

# And their AUTHOR

**INTIMACIES of Court and Society; An Unconventional Narrative of "Unofficial Days,"** by the widow of an American diplomat. This is unquestionably one of the most important books brought out this season, and promises well for the character of literature that may be looked for in the coming year.

The disappointment one feels, however, that the author has thought best to veil her identity with the reader through the entire book, though it is obvious why she would prefer giving her narrative that way. If she had made the authorship public, many of the little incidents of the book would have been too personal to relate, hence, in choosing to refuse her name to her readers, she has chosen the least of two evils, for certainly there is nothing in the book that could have been omitted with profit. As she says in the introduction: "This is an unconventional narrative of a few official and many unofficial days in five of the capitals of Europe, at Government House, Canada, and at Washington, D. C."

The writer begins her story on the morning when her husband left her to New York to go to Washington, to get a final answer as to a secretaryship he was applying for; she tells so naively of her anxiety, and of her husband's return, when, after a little teasing he delivered the message of the president. "The president said to tell you that every embassy is American territory, and if you have a son over there, you will not prevent him from being president of the United States himself some day."

Then she tells of the delightful preparations, so homelike and loving; of her mother's gift of her own wedding dress, with the wonderful lace, that had been laid away in rose leaves for so many years, and then later, of how it saved a humiliating situation. Just these little touches of intimacy with the writer is what lends an irresistible charm to the book and colors the entire story with a warm and delicate glow.

The writer has a faithful "Marie" who adds some touches of homely humor, and looked after the dignity as well as the domestic arrangement of the secretary and his wife and, rather amusingly, spurs the family to their proper standard by insisting upon styling the young secretary "excellency."

Marie is quite worth mentioning in the list of diplomats. That the diplomatic service of America is an excellent relative position with other nations is seen when the writer says: "The prestige of the American in the diplomatic corps is undisputed. He stands for a government which would probably hold the balance of power in an international difficulty, the only one whose independent policy is not influenced by a desire for conquest, whose financial resources could perhaps make or ruin a nation's credit in a day."

This at once establishes the social footing upon which the writer and her husband entered, upon taking up their diplomatic duties, and will account for the close and intimate relation which they enjoyed during their 20 years of service, with the most exclusive sets, as well as with those of royalty. Evidently, though, from this narrative, the "grand mansion" is not as necessary an adjunct to social position abroad, as it is in America, for the housing of its diplomats at the United States, is soundly scored, and reference is made to the attempt of Nicholas Longworth to fire the zeal of his countrymen to provide more suitable residences for its representatives abroad, after he had been so lavishly entertained by them when he was a visitor on his wedding tour.

The first court and people to receive the writer's attention is France, with all its centering about Paris, though at the time she writes of there, was no French court—just a plain republic with President Falloux, and his exceedingly plain wife, "the type of the Petite Bourgeoise or lower middle class of the south, descended from generations of women honest and modest, whose existence has been centered in the home, in keeping it in order."

Next she comes to the generation and seemingly as little impressed with the march of time as the Sphinx of Egypt.

Quite a conspicuous place is given on several pages dealing with the old royalist set of France, to "Maggie Mitchell," the Oregon girl who married Louis de Rochefoucauld, a son of one of the illustrious families of France. Of this French gallant she says: "You must not expect him to remember. It is the cup of the hour he drains to the dregs. There is no tomorrow."

One of the most interesting parts of the narrative is "Court Life in St.

Petersburg." Paris, London and even the Italian court, those upon the outer circle one occasionally gets a glimpse of, but the Russian court is so forbidding, so austere and so shut away from the common herd, that this intimate view and delightfully familiar contact with it, even though it be through a book, gives one the feeling of having traveled into a strange land and while meeting the bear upon the walls, and the wolf devouring some of the warmth and wealth of its palaces as well.

And thus the writer goes from city to city—to Rome, to Berlin, to St. Petersburg, to London and Canada, meeting and meeting the great people of each city, but the most distinguished of the world as they gathered, from time to time, for coronations, festivals or international conferences.

As keen observer ever occupied the vantage ground of diplomatic service, to better purpose, nor more brilliantly recorded the things that passed before her view, or in which she took a lively and interested part than this writer.

