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PORTLAND, ORE., JUNE 5, 1902

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

If city subscribers fail to secure their paper they will confer a favor if they will call on Main 200 and enter their complaints.

ELIMINATE PARTISANSHIP.

The Journal outlined the attitude of George E. Chamberlain upon the Philippine question yesterday. It gave in substance what he said upon the stump throughout the present campaign.

One feature of Mr. Chamberlain's discussion of that issue may pertinently be treated again. He declares that the future of the Philippines is matter for careful consideration by the American people, who should take time to arrive at their final judgment. It is too large a subject, one of too great moment, to permit a hasty settlement. Deliberation, calm consideration—these are prerequisites to a correct conclusion.

In the first place, the fact that this country holds valid title to the islands is probably conceded by 95 per cent of the intelligent people of the nation. Title to the archipelago carries with it responsibility for the future of the islands.

In the second place, the exact manner in which the Philippines shall be handled is not yet determinable. We, as a people, do not fully understand the conditions obtaining there. We do not know what we want, much less what they want. We do not know what will be expedient from our standpoint, and no more do we know what will be expedient from their standpoint. Hence we cannot, as a nation, declare our position finally, excepting that we hold the islands and have the power and right to dispose of them as shall be suggested by developing circumstances.

This is in agreement with the expression of President Roosevelt on Memorial Day, May 30, at Arlington Cemetery, in Washington. The President said: "This is a question that must be settled outside party lines. It is an issue that must be considered without reference to partisan heat and differences over other matters."

In these two platforms—that of President Roosevelt and that of Mr. Chamberlain—there is no difference. Both are statesmanlike, and both represent the conservative views of the people of the country. One is a Republican, and the Chief Executive of the nation. The other is probably Oregon's next Governor.

The problem, therefore, is to eliminate partisanship from the Philippine question, and, to the extent that partisanship be eliminated, will the sober judgment of the American people be enforced. While, on the contrary, to the extent that partisanship govern, will there be unfair representation of the position of candidates and parties.

Mr. Chamberlain has been represented as a "scuttler." That he never was. That the great majority of his supporters never were. That not one-quarter of the American people—perhaps not one-tenth—are. Let there be no mistakes upon this. Let no one in the East or in the West think that they have raised a "scuttler" to the chair of Oregon's chief executive. If they so think, they are incorrect. The election is in doubt at this time, but, in the event George Chamberlain be successful on the final count, Oregon will have no "scuttler" as its chief executive.

AMEND THE ELECTION LAW.

The Journal proposes and will present to the Legislature the proposition that such amendment to the election laws be adopted as will cure the annoying delay in getting returns after the polls have closed. It is insufferable that two or three days should elapse from the end of the election to the time when an approximation of the vote can be known.

The proposition certainly would pass unanimously just now, were it submitted to popular vote. The people of Oregon are out of patience with the election laws in that they do not provide means whereby the results can be hurried to the people just so soon as possible after the voters have registered their wishes.

The proposition that ought of right to go before the coming Legislature and which The Journal will ask some representative member to offer, is this:

Let the law stand as at present, in so far as the working machinery is concerned, with this addition, that all County Clerks shall be instructed to

employ special deputies sworn to but one duty, viz., to go each to one precinct polling place, await the final count, make a copy of the result as posted on the outside of the polling place, by the election board, and hurry it to the clerk's office at once, these to be given out to the people through the newspapers or to others who may desire to learn the results before the official count has been made.

This would entail some additional expense, but such expense would be gladly borne by the people in lieu of the annoying delay in learning the results of the elections.

It is probable that no election heretofore held in Oregon has been so slowly given to the people as has this one. There have been mutterings and growls of rage at the long lapse of time. Yet the delay could not be avoided by any newspaper excepting at the outlay of enormous sums of money, and even this has not sufficed to effect the desired end.

Of course, the final solution of the problem lies in the purchase of voting machines, which will enable the result to be known almost immediately after the polls close. This is an enterprise that must soon be inaugurated in Oregon. The Journal will furnish its readers figures soon that will place before them this matter for their consideration. But, whether or not the voting machines be purchased, there is no doubt that the amendment proposed herein will be approved by the people of the state, as an expedient under the existing law to cure the present bungling system, and give them the results of their elections sooner than three or four days after the polls close.

