RIVERS AND HARBORS MUST BE IMPROVED

Report of J. N. Teal Points Out Reasons for Recent Defeat of Bill and How Success Can Be Attained in the Future.

The defeat of the rivers and harbors bill in the present congress which was assured by the action taken by the house committee at Washington yesterday makes the report of the proceedings of the national rivers and harbors congress as read by J. N. Teal at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce especially interesting.

At the time of the banquet the fate of the bill was still hanging in the balance. Mr. Teal personally had worked incessantly for its passage and for the plans of the national rivers and harbors congress. The part of the report quoted herewith outlines some of the reasons that have resulted in the bill's defeat and point the way for success at the next session:

"Strong influences are against it. Do not be lulled into fancied security by thinking otherwise. As we approach a successful outcome, those whose interests might be affected are conspicuous at the meetings by their absence, where formerly they were among the leading spirits, and are loudest in their condemnation of the only method by which money can be surely provided for carrying on this work. Perhaps the following facts may explain to some extent why some of these gentlemen are not so enthusiastic as they formerly were:

"While in New York I met a gentleman now at the head of one of the subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil, and who, prior to their absorption by the steel trust, operated the steamers on the Great Lakes for the Rockefeller interests. He stated that grain was carried from Duluth to Buffalo, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, for 75 cents a ton, out of which was taken 20 cents unloading charge, and coal carried back for 30 cents a ton, clear of handling charges, and the boats engaged in this traffic paid from 12 to 15 per cent dividends per annum.

Ohio as an Example.

"Of course, not every water course has the advantages of the Great Lakes, but at the same time one does not have to have a very vivid imagination to foresee the effect on rates if the Ohio river was improved so there was nine feet of water from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

"To a greater or less degree every water highway will affect rates, but what is of vastly more importance, they will furnish additional facilities for a traffic now beyond the power of the railroads to handle.

"I have heretofore called your attention to the fact that substantially every body had arrived at the conclusion that some fund would have to be created if the work on the waterway improvements was to go on continuously.

"Under our fiscal system there is absolutely no way by which the treasury can determine, with any great degree of exactness, upon what it can rely. We have no income tax, or any other that I now recall, under which taxes can be changed as the requirements of the government alter. The treasury can change from "fat" to "lean" very quickly, and with the change, generally speaking, all river and harbor work stops.

Hill's Change of Heart.

"For some years past James J. Hill has been the most powerful advocate amongst the railroad men for river and harbor improvements. He seemed to be particularly interested in securing deep water between St. Louis and the Gulf. He is now condemning the issuance of bonds for river and harbor improvements, classing these permanent works as an expense account which should be met out of current revenues. He denounces a bond issue as reckless, foolish and almost a criminal policy. He would therefore limit all improvements from ordinary revenues.

"On the other hand, the advocates of the bond policy look at the matter from quite a different standpoint. I presume they would concede that, if a permanent improvement for the benefit of future generations is simply an expense account, he is probably right. If, on the other hand, it is a national investment, he is wrong. It is a condition, however, and not a theory with which we are dealing, and the strongest advocates of river and harbor improvement would be delighted to have someone point out any other method by which the necessary works can be carried on to completion.

"The present condition we are in is fairly illustrative of the policy of the past. In 1907 there was a rivers and harbors bill; the congress of 1908 did not pass any; the congress which will adjourn March 4, 1909, is now in session and grave doubts exist as to whether there will be a bill. This will mean the stoppage, before a bill can be passed by the next congress, of the greater part of the river and harbor work in the United States. Moreover, it is considered perfectly legitimate to issue bonds for the building of railroads, the only basis of which is the productivity of the country. Indeed, it is even said the bond, and not all of that, builds the railroad, while the stock represents the waterway, or "water wagon," as one prefers.

Need of Statesmanship.