America's history, though not given as diplomatic secrets, or revealed political intrigues of any kind, which she no doubt saw a plenty, it is a study of the diplomatic service from start to finish. To be sure, it shows its bright attractive side, and perhaps more of that than the other, still there is another, and it often comes in very small ways, as for instance, the insistence of many American women to be presented at court, when it would be a serious breach of court etiquette to do it; the calls that are made upon the diplomat's purse by stranded tourists, and many things, not told, but inferred from the narrative.

In closing her story after a visit to Washington, the writer says almost unconsciously to realize that she has been too long at the courts of the old world to enjoy the garish display of money and riches that have built up this significant remark: "As I said back to the other side of the world, I said goodbye with disillusion and a good deal of relief. And we both eagerly hailed the prospect of living again in Europe, where there still remain some millionaires who are nobodies."

The book has a great number of most interesting illustrations, reproduced from rare and exclusive photographs, and it is handsomely bound and printed in good, clear type. Dodd, Mead & Co. Price \$2.50.

The entire book is the story of one girl's life, spent amid the barren, desolate deserts of South Africa, in the companionship of her guardian and his partner. While these two men are principal characters, and many people come and go within the pages, yet Conrad is the one around whom all the interest centers. She is a girl of exceptional beauty, talent and strength, but before the story ends one is bound to confess her ideas about serving and helping the man she loves are pretty much twisted. The man in question is suspected of having committed a murder, and Conrad decides upon a great sacrifice on her part to save him from the doom which threatens him, and therein lies the romance. The style is a pleasant descriptive narration, with few real plays of action. John Lane Pub. Co. Price \$1.50.

**"Rules for Right Living and Right Conduct."**—The preface bears the initials "E. A. W.," though the title page does not carry the name of the compiler, for author there is none, except as they wrote the great Bible rules of conduct and living.

The arrangement of these rules, in this little book, is very fine, and somewhat unique, in that they are brought together, without numbered paragraphs, though they do when we see them in the Bible. Then we never there get these precepts bunched together, and systematized as they are in this arrangement under definite headings, as for instance, under "Forgiveness," we find: "Take heed to yourselves; if thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent forgive him." Under this heading there are five passages of like sentiment, and so we find groups pertaining to every passion and emotion of human life. It is a delightful little book to study, and a valuable one to have. Sherman, French & Co. Price 50 cents.

Helen R. Martin, whose new story of Pennsylvania Dutch life, "The Fighting Doctor," is published this month by The Century company, writes of these interesting people from the outside point of view—coming as she does of mingled German Lutheran and southern stock. This viewpoint is one strong point of difference between Mrs. Martin's stories and those of some other writers who are themselves of Pennsylvania Dutch blood and so see the Pennsylvania Dutch life and people from the inside.

Mrs. Martin's first success, "Tillie: A Menomonee Maid," has gone into its twelfth edition.

**"The House on the Mall,"** by Edgar Jepson—One must have strong nerves, a love of excitement and a lively imagination in order to read this book with enjoyment. It is a detective story in Europe, where there still remain some millionaires who are nobodies. The book has a great number of most interesting illustrations, reproduced from rare and exclusive photographs, and it is handsomely bound and printed in good, clear type. Dodd, Mead & Co. Price \$2.50.

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## Nicknames of Ulysses Simpson Grant

**GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT**  
GENERAL AND PRESIDENT.

Born at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822.

Died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.

### ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT GENERAL AND PRESIDENT.

**GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT**, like most men of a many-sided character, invited a number of nicknames, many of which became so popular as to come into general use. The nicknames by which Grant was familiarly known were "Unconditional Surrender," "Old Three Stars," "Hero of Appomattox," "The American Caesar," and "The Tanner President."

The most familiar of all these names and the only one that Grant, the president and private citizen, ever recognized as being typical of him is "Unconditional Surrender." The application of this name to Grant was brought about through his use of the two words in a dispatch when dealing with General Buckner for the surrender of Fort Donelson in 1862.

The dispatch to Buckner was dated February 16, 1862, and read as follows: "General S. B. Buckner, Confederate Army—Sir: Yours of this date proposing armistice and appointment of commissioners to set the terms of capitulation is just received. No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to march immediately upon your works."