R. D. INMAN'S DEFEAT.

Robert D. Inman was defeated by a fair vote and a fair count. His friends are not disposed to do aught but accept the verdict gracefully, and while regretting the failure of their candidate, accept General Williams as their Mayor with acknowledgment of the excellence of the latter's character, which was at no time assailed during the campaign. Indeed, Mr. Inman's supporters take some credit to themselves that they accorded so much consideration to General Williams as an opposition candidate, and treated him so courteously.

As to Mr. Inman's defeat, let it be said that just now there is animated debate on the subject of what element of the Portland voters caused his failure, that is, what element that was expected to support him. Some are claiming that the labor vote went against him, through the malicious lies that were circulated during the last few hours of the fight, too late to get to the people such refutation as could easily have been given had time been permitted in which to make the necessary statements.

That misstatements caused his defeat goes without the saying. But, as to whether or not the laborers in any considerable body voted against him is the question. The Journal believes that some of them did, but not a large proportion of them. Had even a majority of the laborers opposed Mr. Inman, he would have been beaten by an immensely larger majority than his opponent received. Only a fraction of the labor vote was cast against him. He received the great majority of the votes of the laborers of whom he has been the best friend who ever lived here. Most of them were loyal to him. Most of them failed to be moved by false appeals to prejudice. Most of them saw through the thin tissue of lies by which his opponents sought to hoodwink the people of this city.

It is to be regretted that even so small a portion of the laborers succumbed to the wiles of the intriguing politicians. But that they did remain is one of the indisputable facts of the election.

Ping-Pong.

Who cares to play at cricket? Who cares to kick a ball? To suffer hacks at hockey? Or chance a nasty fall? Far better don your slippers, Enjoy your cigarette, Play ping-pong in the parlor Across a little net.

In cycling there are tumbles, And puncturable tires; And if you hunt, perhaps you come By cropper or may run away Or but you unawares. In rowing there are blisters That possibly may chafe, But ping-pong in the parlor Is absolutely safe.

The river has its dangers, The picnic has its snares, The motor car may run away Or but you unawares. It is a consolation, No parent will deny That ping-pong in the parlor Would never hurt a fly.

Our prowess in athletics May pass to other lands, And later generations see Our skills in foreign hands; Yet still the might of England Shall everywhere be known— At ping-pong in the parlor Our sons shall hold their own.

Then twirl your tiny rackets, And pat your celluloid; Be careful that your quick returns The coffee cups avoid, Flick hard, ye men of sinew, And pirouette in style! The ladies of the parlor Are watching all the while. —Westminster Gazette.

In the Days of Less. The costliest man puts a careless arm 'Round the waist of the hatless girl, As over the dustless and mudless roads In a horseless carriage they whirl. Like a leadless bullet from a hammerless gun.

By smokeless powder driven, They fly to taste the speechless joy By endless union given. Though the only luncheon his coleslaw purse Affords to the man Is a tasteless meal of boneless cod With a "side" of stringless beans. He puts a tobaccoless cigarette And laughs a mirthless laugh When papa tries to coax her back By wireless telegraph.

HINTS FOR WOMEN

FRENCH FRUIT SALAD.

Peel, slice and seed two oranges, peel and slice two bananas and chop coarsely on dozen English walnuts. Arrange the fruit in layers in individual lettuce cups on small plates and pour over a little mayonnaise. Garnish with the chopped nuts.

AN ACCEPTED FASHION.

The fashion hinted at last summer of wearing lace mittens bids fair to be accepted this summer, if the case with which lovely lace mittens may be bought has anything to do with it. One lace shop at least has these coquettish things in many patterns, both black and white and yellow.

DAINTY NIGHT GOWNS.

No material is so appropriate for summer night gowns as cambric, on account of its coolness and lightness in weight. This season the designs differ widely. From the almost plain gown with just a few gathers at the neck edge to the elaborate empire model, which seemingly would transform the plainest woman into a beauty.

MADE OF CHESTNUTS.

A salad of Italian chestnuts served at one of the clubs has many adherents. Two dozen of the nuts are cooked for twenty minutes in boiling water, the skin of each being cut slightly. Good water is then poured over them until they are cool. They are peeled and cut in quarters and salt and pepper are added. Three large sour apples are cut in pieces equaling the nut portions in size.