"The fact of the matter is that this is a great and growing country, and it is going to take statesmanship and broad mindedness to meet its growing demands. If a project for the improvement of a river or a harbor is necessary and the ordinary revenues are insufficient, should it be abandoned and neglected, or should funds be provided to complete it? The waste and loss alone resulting from present methods would more than pay the interest on all the bonds required, and no one knows that better, from their own personal knowledge, than do the members of this chamber.

"The enormous saving to the people by the completion of the works in progress furnish ample justification for the use of bonds. The fact that they are not only for the benefit of the present generation, but for future generations forever, makes it but equitable that some portion of the cost should be borne by the men and women of the future.

Harbors Are Few.

"It is not the same proposition as that of building railroads. Railroads may be built in all directions and may be paralleled many times, but there are only a limited number of harbors, and these, where possible, should be improved. There is, therefore, necessarily a limit, although it will take a large sum, to be expended in this work. It could not be expected on this occasion that I should make a formal argument on this question or point out what other countries have found it necessary to do to carry on their river and harbor work successfully.

"It is sufficient to say that it has been demonstrated that our present methods are unwise, wasteful and extravagant, and, so far as we can now foresee, the bond issue is the only one that will enable the works to be carried on expeditiously and economically. Moreover, without exception, those who have given the subject most thought favor it. Against Mr. Hill I place Mr. Carnegie and a host of others.

"At the opening of the recent joint Conservation congress held in the city of Washington on December 8, the president used the following language:

"'We have neglected our waterways more than any other natural resources and we must put an end to that neglect. The inland waterways commission has told us how.

"'First, let us prepare a comprehensive plan for inland waterway development along the lines pointed out by the commission. Such a plan must consider every use of the waters, it must put the interests of all the people in advance of any private interests whatsoever. The preparation of this comprehensive plan should begin at once.

Begin at Once.

"'Second, let us proceed immediately with the construction of the waterways for which plans have already been approved, and which we are now certain will fit into the outlines of the general plan. Our previous policy of procrastination, delay, and fitful and partial action, has borne its perfect fruit. Our waterways are deserted, and in return for our vast expenditures we have little or no actual navigation to show. The people are ready for a change. Let us have it, and at once. If we can pay the cost from current revenue let us do so. If not, let us issue bonds. By either method, let us have the waterways and that quickly. The plan and the work can and should proceed together. While the work we are sure of is being begun, the plan for the rest can be prepared.

"'The work therefore should begin at once. But there must not be the slightest recklessness orw aste of money. No work whatever should be undertaken that has not been thoroughly examined and fully approved by competent experts. Above all, not one cent should be expended to satisfy special interests, whether of a business or a locality, or promote any man's political fortunes."

"Judge Taft from the same platform said:

"'I have no compunctions on the subject of issuing bonds if the debt to be contracted ought to be met by bonds. I think that men sometimes overdo the business of meeting what ought to be distributed expenses out of current income. I think there is good reason for issuing bonds for these improvements that are to be permanent and not to spend current income for them. Sometimes it takes as much courage and involves as much real public interest to issue bonds for a purpose for which bonds ought to be used as it is to pay as we go. In other words, it is a mere question of economic policy, and the mere fear of criticism, because an administration has issued bonds, should not prevent us from doing justice to ourselves and posterity.

Viewed by Fairbanks.

"'Vice President Fairbanks in his welcoming address before the National Rivers and Harbors congress on behalf of the government, saw no "reckless nor foolish policy" in a bond issue for improving the rivers, harbors and canals of the United States inasmuch as a great part of the benefit to be derived from these improvements was for future generations. He believed that the importance and magnitude of the work of improving the waterways were so exceptional that the country would be justified in anticipating future income by a reasonable bond issue.'

"With the state of New York issuing bonds for the Erie canal, Illinois doing the same thing for its waterways, Oregon issuing bonds for the Columbia river, besides other states and municipalities doing likewise, it will be hard to convince the people that what is sound business policy locally is not good nationally, and what is wisdom in the case of the Panama canal becomes almost criminal when applied to the Columbia and Mississippi.