By a singular coincidence this nickname is doubly suitable, for the two words begin with the initials of General Grant. The original copy of this dispatch was for some time in the hands of Dr. James K. Wallace, of Litchfield, Conn., who received it November 23, 1868, from his relative by marriage, General James A. Rawlins, who as chief of staff to General Grant, had the custody, after the capture, of General Buckner's papers. It is now in "The Drear Collection" at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Grant's laconic demand for unconditional surrender, in his reply to General Buckner's overtures, became at once a watchword of the war. Equally famous is the dispatch which forms a portion of a letter, written by Grant to General Halleck during the struggle in the Wilderness at the close of the sixth day of very heavy fighting: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

As showing how Grant practiced his attitude of self-reliance, a best example is an anecdote related by General Wilson at the close of the war. On the night before Sherman began his march to the sea, he and Wilson talked long and confidentially by the camp fire. Suddenly Sherman exclaimed: "Wilson, I'm no deal smarter man than Grant; I see things a great deal more quickly than he does; I know more about law and history and war and nearly everything else than he does, but I'll tell you where he beats me, and beats the world—he don't care a fig for what he can see the enemy doing, and it scares me like hell."

But Grant himself explains his having acquired self-reliance in this way: "When I led my troops into the first battle I would have given anything to have been back in Illinois, but I had not the moral courage to retreat and consider what to do. I kept right on. The place where Harris, my opponent, had been camping was still there, but the troops were gone. My heart resumed its place. It occurred to me at once that Harris had been as much afraid of me as I had been of him. This was a view of the situation I had never taken before, but it was one I never forgot afterwards. From that event to the close of the war I never experienced trepidation upon confronting an enemy, though I always felt more or less anxiety. I never forgot that the enemy had as much reason to fear my forces as I had him."

A great secret of his success is always credited to his indomitable persistence. When General Grant pro-

posed to throw his army below Vicksburg his plan was opposed by all his general staff, but Sherman, he persisted, however, and this caused the fall of Vicksburg.

In writing of this side of Grant's character, Hamlin Garland says: "Even at 15 years of age he had a reputation that to retreat was fatal. When he set hand to any plan, or started on any journey, he felt the necessity of going to any turn of the lane or the end of the furrow. He was resolute and unafraid always, a boy to be trusted and counted upon—sturdy, capable of hard knocks. If he said, 'can do that,' he not merely meant that he would try to do it, but also that he had thought this way to the successful end of his undertaking. He was an unusually determined and resourceful boy."

In connection with the nicknames of Grant it is interesting, the story of how his name came to be changed from Hiram Ulysses Grant to Ulysses Simpson Grant. Preparations were being made to send young Grant to West Point. Among the other effects he was to take with him was a new trunk purchased for the occasion, and on which he had his initials, H. U. G., painted in large letters. When the trunk came home Grant looked at the initials. "It spells 'hug,'" he said, "and the boys will make fun of me." So he had the letters changed to U. H. G., and as Ulysses H. Grant he signed his name on the books of the academy.

But here the name which was to be changed again, for the congressman who appointed him, knowing his people assumed that his middle name was Simpson, for his mother's family, had sent his nomination in for Ulysses S. Grant, as such it must stand, and under this name, by which he was to be known to fame, Grant entered West Point, an unwilling candidate for military honors.

"Unconditional Surrender" Grant hated war. He engaged in it in a business that might be done. He proposed to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer, expressed exactly his sense of duty as a general. He considered the enemy only in the light of an obstacle between him and his objective point.

Grant was without vindictiveness. He harbored resentment against nobody, not even the jealous general who made his progress to supreme command a road of thorns. He never pushed himself forward. In all his years as a soldier he had never asked for promotion, or referred, except in the briefest official dispatches, to what he had done.

Grant was humane. He was keen for taking prisoners. Every prisoner meant one man less to fight; perhaps one life less to take. In the memorable interview with Lee at Appomattox, Grant tried to soften the edge of defeat for Lee by talking of their former service together in the Mexican war. That he succeeded he told in these lines in his memoirs: "Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting." Lee gently brought him back to the business that lay so close to both their hearts. They talked of terms for the sword.

Here was Grant at his best; the warm hearted man with the masklike face, softening a blow to a former enemy, whom he treated like a brother.

Lee's suggestion the terms were written out, and in them, as Grant's eyes fell on Lee's handsome sword, the great commander interpolated a line, under the head of property to be surrendered: "This will not embrace side-arms of officers, nor their private horses or baggage." Never general had spoken of this. It was an expression of the wish of Grant to spare his opponent pain.

To this was added, after the terms were written out, Grant's magnanimous gift of their horses to Lee's men who owned the animals the road or drove. "They will need them on their little farms," was Grant's thought.

