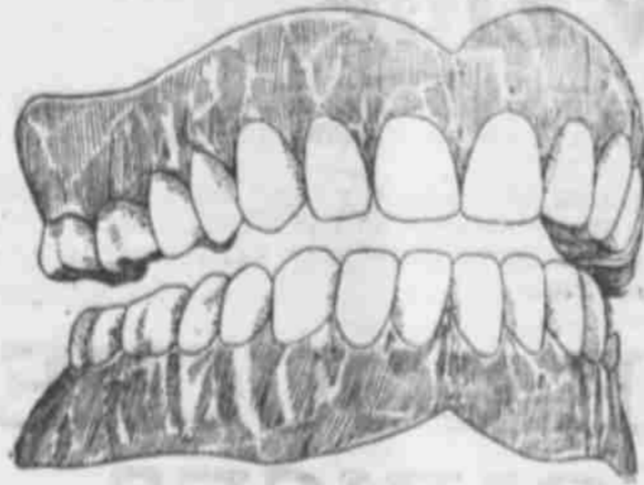


# There is Only One Dentist in Salem Who Does Absolutely Painless Work and that is Dr. B. E. Wright, The Painless Dentist

A GREAT MANY PEOPLE HAVE HEARD OF THE SHORT TIME IT REQUIRES TO DO A PIECE OF WORK IN MY OFFICE AND ARE SKEPTICAL AS TO ITS LASTING QUALITIES. TO ALL SUCH I CAN ONLY POINT TO THE NEWSPAPER IN WHICH THIS APPEARS AS AN INSTANCE. THIRTY YEARS AGO IT WAS PRINTED ON A HAND PRESS; TODAY BY THE LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY, WHICH TURNS THEM OUT IN ONE HUNDREDTH PART OF THE TIME. THE PAPER IS JUST AS GOOD AND BETTER TODAY THAN IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF THE SLOW PROCESS. IT IS THE SAME WITH DENTISTRY—DENTISTS WHO LEARNED UNDER THE OLD SCHOOL AND ARE PRACTICING THE SAME METHODS TODAY DON'T KNOW THE SHORT TURNS, AND WHEN THEY CHARGE YOU EXORBITANT PRICES THEY MUST TAKE UP TIME TO GIVE YOU SOMETHING FOR YOUR MONEY BESIDES PAIN. I USE EVERY UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCE KNOWN TO THE PROFESSION TO DO PAINLESS WORK AND HOW WELL I HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SALEM IS SHOWN BY THE LARGEST PRACTICE IN THE CITY. I HAVE PLEASED HUNDREDS IN AND AROUND SALEM AND CAN PLEASE YOU. WHEN I DO YOUR WORK I SIMPLY PAY A REASONABLE PRICE. I CAN DO YOUR WORK IN HALF THE TIME REQUIRED BY OTHER DENTISTS AND TIME IS WHAT YOU PAY FOR.

## Full Set of Teeth--Guaranteed



\$10.00

**GOLD CROWNS \$5.00**  
**Examination Costs Nothing**

**SILVER FILLING 50c**  
**EXTRACTING FREE**

## DR. B. E. WRIGHT, The Painless Dentist

STENSLOFF BLDG., COURT ST.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M., TILL 5 P. M. Phone MAIN 206.

**Dredging for Gold.**  
Dredging for gold in the United States has been conducted without regulation, and a shortsighted policy, directly American, prevails. It is reprehensible when it results in devastating the land unnecessarily. It seems entirely feasible to leave worked-out ground in such a condition as to possess agricultural value. This has been done in New Zealand. The McGeorge dredging Company, operating at Waikanae, has a plant which effectively removes rich agricultural river flats that have been dredged. One set of elevators takes the boulders and deposits them where required, while another discharges the sand and silt on top of a stone. There seems to be no good reason why this or other devices which accomplish similar results should not be adopted in this country. They are not costly, and it enables dredgers to work in harmony with all other classes. The economic advantages which could be conferred upon the state are

of much importance. It would, however, forestall the growing agitation which is likely to result in ill-considered legislation of such extreme character as will seriously hamper the dredging industry. We hope that those responsible for the ill feeling in California against dredging for gold will modify their practice as has been done in New Zealand and Australia. Experience there has shown that a greater consideration of other interests would have resulted in better present conditions; and possibly the irksome (and in many cases the unnecessary) regulations would not now be in force. It is a serious mistake to believe that any branch of mining, no matter how lucrative, can long be successfully carried on when unnecessary damage is being done, and public sentiment is, consequently, hostile. Gold dredging has passed the experimental stage, and is an established industry of growing magnitude and importance. It can be successfully pur-

sued with damage to riparian rights so slight as to be negligible; the harm now done to other interests can be turned to positive benefit (some land can be actually improved by dredging) if intelligent foresight and unselfish procedure shall characterize future operations.