"No, gentlemen, the die is cast. We are going to have our rivers and harbors improved. If the ordinary revenues do not suffice then through bonds, but improved they must be, and that now, and continuously hereafter until this country will have a system somewhat comparable with those of the old world over which its products can move from one point to another without breaking bulk, and at reasonable rates. These we must have in the interest of our development, growth and expansion.

Spend Some Money at Home.

"If we can furnish money for Panama, for the Philippines, for our other territories far and wide, we can do so for the benefit of our own people. I have no fear as to the ultimate outcome, and while it would be some satisfaction to me to know that a grandchild of mine might take a ship at Chicago and without breaking bulk disembark at his ancestral home on the banks of the Willamette in Portland, Oregon. I would very much prefer to make the trip myself and let the Teals of the future have something else to do than carry the gospel of the free waterway. It really would be some satisfaction to me in my lifetime to stand with head bowed at some completed waterway's improvement in my state and thank providence that I had lived long enough to see the government complete one project.

"As has been pointed out over and over again, we are so situated that the importance of our harbors and waterways should never be lost sight of, and should be our constant aim. No intelligent, progressive people will ever sit idly by and allow such advantages to go to waste or be of no use. By working together in the past we have secured recognition and have a recognized standing in the nation. By continuing the same policy in the future we will maintain our position.

"Today the three northwest states are united, as they never have been before, and I hope nothing will arise that will disturb the cordial relations which are so mutually helpful.

"In conclusion I wish to say that while we may not have accomplished all we have desired, and while it may not be the best taste to say it, I do wish to say that I doubt if there is a community in the United States where there are a greater number of men working for the public good or spending more money of their own than in this city. It is a work in which we have a right to take a pride and which, if maintained, will surely be rewarded in the only way we desire, and that is the benefit to the community as a whole.

"How I Stained My Hair Brown"

Society Woman Wants to Tell Readers How She Stained Her Faded Hair Without Using Hair Dye.

"I think the readers of your paper ought to get the benefit of my experience," said a well known society woman in an interview. "It is in regard to staining hair. I am now going on to 40 years of age and some months ago my hair was nearly all gray, faded, and falling out, and I used to bleach my hair besides. I tried various hair dyes but I found, as nearly every other woman has found, that by using these dyes you can't conceal the fact that you have dyed your hair. And besides, my hair began to fall out worse than before because of the poisons in the hair dyes. And then I had to use the dye almost every week or ten days so as to turn the color of the hair near the roots.

"Finally I decided to try walnut juice hair stain. Well, you see what a beautiful rich brown my hair has now, and you'd never think I stained my hair at all. It has grown out remarkably fluffy since I have used it. I apply it with a comb in a few minutes only once a month. It stains nothing but the hair, never harms it in the least, and makes it grow out luxuriantly. It stains the hair evenly from tip to root, so that experts cannot tell that you have stained your hair.

"Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Juice Hair Stain is what I used. She is the only one who manufactures it. If you want to try it first, you write her for a sample package of her Walnut-Juice Hair Stain, and inclose 25 cents in stamps or coin to help pay postage and packing, and you will get it by return mail in plain, sealed wrapper. Address her, Mrs. Potter's Hygienic Supply Co., 642 Groton building, Cincinnati, Ohio. She will also send you free her very interesting book on hair."

Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Juice Hair Stain has the advantage over hair dyes of containing no copper, sulphur, lead or other poisons which cause hair-falling, and has no oil, no sediment and no grease. It is for gray, faded or bleached hair. Any shade can be obtained from a beautiful rich brown to almost black. It does not rub off on the clothing. One bottle should ordinarily last a year.

It is sold at drug stores generally at $1 a package. Send for the 25 cent trial package today.

Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Juice Hair Stain is recommended and for sale in Portland by Woodward-Clark Drug Co., wholesalers and retailers; Eyssell's Pharmacy, 289 Morrison; S. G. Skidmore & Co., 151 Third; Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., wholesalers, 142 Fourth St.

TOWN TOPICS

Good Advice—Only the other day a patient asked his physician, "Where shall I get this prescription filled?" The reply was, "Take it to the Physicians Prescription company, on the second floor of the Corbett building, room 208. They use the purest drugs that can be bought; they are thoroughly competent prescription druggists; their prices are reasonable and anything you get of them you can rely upon as being right."

Burns Anniversary Concert and dance under the auspices of Clan Macleay in Masonic hall, West Park and Yamhill, Monday, January 25, at 8 p. m. Admission 50c.

ON A BUYING TRIP

A. B. Steinbach to Spend Some Time in the East.

A. B. Steinbach of A. B. Steinbach & Co. left last Friday night on his regular spring buying trip to New York. In speaking of business before he left Mr. Steinbach said the sale he had just closed was the greatest ever conducted during a fall season—that it represented more money in actual dollars than any December's business in the history of the house. Mr. Steinbach's report on business conditions in the east will be looked forward to with interest.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF WASHINGTON

Tillman's Fight With President Has Not Yet Been Called Off.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 16.—The clash between congress and President Roosevelt continues unabated. None of the six working days of the past week was without some indication of the strained relations existing and on four of the days speeches were delivered full of tariness and even virulence.

Beginning with Monday, Senator Tillman, in a bitter speech, defended himself against the president's charges that he had been actually trying to buy Oregon lands at the moment he told the senate last February that he had not only not bought, but had not "undertaken to buy any." The senate the same day appointed a committee to investigate the expenditures of the administration for secret service work.

This was followed the next day by a scorching speech by Senator Foraker denouncing the president's action in employing pricate detectives to follow the discharged negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, suspected of having had part in the Brownsville affair. In a less denunciatory but scarcely less forceful way Senator Bacon, of Georgia, attacked the president because of his refusal to allow the attorney general to tell the senate his reasons for not having prosecuted the United States Steel corporation for its purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company.

Tillman came to the front again on Thursday in an effort to put both Attorney General Bonaparte and Postmaster General Meyer in the Ananias club because of their statements regarding the Oregon land cases.

Friday there was opposition to the proposed increase in the president's salary from $75,000, which includes the salary and traveling expenses for that office, to $100,000.

Today a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee began consideration of the Culbersen resolution demanding an opinion from the lawyers composing that committee as to the president's authority to permit the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company with the steel corporation.

In the meantime the house defeated a resolution to circulate 2,000,000 copies of the congressional record containing the attacks on the president. Incidentally there was some discussion in the senate of the postal savings bank bill, the "omnibus claims bill" and the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Not only is there opposition to the proposed increase in the president's salary, but to the suggested increases in the compensation of the vice president, the speaker of the house and the judges of the various courts of the country; also to the proposition to furnish horses and carriages for the use of the vice president and speaker.

These propositions are all carried in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and will be a subject for discussion on Monday and perhaps a day or so later.

On Wednesday Senator Frazier, democratic of Tennessee, will make a speech on the Brownsville affair sustaining the president's action.

The postal savings banks and the "omnibus" claims bills will receive desultory attention during the week, with but little prospect that either will be passed at this session.

The house, during the past week, voted to prevent the use of the pension building for the Taft inaugural ball, passed a bill to issue a new Lincoln hundredth anniversary postage stamp, and passed many private pensions and claims bills. There was much discussion of the rules and other subjects but the speeches were directed more to public enlightment than to legislation at hand.

Chairman Jenkins of the house committee on judiciary, made a strong speech against amending the Sherman anti-trust law so as to permit "reasonable" restraint of trade. Nye, Republican, of Minnesota, gave his views on the golden rule.