This was the highest expression of the greatness of Grant's character. He was great enough to be magnanimous in victory, even as Lincoln was Lee, standing before his conqueror, could bring himself only to say: "This will have a happy effect," and today Lincoln honors the name of Grant equal with the name of Lee, for the sake of humanity, so tender and far reaching that glorified the end of the awful struggle between brothers in blood, and heralded the new birth of the Union.

**MONEY READY FOR FIRE-SUFFERERS**

**Forest Service Seeks Relatives of Men Killed in Fires Near Wallace, Idaho.**

(Special to The Journal.)

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 24.—Relatives of 22 men who lost their lives and 77 men who were injured while fighting fires in the Coeur d'Alene national forest near Wallace, Idaho, the summer of 1910, are sought by Roscoe Haines, supervisor of the forest, stationed at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, regarding the distribution of recent appropriation by congress for the relief of the widows of those who died in the forest fires.

Few of the men, who came from various parts of the United States and Canada, and enlisted to fight fire, gave their home addresses, hence the forest service has been unable to get into touch with relatives of the dead and injured.

Following is a list of the unidentified dead, also the names of the injured who are entitled to benefits: The dead: K. Anderson, August Berger, C. Busk, William Casey, James Donahue, Ed Dunn, M. Milo, Ralph Ekholm, Joe Fern, Edward Frye, J. J. Harp, Sam Hall, John Hess, Harry Jackson, L. Johnson, Gus Johnson, Ed Murphy, George McGurk, W. F. Norton, M. Philseiser, W. Park, Frank Sanders, James Stevens, Frank Steybel, E. D. Swick, Harry Smith, Louis Shoman, Louis Thomin, Glenn Taylor, L. Ustio, Richard Woods and Thomas Welch.

The injured: John Albert, Knute Berger, David Bailey, E. E. Baldwin, J. W. Bell, Herbert Brown, Fred Butler, John Casey, Ed Conroy, Lucian Conter, R. Coombs, Thomas Cowan, H. D. Crouse, M. Darrick, J. G. Davidson, T. B. Dumas, William Ecker, Thomas Farley, F. B. Faulk, Henry Fisher, Charles Frank, J. Graham, Charles Hanson, John Haaker, E. Hertz, A. Heyman, Hickman, Herbert Hims, E. A. Holbrook, Henry James, W. Jergens, Tom Kelley, S. F. Knight, R. Logue, G. L. Luther, Robert McGinnis, James McSherry, Ed Miller, Mike Miller, William Mondan, John Morrissey, Hugh Morrison, Martin Morrison, Thomas Murphy, Thomas Nelson, Pat O'Donnell, Fred Owens, Thomas J. O'Reilly, Mathew Parsick, Walter Parsons, J. Reed, Charles Rich, Nick Ross, Charles Ryan, Thomas H. S. August Salm, Theodore St. Clair, Allen Sheldon, Harry Smith, J. Smith, J. Soderstrom, Herbert Stanton, Jesse Stein, Bert Stewart, S. J. Stockton, A. R. Sullivan, M. Susie, Jacob Tanc, Joe Waite, Tony Wake, G. Ward, Charles Wedd and George Williams.

**Should have with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick.** Makes shaving a pleasure instead of a torture. At stores or by mail. Cuticura Soap and Ointment everywhere. Sample free. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 22, Boston.

**"The Pathbreakers From River to Ocean,"** by Grace Raymond Hebard, Ph. D. In her preface the writer gives due importance to the place in history occupied by the settlement of the west, believing it to be one of the most momentous events in the world's history. She believes also that children cannot be too strongly impressed with the courage, fortitude and heroism of the pioneers who crossed over the vast untrodden wilderness, climbed the mountain ranges and established a new civilization in the fertile valleys of the west. For the children, then, more than for any other class, the adult will find her book most entertaining—she has prepared this volume. It is constructed upon the lines of a text book and could very well, and with profit, be put to school use.

Believing that no history could be complete, which dealt with the development of the west, without mentioning those first explorers, Dr. Hebard has commenced her narrative with a brief sketch of Coronado, the Verdeyedes, Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike.

From the expedition of Lewis and Clark the writer takes up the various stages of development, the fur traders, the great trails, the missions, Fremont's explorations, gold discoveries, soldiers and settlers, cowboys and boys and finally the building of the transcontinental railroads. Each phase she has sketched graphically and faithfully, but briefly, as would be necessary in a book of 250 pages, covering such a vast and important period of history.

