SURPRISE SPRUNG ON L. H. M'MAHAN

Resolution Adopted Many Years Ago Brought Forward to Show That Either Superintendent or First Warden and His Family Must Reside at the Penitentiary.

COMPLETELY DISPOSES OF STRONGEST CHARGES

Aged Mrs. Janney of Baker County Weeps When Question of Her Son, Who Is a Prisoner, Is Brought Up—Chairman Bailey and Holmes Apologize But McMahan Refuses To.

(From a Journal Staff Correspondent.)

Salem, Or., Feb. 15.—With an impact the force of which was such as to cause him an involuntary exclamation of surprise, a joint resolution adopted by the legislative assembly February 15, 1889, just 16 years ago today, was swung on L. H. McMahan last night during the investigation of the charges of malfeasance in office he has preferred against Supt. C. W. James of the Oregon state penitentiary.

The resolution requires that either the superintendent or the first warden and his family must reside at the penitentiary. Taken in connection with the testimony of George Downing and A. N. Gilbert, former superintendents of the institution, the resolution completely disposes of the strongest of the charges brought against the superintendent.

During the hearing before the joint committee it was further demonstrated that as the governor has the power to pardon or commute the sentences of prisoners, he must needs have the lesser power of granting them double time under certain conditions. In fact, the legislature itself by special act authorizes him to do so when prisoners are called on to do road work. The law allows the governor great latitude as regards rules and discipline and permitting periods of time to be cut off sentences for good behavior. That the fact has been recognized a long time was shown by the practice at the penitentiary under the administrations of Governor Lord and Governor Geer. These facts dispose of another of McMahan's charges.

Thomas King, former chief engineer in the plumbing department at the prison, was the first witness. He testified regarding the warmest condition of the heating plant. The intention of McMahan was to show that the betterment fund should have been used for repairing this plant. As King was discharged two months after James took the position of superintendent his testimony had no important bearing on the case at issue.

Can Hear Similar Complaints.

J. A. Bilyeu, a guard, in reply to a query as to whether some of the guards have not at times complained of the food, he answered: "Oh, yes; you can hear similar complaints at a hotel."

McMahan refused to question the witness further, saying it was plainly to be seen that he was afraid to talk, because "he might lose his job."

With a broad grin Bilyeu said a "job at $50 a month didn't have so much fascination for him" that he would perjure himself to retain it.

The third witness was Warden Frank H. Curtis. The line of questioning indicated a desire on the part of McMahan to show that Miss James, the matron, has not attended properly to her duties, but has left others to take female convicts out for fresh air and exercise, when they were taken out at all. It was testified that Miss James took the women out for exercise every day that it had not rained, except on a few occasions when Mrs. James or Mrs. Curtis had relieved her of the duty. This was when she was ill or called away from the prison by an imperative duty.

McMahan asked if Frankie Woolridge had been taken out with the other women and was answered in the negative. He endeavored to show by his queries that she had been ill-treated on account of her color, but stopped short of a question which would elicit the real reason for her close confinement. Attorney Holmes afterward drew forth the information that Frankie Woolridge had not desired to leave the building and as she had been at the penitentiary only a short time the attendants did not know whether it would be safe to take her out or not.

Assistant Warden J. S. Smith corroborated Warden Curtis' testimony.

Only One Trusty.

McMahan endeavored to convey the impression that prisoners from Baker county, where the superintendent formerly lived, are favored as "trusties." Warden Curtis said only one prisoner from Baker county is at present a "trusty." Mannie Howard, the warden said, was made a "trusty" by request of Sam White, district attorney of Baker county, and former chairman of the Democratic state central committee. Where nothing in the conduct of the prisoner created an unfavorable impression, Curtis added, the recommendations of prosecuting officers were usually favorably considered.

Mrs. Janny, the mother of Mannie Howard, testified that she had once made Miss James a present of a pair of portieres costing $60. Mr. James and his family have been friends of Mrs. Janny and her family for 36 years, and that she knew his father and mother well. The curtains were returned two months after they had been given Miss James, by advice of her father, who said he thought the gift might excite unfavorable comment. McMahan tried to show this action had been taken after he had sent a protest to Governor Chamberlain because of the conduct of the penitentiary, but was informed that he was mistaken. A reporter, who, he said, had been told otherwise by the superintendent, corroborated the statement made by Mr. James.