IT IS WRONG.

To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, as alcoholic stimulants for example, is good for the system, without regard to the after effects.

To eat as if you had only a minute in which to finish the meal, or to eat without an appetite, or to continue after it has been satiated to gratify the taste, is to give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of housekeeping when it could be more profitably spent in rest or recreation.

TO CLEAN WALL PAPER.

Many housewives will be glad to hear of a means of cleaning wall paper without injury to its gloss or general effect.

Short Personal Stories.

Fannie Crosby, now 80 years of age and blind, but still working, has written upward of 5000 church hymns. She tells in a St. Louis newspaper that "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," a hymn sung throughout Christendom, was written in 15 minutes. Mrs. Crosby has recently written her first musical, all her previous work having been confined to the words.

Sarah Bernhardt is the silent partner of her niece and another young Frenchwoman in a projected millinery shop for London. The famous actress lent these two young women a good many thousand francs a couple of years ago, when they opened a shop in Paris, where they recently became bankrupt. She did not scold them, however, for their bad luck, but, with a tender smile, exclaimed: "You are both pretty and winning little Parisians, and you have become bankrupt in the land of millions. Bravo, my dears, I am sure I could never have done that. Now, shall we try our luck in London." And she threw a bundle of bank notes into her niece's lap.

Judge A. M. Kelley used to narrate that, while on the bench in the international court at Cairo, after a witness whose nationality was a puzzle had been addressed in French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Italian and Arabic, and failed to make any response except to indicate by shaking his head that he did not understand, Judge Kelley turned to a brother judge and remarked sotto voce, "I wonder what language the idiot speaks, anyhow." "The same as yourself, yer honor," came from the witness, in the broadest Tipperary brogue.

Notwithstanding the gravity of the situation in South Africa the British invaders seem to get an occasional gleam of fun from their surroundings. Not long ago a Colonel of a British regiment who was repairing a railroad after one of General Dewet's many breakages, discovered a fine empty house, which he proceeded to occupy as headquarters.

When the news of the Colonel's comfortable quarters reached Bloemfontein, he received a telegram from Kitchener, which read: "G. T. M. wants home." The Colonel was unable to make out what "G. T. M." meant, and inquired of other officers, who translated "general traffic manager."

"All right," said the Colonel, "if he can use hieroglyphics so can I." So he wired back: "G. T. M. can G. T. H." Two days later he received a dispatch from Bloemfontein ordering him to attend a board of inquiry. On appearing in due course he was asked what he meant by sending such an insulting message to a superior officer.

"Insulting?" replied the Colonel, innocently. "It was nothing of the kind." "But what do you mean?" demanded his superior, "by telling me I can G. T. H.?"

"It was simply an abbreviation," replied the Colonel. "G. T. M. (general traffic manager) can G. T. H. (get the house)."

A few days ago a New York reporter had occasion to write a paragraph about Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the well known English traveler and engineer. The reporter was told that after Mr. Colquhoun's name the letters "M. I. C. E." (Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers) should be placed.

"That's easy to remember," thought the young journalist. "M. I. C. E. spells 'mice.' Can't forget that." But the disadvantage of systems of mnemonics was once again illustrated, for when the reporter's copy was turned in the letters after Mr. Colquhoun's name were "R. A. T. E."

The new directory just issued by the Columbia Telephone Company shows that company to be growing.

BRIGHT YELLOW.

Bright yellow has been somewhat neglected this season, but we are inclined to believe that we shall see a good deal of it in the near future, says the Millinery Trade Review. We have noted several capelines and other shaped hats in different sorts of yellow and burnt fancy straw, wreathed with golden lined king cuds; also amasos and tricorne in black rice straw, trimmed with brilliant yellow wings, and manilla and L-ghorn plats wreathed with large yellow roses.

Golden birds of paradise as well as paradise talls are once more to the fore. An extremely elegant hat in fine white rice of the capeline form has a superb bird of paradise posed on the edge of the brim to the left, its tail floating down behind. On the right side of the brim, is a rosette made of long loops of one-half inch wide black velvet. A larger rosette made of still longer loops is fastened on the slant of the brim behind, from which hangs festoons of the ribbon.

USEFUL HINTS.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also from the hands.

A teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid in the whitening process.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm or a little salt, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

Beeswax and salt will make your rusty stockings as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.—Philadelphia Times.

Fad Photo.

The very latest thing in photography is to have your picture taken "coming and going."

The woman with the camera is getting this kind of a reflection of her friends as a means of social entertainment.

This is how she does it. She takes a front view and a back view, two separate negatives. She prints both and neatly mounts them, side by side, on a card.

Then she calls the pictures "guesses"—and most unique "guesses" they are. She covers the front view with a card and makes an exhibit of the back view, which is either in a sitting or standing pose.

"Who is she?" she asks, and usually adds, "you know her quite well."

When you try this little puzzle, you'll be surprised by the mistakes in an attempt to identify the original.

Often the mistakes are continuous until the cut of a gown or a bit of trimming or a stripe of color serves as a cue.

Certainly, men are allowed in this game—and they are harder by all odds to identify than women.

This fad was sprung by accident, by a strolling photographer, who does the resorts in order to catch a share of the money folks spend foolishly.

This purveyor to the public caprice used a new trick with which to catch the attention and cash of the passing throng. Through the lack of something better, he fixed up a picture of a woman in the two poses and posted the "dogger" at his door.

Then he waited for results. The two-posed picture caught the popular fancy. He reaped a rich harvest in coins of the realm.

A certain woman with a camera beheld the fad and decided that she would turn it to most entertaining account. She posed "the guesses." Forthwith other women with cameras followed the example.

So the fad is on as a society recreative as well as an incident in the joyously recuperative stroll at the summer resort. H. EFFA WEBSTER.

Impecunious, but Sporty.

An impecunious constituent of Abraham Gruber called upon the latter at his office last week and requested the loan of a dollar. A two-dollar bill was the smallest the caller had. This he handed to the caller with the remark:

"Go to the cigar store downstairs, get a 15-cent cigar, keep a dollar, and bring me the change."

In a few minutes the visitor reappeared, puffing contentedly at a cigar, and handed the colonel 85 cents. Noting a peculiar expression on Colonel Gruber's face, he withdrew the cigar from his lips long enough to inquire:

"Did you mean that the cigar was for you or me?" "Get out of here," was all Gruber could say.—New York Times.

Couldn't Have Everything.

Henry of Navarre, in addition to being a general, was a great strategist.

"Follow my white plume!" he cried, as he went into battle. Many of the soldiers, mistaking it for the foam of a schooner, pressed after it eagerly, and though disappointed in the lack of free lunch, nevertheless won the fray.—New York Times.

A Fair Average.

Visitor—Lady Evelyn tells me, Dan! that you had four wives. Dan! (proudly)—Yes, sur, I 'ave—an' what's more, two of 'em was good 'uns!—Punch.

Truth Unadorned.

Tommy's Pop—Well, it isn't a bear Hommy's Pop—Well, it isn't a bear story, that's one thing certain.—Philadelphia Record.

JEFFERSON'S BIBLE

Chairman Heatwole Explains the Character of the Book to Be Published.

Representative Heatwole, chairman of the House committee on printing, was asked the nature of the publication known as the "Moral of Jesus of Nazareth," prepared by Thomas Jefferson, which Congress had recently ordered printed. He was also asked why Congress should be called on to have the work printed. In answer to the inquiry Mr. Heatwole said:

"A great many years ago Congress purchased all of the books and manuscripts of Mr. Jefferson and placed them in the library of Congress, and Congress has attempted the publication of all of the works of Mr. Jefferson compiled. This little volume was not published at the time of the authorized printing of Mr. Jefferson's works by Congress; it was not then in the collection. This book had been retained by Miss Randolph, who is at present living at or near Charlottesville, Va., and she now has in her possession the four original copies of Bibles from which the clippings were made. The book, which has excited more or less discussion during the last few days, was sold to Congress by Miss Randolph and is now in the National Museum, where it is kept as a curiosity.