The work seems to be remarkably fair and accurate in its presentation of facts and takes no side in questions that have been hotly debated, endeavoring only to present the various conditions as they have been recorded and preserved by the best authorities.

The book is lavishly illustrated, many of the pictures taken from rare old prints or sketches, and are often as unique as they are interesting. As a whole, the work is a valuable addition to the already numerous histories of the west, and it is of particular value to Oregon, for, with the whole of the great northwest as well as Oregon, the name must go down the ages as the most significant in all that vast territory.

There is but one regret in the entire book, and that meets the reader on the frontispiece, and it is, that, while honoring the heroes, Sacajawea, of the Lewis and Clark expedition with the most prominent place, the author did not show her as she stands in bronze, a perpetual monument to her courage and endurance. The one reproduced in this book was made of plaster, by the noted sculptor, Zinin, and stood temporarily in the exposition grounds at St. Louis. Whether it has fallen to decay or not, we cannot say, but it was not made for time, while the magnificent bronze in the city park at Portland and the one later erected at Bismarck, N. D., will endure through all the ages. One of these should have had the place. The book is from the Eastside Press, Chicago.

**"Sam's Kid,"** by E. E. Mills Young—

**Journal Want Ads bring results.**

**This Wife and Mother Wishes to tell you FREE How She Stopped Her Husband's Drinking**

By all Means Write to Her and Learn how She did it.

For over 20 years James Anderson of 145 1/2 Ave. Hillburn, N. Y., was a very hard drinker. His case seemed a hopeless one, but 10 years ago his wife in their own little home, gave him a simple remedy which much to her delight stopped his drinking entirely.

To make sure that the remedy was responsible for this happy result she also tried it on her brother and several of her neighbors.

It was successful in every case. None of them has touched a drop of intoxicating liquor since. She now wishes everyone who has drunkness in their homes to try this simple remedy for the feels sure that it will do as much for others as it has for her. It can be given secretly if desired, and without cost the will gladly and willingly tell you what it is. All you have to do is write her a letter asking her how she cured her husband of drinking and she will reply by return mail in a sealed envelope. As she has nothing to sell you not and her money. Simply send a letter with confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson at the address given above, taking care to write your name and full address plainly.

**Sam's Kid** by E. E. Mills Young—

**Journal Want Ads bring results.**

## Cuticura SOAP AND OINTMENT

Preserve and Purify the Complexion. Remove Pimples and Blackheads. Allay Irritation, Redness and Roughness. Soften and Whiten the Hands. Clear the Scalp of Dandruff and Are Unrivalled for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery.

**TENDER-FACED MEN** Should have with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Makes shaving a pleasure instead of a torture. At stores or by mail. Cuticura Soap and Ointment everywhere. Sample free. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 22, Boston.

## ENGINEERING WORK WILL BE EXTENDED

Two New Courses Planned at Oregon Agricultural College.

(Special to The Journal.)

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or., Feb. 24.—Two new courses in the experimental engineering laboratories at the Oregon Agricultural college are to be given next year. Outlines are being prepared for the new catalogue.

One course in the testing of materials will be the elective for students who have finished the work in the structural materials laboratory. It will be an advanced course in concrete testing, in which the students will investigate different methods of reinforcement and will test the permeability of different mixtures for water-proofing compounds.

A second course in timber testing will supplement the work in wood technology given the senior forestry students. It will include experimental work in the strength of timbers and the relation between moisture content and strength.

The recent addition of a number of important machines to the equipment of the experimental engineering laboratories, as well as a large number of new tools and instruments, has greatly increased the facilities for instruction and research. A universal testing machine is being built which will have a capacity of 100,000 pounds and will test the strength of concrete and other beams 16 feet long and columns four feet high.

A new Olsen torsion machine of 60,000 inch pounds capacity has been installed. In a test it twisted a steel shaft 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 5 feet long seven times completely around before the steel broke, proving its toughness.

An Olsen dial extensometer and another new indicator of different types can be attached to the specimens in the machine to measure the stretch of the material to a ten thousandth of an inch. The amount of compression in other tests can be accurately measured with an Olsen compression micrometer.

A new Case tempering furnace which will measure the heat of the molten metal or other matter, and a new scleroscope will also be used in the measuring of such material. A new core drill, made in the laboratory by Professor Sam Grad, a Venturi water meter for measuring the rate of flow of water; a Dorr abrasion machine; a General Electric steam meter for use in engine pump tests; and many other pieces of apparatus are also new additions to the laboratory equipment.