Inquiry relative to a nugget pin, which McMahan accuses Warden Curtis of receiving as a gift from Mrs. Janny, showed that the pin belonged to her son, who asked her to send it to him.

As Warden Curtis was being questioned concerning Mannie Howard, her son, Chairman Bailey of the commitee, made some reference to "cattle rustling," for which the boy was sent to the penitentiary. He did not know at that time that Mrs. Janny, who was sitting opposite him, was Howard's mother.

Refuses to Apologize.

McMahan's questions caused Mrs. Janny to break down. She wept bitterly, declaring that her boy is not a criminal and that "hundreds of people could testify that he could be intrusted with any amount of money." She mentioned the reference to "cattle rustling."

Chairman Bailey promptly apologized for his remark, explaining that he was not aware of Mrs. Janny being Howard's mother when he referred to the subject. Attorney Holmes expressed his sorrow because of the mental strain which Mrs. Janny had endured and said he was glad he did not have to apologize for summoning her as a witness.

"I am sorry, too, but neither have I any apology to make," angrily remarked McMahan.

"Well, you ought to apologize to this poor woman," declared Holmes.

In concluding her testimony Mrs. Janny said Governor Geer promised her that at the expiration of his term he would pardon her son. He did not do so, she said, explaining that too many others were on the list ahead of him, but had recommended him for double time to Warden James.

Superintendent James was called to the witness stand. He was asked by McMahan if he had not permitted Attorney Sam White to see and talk with convicts without a guard being present.

"Not that I am aware of," was the answer. "However, we often extend courtesies to attorneys that we do not to others."

"Well, I remember that you never extended any such courtesy to me," responded McMahan. "Every time I talked with a convict a guard or some official had to overhear the conversation."

"Wasn't a charge brought against your son, who was then acting as guard, that he had gone to sleep on duty?" asked McMahan.

Explains Incident.

The superintendent admitted such to be the case. He explained this incident by saying that one guard declared young James had slept on duty, while another was positive the statement was erroneous. The guard making the charge finally receded from his position and admitted that he was not positive. An investigation by the warden satisfied him that the proof was insufficient for action to be taken, and he so reported.

Questions relative to Ed McPherson, the former warden, brought out that he had been discharged for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The superintendent said McPherson had become intoxicated at the penitentiary, but on his earnest plea was "given another chance." Discovering that he had got drunk at Salem and engaged in a saloon brawl with Al Snyder, the superintendent continued, he had decided to discharge McPherson.

He said other reasons had caused him to discharge the warden, one being that they jangled over the policy to be pursued. McPherson was represented as an advocate of flogging, to which the witness said he was opposed. There had been no flogging since McPherson was discharged, and the discipline among the convicts had been far better than formerly.

"Is there a guard at the penitentiary named 'Jack' White?" asked McMahan. Receiving an affirmative reply, he asked if White had not been sent to Portland last Sunday to see McPherson and get him to "keep out of the present investigation." This the superintendent denied, asserting that he would like to have McPherson brought before the committee and to question him.

Asking permission to make a statement after the attorneys had finished questioning him, the superintendent explained why McMahan brought the charges against him. It was the same story as already printed in The Journal. He said he did not learn that Guard Fouts, who was discharged for attacking another guard named Sheehan, was a cousin of McMahan until after he had been discharged. It was for this reason he said, and his subsequent refusal to reinstate Fouts in his position, that McMahan told him: "I am not a quitter, and I never intend to become reconciled until you do return Fouts to his position as guard. There are some things not just right in the way the penitentiary is being run, and if you do not return him I will take some action."

McMahan leaned forward and said to the witness:

"It makes no difference what my motive may be. Whether you are breaking the law or not remains the same. But I want to ask you one question: What do you think of me now as a quitter? Do you think I am a quitter?"

Senator Rand said that such questions were out of place and consumed time unnecessarily.

McMahan Ignored.

Superintendent James ignored McMahan's question.

Asked by McMahan if others at the penitentiary had not got drunk, the superintendent said they had. The gravity of the offense dictated his action. He always took such action as his best judgment told him should be followed.

"I never let outsiders interfere in such matters," he added, "because it would keep affairs in a constant turmoil."

