condition. 168
Ludwig, a good practice piano, practically new. 175
Arion, an old reliable make. 177
Pease, walnut case, not latest style, but tone and action fine. . 190
Marshall & Wendell, known the world over, medium size, beautiful tone. 192
Jacob Doll, mahogany, looks like new. 198
Fischer, most expensive style, almost new. $200
Hinze, dainty style in French walnut. 205
Weser Bros., latest style, oak case, orchestral attachments. . . 212
Victor, largest size, Colonial design. 218
Haines, ebonized case, splendid condition. 220
Emerson, well-known make, good as new. 222
Marshall & Wendell, walnut case, used only a short time. . . 225
Hardman, rosewood case, large size. 230
Steinway, ebonized case, medium size. 237
Kimball, small size, plain case, finished in mahogany. 250
Everett, largest size, walnut case, like new. 255
Crown, full size, orchestral grand, a beauty in plain oak case. 295
Bush & Gerts, left by owner for us to sell, must net. 325

PIANO PLAYERS INCLUDED ALSO

Melville Clark Apollo Player, walnut, good condition. . . . . $ 70
Cecilian Piano Player, oak case, splendid bargain. 95
Angelus Piano Player, latest type, mahogany. 100
Another Angelus Player with organ attachment, mahogany. . . 85
Simplex Piano Player, mahogany. 95
Also several bargains in Pianolas, the standard piano player of the word. . . . . $125 to 200

The importance of this sale should impress you that immediate action is necessary in order to secure best choice, for such exceptional offerings as are featured in this sale are bound to be snapped up quickly. If you live at a distance, telephone or write us at once. Remember, that every instrument will be found exactly as represented and satisfactory in every respect, or "money back."

At these exceptional figures we should get all cash for these instruments, but if you desire payments we will arrange them to suit your convenience, for the mere addition of the usual simple interest. Eilers Piano House, the "House of Highest Quality," 353 Washington St., Cor. of Park.