"Mr. Jefferson has been unjustly criticized in regard to this very book, and in justice to him it should be made public. Representative Lacey of Iowa about a year ago found this book under lock and key in the National Museum, and wrote a short article describing it, which was printed in many papers of the country, and the result in that frequent request have been made for the publication of the book, these requests coming largely from ministers of the gospel on the one hand and people interested in the memory of Thomas Jefferson on the other hand. Accordingly Mr. Lacey introduced a resolution in the House providing for the publication of the work. Mr. Jefferson, in his late years, was in frequent correspondence with John Adams, and in that correspondence Mr. Jefferson suggested the preparation of the moral of the Christian religion, collated verbatim from the four evangelists, and in the most reverent spirit he has prepared this little book. The effect of it is most excellent, and is one of the most convincing proofs of the Christian religion. He has prepared this little compendium in Greek, Latin, French and English. He has not used a single syllable or pronunciation mark that is not taken literally from the gospels. He has done it entirely without any word of his own. No one that examines this little volume, whether he be saint or sinner, will rise from his perusal without having a loftier idea of the teachings of the Savior.

"There is but one copy of the book in the world, and that belongs to Congress. The object of having it printed was to lay the book open to the world, where it can do nothing but good. There has been some misapprehension in some quarters as to the scope of this work, and any criticism upon this publication has been wholly upon misapprehension or lack of knowledge of what the book really contains. The preachers of the country are flooding Mr. Lacey of Iowa with requests for a copy of 'Jefferson's Bible.' 'There isn't even a semicolon in it,' explained Mr. Lacey, 'that is not found in the Bible. The excuse for printing it now is that the government has printed all the works of Thomas Jefferson except this one, which was owned by private parties, when the other books were republished.' The government printing office will not complete the work for some time yet.—Washington Post.

Home for New York Babies.

New York has always been poorly off for children's hospitals and greatly behind other large cities in this respect. Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati have large general hospitals for babies and children. Even little Albany has a children's hospital with more than a hundred beds. Of the European cities Paris is particularly generous in providing for the wants of children, and alone of her hospitals having 60 beds. In London there is the big Oxford street hospital and many smaller ones. The new house for the New York Babies' hospital is at Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street. Work on the new building has been under way for some time, and it promises to be finished in September.

The new babies' hospital will be a worthy addition to the several new hospital buildings recently erected in New York. The structure, designed and planned by Messrs. York and Sawyer, will be of brick and stone, with seven stories and machinery of the building, the disinfecting plant, laundry, kitchen and servants' dining room. The largest room on the first floor is given over to dispensary purposes. There is a room for the clothing committee, several offices and a large clinic in which the diseases of babies will be studied. On the second floor there are dining rooms for the nurses and officers, and quarters for the hospital board, the secretary and matron. The third floor is given up to quarters for nurses and servants. On the fourth are four model nurseries, a diet kitchen and a yard for six patients, with changing room attached. The fifth and sixth floors contain the other wards, and on the top floor will be the solarium and laboratory. The hospital will be fitted up in the most modern fashion.—New York Tribune.

Forgotten Delicacies.

The disappearance of certain birds from the tables of gourmets and the well-to-do is not easily explainable. Wheatears, for example, were, and still are, undoubtedly a great delicacy, well comparable, as they used to be, to the ortolan of the continent. The number of these birds to be seen about the South Downs is still very considerable. It is said that it was the custom for anyone desirous of obtaining a dozen or so of these birds to visit the shipowner's traps, take out the imprisoned wheatear, and leave a penny in its place.—Country Life.

Law Students Resent New Rule

Believing that imputations have been cast on their honesty, law students of Columbia are aroused at rules which have been formulated for the coming examinations. One rule provides that "students must supply themselves with fountain or stylographic pens. Answers written with pencil will not be examined." Another is that "students will not be allowed to take books, blotters or paper into the examination room, nor to make use of any paper other than that furnished by the examiner."

The rules that have created the most disturbance provide "that no student will be admitted to an examination after a member of the class has left the room," and that "no one leaving the examination room for any cause will be allowed to re-enter and continue his examination." Nearly all the law students are college

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How It Happened.

"I mustn't allers a beggar, ma'am," said the sad-eyed pedestrian as he grasped the hand-out offered him. "How did it all happen?" asked the sympathetic lady.

"Domestic troubles, ma'am," replied the hard-luck victim. "When my wife got a divorce I lost my only means of support."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Took No Chances.

"Mr. Grimes," said the rector to the vestryman, "we had better take up the collection before the sermon this morning." "Indeed?" "Yes, I am going to preach on 'Economy.'"—Philadelphia Press.

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