On cross-examination by Attorney Holmes it was learned that McMahan, in his efforts to cause Mr. James trouble, had brought two charges against him in court, and had preferred charges before the last county grand jury. Both court charges were thrown out on demurrers by the circuit court, while the grand jurymen, after going to the penitentiary and making an investigation, had brought in a report favorable to the superintendent and made certain recommendations for improvement which he suggested.

Former Superintendent Gilbert testified that he had not lived at the penitentiary because his family was at Salem and he had his own residence. Under his administration, however, the first warden and his wife lived at the prison and got their food from the commissary department. He used the prison horses and carriages when he found it necessary, and also in attending to his own personal business.

Former Superintendent Downing lived near the penitentiary in his own house, he testified, and for that reason did not find it necessary to use the prison cottage. His first warden, with his family lived at the penitentiary and used food taken from the commissary department. Mr. Downing said he had driven his own horse, attached to a prison buggy, both on official and personal business. Both of the former superintendents said they had a part of their laundry work done by the convicts. Mr. Downing voluntarily asserted that at one time he had four life-term convicts employed as "trusties" and allowed them outside the prison walls.

Chairman Bailey directed that a subpoena issue for McPherson. It is probable that another session will be held tonight.

A Bad Badge.

From the Washington Post.

Miss Helen Gould is to make an effort to stop tattooing in the United States navy. She sees no reason, evidently, why and honest sailor should be made to look like a politician.

PERMITS OTHER CRIMES, BUT BARS GUM CHEWING

Women must not chew gum while testifying in municipal court.

This important ruling was made by Judge Hogue this morning. Mrs. Anna Christianson was on the stand and was working her jaws for other than conversational purposes.

"Take that gum out of your mouth, and we can understand you more easily," said Assistant City Attorney Fitzgerald.

"Yes, remove it, and don't ever chew gum in this court," ordered Judge Hogue. "That is one of the nuisances that we don't tolerate down here. Perjury goes sometimes when we can't get evidence enough to convict, and contempt occasionally gets away, but gum-chewing, anarchy, bomb-throwing, murder, and the use of the terms lady and gentleman are among the things that will not be tolerated."

The woman was arrested for disorderly conduct. Her daughter, 15 years of age, was yesterday ordered by the court to be present this morning. She failed to obey and, officers assert, was sent to Vancouver to avoid appearing. She will be taken into custody and will likely be given in care of the Boys and Girls' Aid society.

NO WORM READY, FOR THIS EARLY BIRD

B. L. Eddy of Tillamook, Chasing an Unborn Job in the Public Service.

APPLIES FOR PLACE NOT YET EXISTING

Bill Creating Tax Commission by Which He Hopes to Benefit Not Yet Passed.

(From a Journal Staff Correspondent.)

Salem, Or., Feb. 15.—B. L. Eddy of Tillamook, whose ambition to re-enter public life has received several severe rebuffs within the past year, is striving once more to get into office. This time, however, Judge Eddy does not seek to reach the goal by the difficult path of popular suffrage, but by the easier means of appointment.

Anticipating the passage of the bill now before the legislature for the creation of a tax commission, Judge Eddy has entered the field as an active, though secret, candidate for appointment as one of the commissioners. If the old proverb as to the early bird holds good, Tillamook's ex-representative should realize his ambition for he is so early that the worm he wants to gobble is not yet alive. The bill has not yet passed the senate, and should it do so it must still run the gauntlet of the governor's scrutiny. It is apparent therefore that Judge Eddy has not been slothful in his pursuit of the job which he craves.

The bill provides for a board of three commissioners who shall prepare a tax code for the state of Oregon, to be submitted to the next legislature. For this service they are to receive $1,000 each, and provision is made for clerical aid. Originally the bill provided that the three commissioners should be appointed by the governor, and Judge Eddy, evidently assuming that this provision would remain unchanged, wrote to some of his friends in the legislature asking them to use their influence with Governor Chamberlain in his behalf.

It is considered certain, however, that the senate will amend the bill so as to place the appointment of the commissioners in the hands of the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer. This change is likely to be disastrous to Judge Eddy's hopes. He has aroused many enmities in his own party within the past two years and when his candidacy becomes known it will bring forth some vehement opposition from Republican politicians.