Two appropriation bills, the pensions and the urgent deficiency, will come up in the house for action Monday. An item in the latter bill is to appropriate $12,000 for the purchase of automobiles for the use of Judge Taft when he enters the white house and it is understood to have been inserted at his request.

The postoffice and naval appropriation bills are awaiting the action of the house and the fortifications bill may be reported the latter part of the week.

Chairman Hamilton of the house committee on territories is preparing a bill for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. There is opposition, led by Senator Beveridge in the senate, to the passage of such a bill but the friends of the territories are hopeful that they will be enabled to get a majority into line for their cause. President Roosevelt is heartily in favor of admitting the territories as states.

PASSING SWITCHES WILL GIVE THROUGH CARS OPPORTUNITY

"Passing switches" are to be installed along Hawthorne avenue as soon as the improvements on that thoroughfare have been completed. This is the statement given out by F. I. Fuller, vice president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company.

Residents of Mount Tabor, Lents and other nearby settlements have been complaining considerably of late over the fact that when they are trying to reach their homes in a respectable time on the "no stop" cars in the evening, they are hampered and detained by other cars which stop at every crossing.

The no stop cars consequently make no better time than the regular Hawthorne avenue cars and if the present plans, as promised by Mr. Fuller, are carried out, switches will be put in along Hawthorne avenue, thus enabling the no stop cars to pass the regulars and accomplish their purpose of making better time for the residents of the suburbs.

TEAMSTER ARRESTED FOR FAST DRIVING

J. D. Hutcheon's vehicle crossed the corner of Third and Morrison streets late yesterday afternoon at too lively a clip, thought Officer Riley, on duty at this busy crossing, so Hutcheon was arrested, as the law says a walk is the fastest gait allowable at a crossing. He was released on bail, but must give Judge Van Zante a definite idea of his speed Monday.

Keeping Our Cutters and Tailors Active

Theres no dull season with Nicoll. At the end of each season's busy trade—we keep our large organization of cutters cutting, and tailors sewing by offering you **AN EXTRA PAIR OF TROUSERS WITH EVERY SUIT ORDER**—without extra cost to you.

Suit and Extra Trousers

$25 to $50

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

Full black or blue cheviot, Thibet or worsted Suit, with extra Trousers of same or striped material.....**$25.00**

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Garments to order in a day if required. Full dress and tuxedo suits a specialty.

Nicoll the Tailor

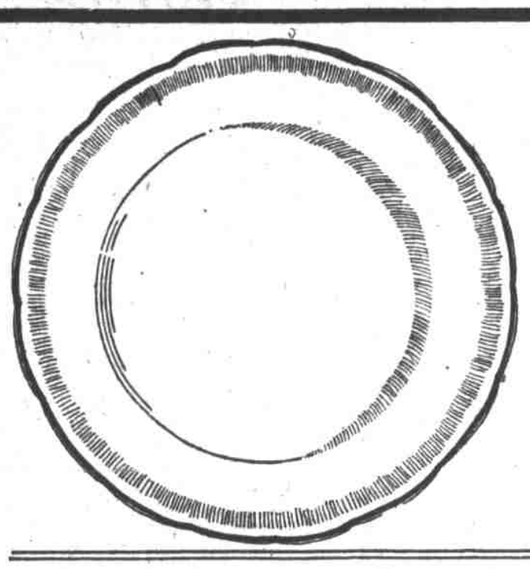
WILLIAM JERREMS' SONS

108 THIRD STREET

Thousands of Plates Given Away

Thousands of SOUVENIR PLATES Remain to Be Given Away to Customers

To each purchaser to the extent of 50 cents or more we give one of our celebrated Gold Band Bread and Butter Plates, 6½ inches in diameter, without advertisement of any character. Patent medicines and other articles on which manufacturers regulate the price excepted. One plate to each customer.