To accommodate wearers of the prevailing styles of millinery the doors of an English automobile of the enclosed type have been made nearly as large as the entire sides of the car.

Experiments are under way in Germany looking toward the construction of a 16,000 horsepower gas engine and Swiss engineers are experimenting with a gas locomotive.

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# Piano Bargains

- The following instruments will be put on sale Feb. 26-27-28-29. You cannot afford to buy elsewhere until you have investigated these prices and terms:
- Beautiful Mahogany Piano, regular \$325.....\$170
  - Beautiful Mahogany Piano, regular \$350.....\$187
  - Handsome Burl Walnut, regular \$350.....\$185
  - Handsome English Oak, regular \$350.....\$200
  - Victor, in beautiful mahogany, regular \$375.....\$235
  - Victor, in satin finish walnut, regular \$375.....\$250
  - Victor, in quarter-sawed oak, regular \$400.....\$275
  - Bush & Lane, slightly used, regular \$475.....\$337
  - Bush & Lane, slightly used, regular \$475.....\$360
  - Bush & Lane, slightly used, regular \$450.....\$325
  - Bush & Lane Player, walnut case, 88-note, strictly up to date, only used for demonstrating, regular \$850.....\$650
  - Victor Player, mahogany, taken in exchange for Bush & Lane Player, regular \$7.50.....\$525

**Also Several Other Bargains**

These instruments can be purchased on terms of \$5 per month and upwards

## Bush & Lane Piano Co

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**Are You Interested in Fuel Expense?**

IF SO WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT.

The Shanklin Oil Burner is the Very Best for Furnaces, Heating Stoves, Ranges, Bake Ovens and Boilers.

Call at 89 1/2 St. opposite Chamber of Commerce and see demonstration.

Factory: E. 7th and Hill Sts. Phone East 1800.

**SUPERIOR OIL BURNER Co. Phone Main 3945**

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Does Away Entirely With Plates and Bridge Work

**Truth Travels Slowly**

A little over nine years ago the patients were issued on the Alveolar method of dentistry, the rights were acquired by the Alveolar Dental Co., west of the Missouri river and by the G. Gordon Martin and Co., east of the Missouri river in the United States are now wearing teeth replaced by this method. Less than two years ago the rights were disposed of to the Alveolar Dental Co., which in most of the large cities of Great Britain, Europe and Japan. This alone speaks volumes for the system.

**Unusual in Quality**

There is no satisfaction in looking less than altogether right at any time. If Alveolar Teeth are absolutely right—that is beautiful, comfortable, natural looking, life everlasting and it costs no more than bridgework, the best of which is never entirely right—would you not prefer it? We have treated many hundreds of the best people of this city and state and if there are any who are not entirely satisfied with their Alveolar teeth, we will be glad to give them a free trial. Our interest are mutual, our business has grown to be the largest high class dental business in the world. There must be a reason. "Was not by accident."

Briefly the Alveolar method is this: If you have two or more teeth left in either jaw we can supply all that you have lost with teeth as good, solid and sound as the best set of natural teeth ever grown in any human being's mouth, and a whole lot more beautiful than nature's best product, without resorting to such makeshifts as partial plates and the unsanitary bridgework. Alveolar teeth are not only beautiful, but they are comfortable and durable. We guarantee them to last a lifetime, where the longevity of bridgework is seldom over longer than 5 or 6 years and generally of good deal less. It is never guaranteed to last by any first class dentist who is responsible and reliable, because all first class dentists will tell you that a bridge that is put in the mouth until it has to be taken out. In many cases where bridgework is impossible and in all cases where it is possible, we can replace your missing teeth with perfect Alveolar teeth. The pain incident to this work is practically none; the expense is the same as the best bridge work—but in satisfaction there is no comparison between the two.

**Curing Pyorrhea** (loose teeth), a disease given up by most dentists as incurable, is another of our specialties. We cure it absolutely. It's a beautiful statement to make, but we do anything that is possible in dentistry, and what we do is always of the very highest class. Our booklets, Alveolar Dentistry, are free. Write for one, if you cannot call. We have samples of all cases in our office to show. Come and see the work and a substitute of artificial teeth to prefer you to.

**ALVEOLAR DENTAL CO., DENTISTS,** Portland, Abington Bldg., 1024 3d St. Seattle, Halght Bldg., 2d and Pike. Terms to Reliable People.