OPPOSES TAXATION.

Lobbyists Appear Before Senate in Interest of Big Corporations.

(From a Journal Staff Correspondent.)

Salem, Feb. 15.—Sonnemann's bill for the taxation of telegraph, telephone and Pullman sleeping car companies will encounter strong opposition in the senate.

Judge C. H. Carey, Wallace McCamant and J. H. Thatcher came up from Portland yesterday to appear before the senate committee on assessment and taxation, in the interest of corporations affected by the bill.

SEATTLE'S CITY HALL OVERRUN BY RODENTS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 15.—Seattle's city hall is swarming with rats and any one who will guarantee a remedy for the evil can get a good job while it lasts.

The situation is truly serious. When the vaults were opened this morning, on the cement floor was piled the debris of several important vouchers, which it will require some expense and trouble to duplicate. An examination of the hundreds of boxes in the wall cases developed that franchises, ordinances and other official documents have either been wholly or partly ruined and will have to be replaced.

Scrofula

Is very often acquired, though generally inherited. Bad hygiene, foul air, impure water, are among its causes. It is called "the soil for tubercles," and where it is allowed to remain tuberculosis or consumption is pretty sure to take root.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes every trace of scrofula. Get Hood's.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Scrofula, No. 1. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

ASTORIA CHARTER VETO OVERRIDDEN

Republican Senate Passes With One Vote to Spare Measure Vetoed by Governor.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES AGAINST CITY COUNCIL

Mayor and Officers Charged With Forcing Corrupt Coalition to Violate Laws.

(By Frank L. Perkins.)

Salem, Or., Feb. 15.—With one vote to spare, the Republicans in the senate this morning passed the Astoria charter bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 20 to 8. Previous to the roll call on its final passage Tuttle, Rand and Brownell made strong appeals to party prejudice, and Secretary of State Dunbar is alleged to have thrown himself into the fight at the last minute, turning the trembling balance in favor of the passage of the bill over the veto. The majority of the votes are said to have been personally pledged Tuttle for a month past.

Sensational charges were made against the mayor and city council of Astoria by Tuttle. He declared they had formed a corrupt coalition to control the police and fire departments, and were violating the laws of the city; had refused to appoint anybody to fill the vacancies on the police commission, none of which were filled now, in order to retain control of the police force.

"At one time," he said, "the Republicans were about to secure control of the police board. The council said if we did it would reduce salaries to $20 a month, so nobody would enter the service of the department."

He added that the mayor had been elected on a Republican ticket, but had never been anything but a Democrat since his election. He accused him of drawing $5 a day under appointment of the city council as supervisor of construction of the city hall.

Pierce told of petitions he had received not to vote for the passage of the bill, and made a plea against voting on party lines. He said that a majority of the petitioners were Republicans, and concluded with the declaration that the legislature had no right to change the charter of any city without the proposed changes first being acted on by the people. Miller spoke on the same lines.

Rand appealed to party prejudice in asking the support of Tuttle's bill. Pierce said he regretted that partisan politics were injected. Rand offered to withdraw his remarks if a single Democrat would say that he intended voting for the passage of the bill over the veto. He was reminded by Pierce that he, Pierce, had voted in favor of the passage of one bill over the veto and that Coshow had voted for two.

Coshow declared Rand and Brownell, who also supported Tuttle in his fight, to be inconsistent. Both he asserted had spoken against the Roseburg charter bill, a local measure, and used his own arguments in the case of the Astoria charter bill.

He wanted to know if antagonism to the Roseburg bill was not due to the Republicans sending him, a Democrat, to the senate. Brownell endeavored to excuse the apparent inconsistency by asserting that Booth, who represented Douglas, as well as Lane and Josephine counties, had opposed amending the Roseburg charter.

Three Republicans, Bowerman, Wheeldon and Nottingham, voted with the Democrats to sustain the veto. Several members of the Multnomah machine rushed to Tuttle's desk and warmly shook hands when the result of the vote was announced.

FIRM TO DISSOLVE

(Continued from Page One.)

man of the senator for many years; in fact, was taken from the ranks of plain stenographers and given a lucrative, pleasant, promising position. He was supposed to be the most devoted of all the senator's adherents. His disaffection has great significance, or is explicable only on the ground of some shrewd trap on the part of the government officials.