Pure Household Drugs

Strong Ammonia, pints and quarts	5¢ and 9¢
Powdered Borax, ½ pound and 1 pound	5¢ and 9¢
Wood Alcohol, pts., qts. and gals	16¢, 27¢ and 83¢
Denatured Alcohol, pts. and qts	16¢ and 27¢
Sweet Oil, 2 oz., 6 oz and 16 oz	5¢, 12¢ and 23¢
Sewing Machine Oil, 1½ oz. and 4 oz	4¢ and 12¢
Dickinson's Witch Hazel, ¼ pt., 1 pt. and 1 qt	6¢, 17¢ and 31¢
Glycerine, 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb	4¢, 10¢, 17¢ and 29¢
Gasoline or Benzine, pt. and qt	5¢ and 9¢
Petrolatum, 2-oz. or 1-lb. bottles	3¢ and 12¢
Rose Water, 1, 2, 4 and 8-oz	4¢, 6¢, 10¢ and 17¢
Glycerine and Rose Water, 1, 2 and 4 oz	4¢, 6¢ and 10¢
Bay Rum, ¼, ½ and 1 pt	9¢, 17¢ and 33¢
Selected Bird Seed, mixed, 1-lb. packages	7¢

Drugs Guaranteed Pure

Epsom Salts, 1-lb. packages	4¢
Rochelle Salts, 2, 4 and 8 oz	5¢, 9¢ and 17¢
Phosphate Soda, 1-lb. cartons	17¢
Boric Acid, ¼ lb. and 1 lb	6¢ and 21¢
Sassafras Bark, 2, 4 and 8 oz	5¢, 9¢ and 17¢
Cascara Bark, 2, 4 and 8 oz	4¢, 7¢ and 12¢
Compound Licorice Powder, 2, 4 and 8 oz	5¢, 9¢ and 16¢
Castor Oil, 2 oz. and 6 oz	6¢ and 14¢
Magnesia Carbonate, 1 oz. and 2 oz	3¢ and 5¢
Sulphur, per lb	4¢
Powdered Orris, 2 oz. and 4 oz	5¢ and 19¢
Prepared and Precipitated Chalk, 4 oz	4¢
Charcoal Tablets, 2-oz. packages	12¢
Lithia Tablets, 5 gr., bottles of 50	21¢
Blaud's Iron Pills, per 100	22¢
Kidney Tea, Skidmore's, 25c packages	14¢

Pure Food Products

Cream Tartar, 1-5, ½ and 1 lb	7¢, 17¢ and 29¢
Bicarbonate Soda, ½ lb. and 1 lb	4¢ and 6¢
Sugar of Milk, Merks, 1-lb. cartons	24¢
Beri Olive Oil, in bottles	24¢, 44¢ and 74¢
Beri Olive Oil, in ¼, ½ and 1-gal. tins	$1.08, $1.82 and $3.10
Olive Oil, ½ and 1 pt and qts	22¢, 41¢ and 78¢
Olive Oil, 151 brand, ½ pt., 1 pt. and 1 qt	38¢, 73¢ and $1.33
Grape Juice, pts. and qts	18¢ and 34¢
Beef, Iron and Wine, pints	38¢
Cod Liver Oil, ½ pts., pts. and qts	24¢, 44¢ and 83¢
Vinegar, 12 years old, qt and gals	19¢ and 47¢
Ground Spices, in 2-oz. sifting tins; Black Pepper, Red Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Allspice, Mustard and Sage	11¢
Cinnamon, Nutmegs and Mace	14¢
Sage and Summer Savory, per ounce	3¢
Nutmegs, per dozen	5¢
Extract Vanilla, 1, 2, 4 and 8 oz	4¢, 7¢, 12¢, 22¢ and 39¢
Extract Lemon, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz	5¢, 8¢, 14¢, 27¢ and 52¢
Extract Vanilla, from selected beans, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz	6¢, 10¢, 18¢, 33¢ and 63¢

Sundries

Absorbent Cotton, 1-lb. rolls	23¢
Absorbent Cotton, cartons, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz	4¢, 6¢, 10¢, 17¢ and 28¢
Chamois	4¢, 7¢, 12¢, 19¢, 27¢ and 38¢
Whisk Brooms	4¢, 7¢, 11¢, 19¢ and 27¢
Wood Tooth Picks, large packages	3¢
Wood Tooth Picks, World's Fair	10¢ and 6¢
Gold Fish Food, per pkg	7¢
Buffers	18¢, 37¢, 63¢ and 78¢
Scrub Brushes	3½¢, 7¢ and 9¢
Playing Cords	12¢
Sponges	3¢, 7¢, 13¢, 18¢ and 27¢
Combs, Pyroline, all colors	16¢, 19¢, 28¢ and 41¢
Combs, rubber, all colors	11¢, 18¢, 29¢, 39¢ and 66¢

Toilet Articles

Beauty Bloom, 50c size	33¢
Robertine, 50c size	24¢
Mennen's Talcum	13¢
Benzoin and Almond Cream, 25c, 50c sizes	12¢ and 23¢
Charles Flesh Food	28¢
Violetine Dentifrice, in tubes	12¢
Frostilla	14¢
Java Rice Powder	24¢
Florida Water, 3-oz. and 8-oz	14¢ and 28¢
Cold Cream, 10c, 15c and 25c jars	8¢, 11¢ and 19¢
Theatrical Cold Cream, 25c and 50c tins	21¢ and 44¢
Milk Weed Cream, Ingram's	33¢
Lyon's Tooth Powder	13¢
Berry's Freckle Cream, 50c	24¢
Listerine	16¢, 32¢ and 63¢
Kosmeo Cream, Graham's	28¢
Espey's Fragrant Cream	14¢
Woodbury's Facial Cream	16¢
La Blache Powder	31¢
Rouge, No. 18	13¢
Stillman's Freckle Cream, 50c	24¢
Pozzoni Powder	28¢
Squibb's Talcum	14¢
Antiseptic Tooth Powder, 5 oz	16¢
Egg Tar Shampoo, bottle	13¢
Liquid Green Soap, 4 oz	18¢
Pompeiian Massage Cream	33¢
Creme de Lis, Dickey's	33¢
Glycothymoline	37¢, 47¢ and 73¢
Herpicide, Newbro's	31¢ and 58¢
Cameline	33¢
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream	31¢
Oriental Cream, $1.50 size	$1.08
Sempre Giovine	33¢

Surgical Supplies

New York Elastic Truss	84¢
New York Elastic Truss, leather trimmed	$1.40
New York Elastic Truss, double	$2.35
Spring Truss, leather cover	$2.15
Spring Truss, double	$2.85
Elastic Hosiery, finest stout silk quality—	
Leggings	$1.70
Three-quarter Hose	$2.40
Anklets and Knee Caps	$1.70
Leather Wrist Supporters	18¢, 38¢, 58¢

Chest Protectors

Frost Queen, for ladies	$1.98
Frost King, for gentlemen	$1.98
Alaska Chamois	$1.22
Hudson Chamois	66¢
Leader, heavy felt	38¢
Klondike, heavy felt	57¢

Soaps

Pears' Transparent Soap	11¢
Giant Glycerine Soap, 7-oz. cakes	7¢
Milkweed Cream Soap	11¢
Cashmere Bouquet Soap	15¢ and 24¢
Purity Olive Oil Soap	7¢
Lasco Buttermilk	7¢
Pears' Scented Soap	13¢
R. & G. Violet Soap, round	19¢
Fleur de Lis Soap, box of 3	12¢
Colgate's Bath Soap, large, dozen	$1.00
Herpicide Soap	13¢
Old Colonial Scented Glycerine	7¢
Woodbury's Facial Soap	16¢
Colgate's Monad Violet Soap, per dozen	$1.00
Williams' Shaving Soap	3¢ and 5¢
Pears' Shaving Stick	16¢
Colgate's Shaving Stick	19¢
Colgate's Shaving Cakes	5¢
Williams' Shaving Sticks	15¢
Puck's Mechanic Soap	4¢
Sapolio, hand or kitchen	7¢
Castile Soap, imported, 6-oz. cakes	7¢
Castile Soap, imported, lb	16¢
Castile Soap, with wash rag	7¢
Castile Soap, extra choice, ½-lb. piece	22¢