There is a report that a secret service agent traveled a good portion of the distance with Robertson en route to this city. It is known locally that General Agent W. J. Burns went up to The Dalles to meet him, but had been misinformed as to the train, and Robertson arrived here while Mr. Burns awaited him there.

Taken While He Slept.

Another generally believed report is that Robertson was spotted on the train from the time that he left Washington, the letter taken near Chicago and either copied or reproduced facsimile, and then returned to his bunk while he slept, which information was brought home to him with such force that he yielded.

One of the latest conjectures is that Robertson is to be rewarded by receiving a government position for his work, and the fact that he departed yesterday morning in the company of Messrs. Heney, Burns and Pagin is taken as corroboration.

Robertson was also heard to state while here that Senator Mitchell had not always "done the right thing" by him, leaving the inference that he felt no obligation to conceal facts showing the senator's guilt.

The secret service agents did not reveal details of their work in this connection, and there are many speculations as to how the one man supposed to be closest to the senator was induced to turn against him.

COLD WEATHER IS OVER FOR THE YEAR

The temperature is rising and the cold weather is over. By many the prevailing conditions are considered ideal. At 5 o'clock this morning it was 30 degrees above zero, and tonight the official forecaster says the mercury will stand at 35 above.

A glance at the records kept in the local weather bureau shows that the present month bears but little resemblance to the February of 1904, when there were but two days when it failed to rain, while so far this month there have been 11 bright, sunshiny days. On the other four days there were only traces of rain. But February, 1903, was very similar to the present month, having 21 clear days to its credit.

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OKAYED	37¢	
BAZAAR	43¢	
PURITAN	48¢	
NERO	29¢	$2.37
OUR FAIR	63¢	$4.95
400	73¢	$5.83
WOODLARK	87¢	$6.53
MT. HOOD	89¢	$6.93
ORIENT	$1.23	$9.87
SATIN	$1.33	$10.37
PERFECTION	$1.83	$13.37
CASTLETON	$1.87	$13.87

PACKAGES

	Dozen.	Case.
PILOT	33¢	$2.89
HOME	37¢	$2.97
OLYMPIC	53¢	$4.10
DELTA	73¢	$5.83
KLONDIKE	87¢	$6.53
ASEPTIC	$1.23	$8.49
PERIWINKLE	$1.27	$8.89
HOYTS	85¢	$8.00
PONDA EXT.	$1.95	$13.00
P. P. P.	35¢	

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FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STS. PORTLAND, OREGON

KAISER TELLS CZAR OF BLOODY SUNDAY

Nicholas Ignorant of Affairs in His Own Country Is Posted by William.

REPORTED NAVAL BATTLE IS ON IN INDIAN SEAS

Strikers Receive Funds to Continue Struggle in Poland—Jap Factory Burns.

(Journal Special Service.)

Berlin, Feb. 15.—It is reported from a high source that Emperor William has revealed the truth regarding bloody Sunday and the political situation in Russia to the czar. Learning that the czar was ignorant of current events in his own empire, the kaiser collected a reliable account of Russian events from foreign newspapers and sent them by special courier to the czar. He also wrote the emperor warning him of the danger of remaining ignorant of conditions in Russia, offering to assist him in this regard.

The czar replied, thanking the kaiser for the valuable information.

There are persistent rumors that Emperor William is arranging to visit Italy this spring to discuss a joint mediation in the far east with King Victor Emanuel. It is further stated that the Italian government has ascertained that Russia is not averse to listening to offers of mediation.

STRIKERS GET FUNDS.

Polish Workmen Mysteriously Supplied With Money for Living Expenses.

(Journal Special Service.)

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—The strike situation throughout Poland is regarded as more unsatisfactory than last week. The large factories remain closed, and it has been discovered that men who are not at work are receiving funds from some mysterious source to support themselves. In most of the small factories workmen have returned, but the agitation now being carried on is conducted along well-defined lines.

The employes of the Putiloff iron works have returned to work, the strike being called off by the calling of a joint commission to consider the grievances.

BATTLE AT SEA.

Rumored Naval Engagement in Which Russians Are Defeated.

(Journal Special Service.)

Tokio, Feb. 15.—Considerable damage was done by fire at the Atsuta factory near Nogo yesterday. It is believed the fire was incendiary. An investigation is now in progress.

Rumors are afloat that there has been a battle at sea with the Russians, in which the latter met disaster. A report from Admiral Togo, who has gone to the Indian ocean to meet the Baltic fleet, is shortly expected.

The new torpedo-destroyer Aruske Fubuki, constructed in Japan, has been placed in commission.

TO RENEW SEARCH FOR COCOS ISLAND TREASURE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 15.—Earl Fitzwilliam, the English nobleman who has shown such wonderful interest in the search for the Cocos Island treasure, is about to fit out another expedition. It is reported here that Capt. Fred Hackett of this city has been cabled for by Fitzwilliam to take command of the new expedition. Hackett will not confirm the report that he has been asked to proceed at once to England, but intimate friends of his say it is correct.

Hackett will have the expedition fitted out with cost to himself and Fitzwilliam, who has only just returned to England from leading an unsuccessful expedition in search of the treasures, will accompany him. Hackett has plans and maps that are supposed to show the exact location of the treasures. This information was given him many years ago by a man supposed to know all about it and who has since died.

NEW HEAD OF THE SECRET SERVICE

Thomas B. Neuhaussen Takes Charge, and Will Continue Land Fraud Investigations.

WORKED UP ROSEBURG CASE SATISFACTORILY

His Long and Varied Experiences Makes Him Peculiarly Valuable to Government.

Thomas B. Neuhaussen, who has been one of the principal workers with District Attorney Francis J. Heney in the land-fraud and allied prosecutions, is now in charge of all government special agents and secret-service men in Oregon, and will in the interim of the grand jury's adjournment continue the many inquiries that were in progress. Mr. Neuhaussen worked up the Roseburg case, and is said in informed circles to have been the man who won ex-Receiver J. T. Bridges over to a full statement. He still has immediate charge of the Roseburg land office, which he will retain until the president fills the vacancy caused by the removal of officers. Those familiar with developments of the past week believe there is not even a remote prospect of either Bridges or Booth going into the land office again as register or receiver.

Mr. Neuhaussen does not indicate the nature or extent of the investigations he is prosecuting. It is currently believed that several important charges are being aired.

With J. T. Bridges telling the government of all details in connection with that office, no doubt is felt that an immense quantity of material is had for inquiry. Some of the most voracious timber and land operators of the northwest centered about that place, and companies or individuals holding from 50,000 to 200,000 acres of valuable timber land in the Roseburg district are said not to be infrequent. How this vast wealth was acquired will probably interest the government for some time.

Oregon's new master of the secret-service forces is a man of wide experience. His career covers a period in the diplomatic service, as a newspaper writer and correspondent, and in various other positions. An air of refinement and courtesy, with accomplishments in the fine arts, have mingled with the ability to probe and manage human nature in a way exceedingly rare in the government service.

BAKER'S LAND REPORTS.

Interior Department Asks Questions Regarding Number of Claims Filed.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Baker City, Or., Feb. 15.—Two months ago a demand was made by the interior department at Washington upon County Clerk Combs of Baker county, for an itemised and verified list of every filing that had been made on claims in this county under the timber and stone act, and since then those acquainted with the incident have been speculating as to any move that might follow in connection with land fraud matters.

Nothing official has come to the surface, but today it was learned that secret service representatives have been here quietly investigating all transactions which have been taken before the several United States commissioners, particularly those at Sumpter.

Attorney Charles H. Chance is the commissioner at that place, and for several days he has been in Portland, and here it is asserted that it was for the purpose of explaining to the federal authorities some of the filings which were made through his office.

During the year 1903, 167 filings were made in Baker county, as certified to the department by the county clerk.

The Lizzieboy.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"What sort of a fellow is he any way?"

"He's a Lizzieboy."

"What's that?"

"A Lizzieboy is a man who can go to a Saturday matinee without feeling out of place there."

TEETH

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291½ MORRISON STREET.

Known the world over, are the only dentists in Portland having this world-renowned painless system for doing dental work. Our up-to-date system saves us time and you money. This is the secret why we give the best work for the lowest prices.

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$8 AND $10 GOLD CROWNS	$5.00
FULL SET TEETH	$5.00

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