Brushes

Hair Brushes, white or black	22¢
Hair Brushes, regular 50c, for	38¢
Hair Brushes, regular 75c, for	57¢
Hair Brushes, regular $1.00, for	78¢
Hair Brushes, regular $1.50, for	$1.06
Hair Brushes, regular $2.00, for	$1.54
Hair Brushes, regular $2.75, for	$2.08
Military Hair Brushes	$1.33 to $7.66
Cloth Brushes	18¢, 27¢, 37¢, 57¢ and 77¢
Nail Brushes, wood	8¢, 14¢, 19¢, 38¢ and up
Nail Brushes, bone	8¢, 11¢, 17¢, 33¢ and 58¢
Shaving Brushes	13¢, 18¢, 36¢, 58¢ and 73¢
Tooth Brushes	7¢, 12¢, 16¢, 19¢ and 33¢
Bath Brushes, with handle	83¢, $1.08 and $1.22
Bath Brushes, English	$1.17, $1.44 and $1.73
Bath Brushes, without handle	22¢, 44¢, 84¢ and $1.33

Rubber Goods

	2-quart.	3-quart.
Fountain Syringes, white	$ .58	$ .66
Fountain Syringes, rapid flow	.84	.92
Fountain Syringes, screw attachments	1.38	1.48
Fountain Syringes, maroon	1.12	1.22
Fountain Syringes, rapid flow	1.55	1.65
Fountain Syringes, cloth inserted	1.98	2.10
Combination Water Bag, white	1.03	1.13
Combination Water Bag, rapid flow	1.33	1.44
Combination Water Bag, maroon	1.77	1.88
Combination Water Bag, in wood box	2.55	2.65
Combination Water Bag, heavy white	1.77	1.88
Hot Water Bags, white	.63	.71
Hot Water Bags, slate trimmed	.89	.99
Hot Water Bags, heavy white	1.28	1.38
Hot Water Bags, maroon	.96	1.06
Hot Water Bags, heavy maroon	1.37	1.47
Hot Water Bags, cloth insert	1.55	1.65
Hot Water Bags, flannel cover	.94	1.04
Marvel Spray Syringe		$2.54
Rotary Spray Syringe		$1.33
Whirlpool Spray Syringe		$1.66
Atomizers	42¢, 56¢ and 73¢	
Vaseline Atomizers	62¢ and 78¢	
Rubber Gloves, household		44¢
Rubber Gloves, best quality		73¢

INCLUDES HIGH-GRADE ARTICLES AT BOTTOM PRICES—OUR EVERY-DAY PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, BUT THIS SALE GIVES FAR GREATER REDUCTIONS ON ALL LINES OF HOUSEHOLD AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We sell only the purest and freshest drugs obtainable. Our guarantee for compliance with the United States Pure Food and Drugs Act is on file at Washington, D. C.—No. 3576. Every accommodation extended to our customers. Deliveries made to all parts of the city. Prescriptions called for and delivered. Operate 5 phones—call Main 293 or A-2193.

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT—This sale does not interrupt our care and promptness in compounding prescriptions, as our chemists are employed for that department exclusively and give the best service possible.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS, WITH COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW RECORDS. VICTOR TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS

SKIDMORE DRUG CO.

Canadian Money Taken at Full Value. RALPH CRYSLER, PROPRIETOR 149 and 151 Third St., Near Morrison.