We recommend the American dredgers pay greater attention to New Zealand and Australian practice, where time has solved many problems not yet existing here, but sure to materialize as the industry ages and expands. Dredging has been successfully conducted in New Zealand for over 25 years; in the United States only a little over 10 years. These figures are pregnant with suggestion.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

### NOTICE OF PROPOSED DRAIN IN NORTH SALEM.

Notice is hereby given that the common council of the city of Salem, Oregon, by a resolution duly made at an adjourned regular meeting thereof held on the 29th day of December, 1905, deems it expedient and proposes to lay and construct a drain in North Salem, as follows:

One ten inch tile from the east end of Division street in North Salem, westerly along said Division street to Sixth street westerly along said Division street with two ten inch tile to Commercial street; thence with two ten inch tile northerly along Commercial street to North street; also, commencing in said North Salem at the intersection of Capital and North streets, and running thence westerly along said North street with two ten inch tile to Commercial street and joining said four ten inch tile drains at said intersection of Commercial and North streets into two twelve inch tile drains and continuing said two twelve inch drains westerly along said North street to the Willamette river. Said drains to be so laid and constructed at the expense of the property owners benefited thereby and the cost thereof assessed upon the property directly benefited thereby as prescribed by the charter and the ordinances of said city.

This notice is published ten days by order of the common council, the date of the first publication being the 1st day of January, 1906, and remonstrances against the above named improvement may be filed with the undersigned within ten days after the final publication of this notice.

W. A. MOORES,  
City Recorder.

1-1-11t

*W. A. Moore*  
Edison Phonograph Agency.  
Gasoline Lamps, Mantels, Gasoline Typewriters, New, Second-Hand. Rent 214 Com'l St. Phone Main 491.

### Problem of the Unemployed.

Piloted through the dark, foggy lanes by Salvation Army soldiers, I came to the women's shelter. About that I do not like to let myself think. The day before I had been looking at the glorification of womanhood in pictures of the Virgin by the old masters. And this was womanhood, too—womanhood in a Christian land—this long line of ragged, emaciated, shivering humanity waiting for the army shelter to open and let them in. These were not paupers, mind you! They are women who work when work is to be got, and never beg, and pay two pence for food and shelter in the lodgings. There was no loud talking, no flaunting of this destitution in your face. There was just a very terrible, numb silence in front of the door. Inside a large waiting room were some 200 women resting before supper. There were old and young, but all branded with the same terrible stamp of kinship—want, weariness, hunger. These women do six penny and two penny jobs when they can, and by boarding at the shelter for two pence manage to exist. I say "exist." It is not living; and if it were not for the different shelters they would all be sleeping on the pavements. Even with all the multitudinous charities of London, hundreds of men and women are nightly shut out for lack of room. How against such odds they retain shreds and patches of decency is a mystery to me.

All the queen's fund, the Salvation Army, the church army and the distress committees are doing is but as a sieve put up to check a millstream. Supposing the queen's fund should reach \$1,000,000 (it is only over £100,000 now), and you feed the unemployed today—they must be fed tomorrow, and the day after, and the year through. The same may be said of the other agencies for help. The only help that is help must place the unemployed on the impregnable rock of self support.—Agnes C. Lamb in Review of Reviews.

### Cured Lumbago.

A. B. Cannon, Chicago, writes March 4, 1905, "Having been troubled with lumbago at different times and tried one physician after another, then different ointments and liniments, gave it up altogether. So I tried once more and got a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will add my name to your list of sufferers." Sold by D. J. Fry.

### Italian Postage Stamps.

The Italian government is issuing what might be described as military picture stamps. Each regiment of the Italian army is provided with a special stamp for the use of the soldiers belonging to it. The designs are, of course, all different, and of the most varied nature. Thus, on one appears

the name of a colonel of the regiment; on another a design of rifles supporting the royal arms. The military district of Ivrea has a stamp on which is a view of the town of Ivrea; on that of Milan is a representation of a military council; on that of the Twenty-second regiment of cavalry are the arms of Cantanea with the regimental motto. On the regimental stamp of the Sixth Bersaglieri are the notes of the regimental bugle call and motto.—The Searchlight.

### Greatly in Demand.

Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them At J. C. Perry's drug store. 25c, guaranteed.

### In Manchuria.

Of the three provinces into which Manchuria is divided, the southern, Fengtien, which contains Mukden, is the smallest, though the most populous and fertile. The central, Kirin, contains both the point, Kwang-Chen-Tze, at which the railway is to be "worked jointly between the Russians and the Japanese," and Harbin, the center of Russian occupation and the point of junction with the Vladivostok line. North of this again lies Hei-lung-chiang, which contains half the total area of Manchuria, but only 2,000,000 inhabitants and is the least settled or developed of the whole. But it contains, besides its capital, Tsitsihar, the historic towns of Aigun and Blagoveshchensk; and when we are told that fifteen soldiers are to be allowed as railway guards to every kilometer, it may assist our calculations to note that while Japan obtains some 440 miles from Dalny to Kwang-Chen-Tze, Russia retains, besides the 150 between Harbin and Kwang-Chen-Tze, some 1050 between the western frontier of Hei-lung-chiang and Vladivostok. It will be curious to watch the resumption, by the Chinese, of authority in Harbin, and throughout the great region to the north of the railway which is called after the Chinese name (Hei-lung-chiang means Black Dragon river) of the Amur. Manchuria presents, indeed, the aspect of a problem in solution in several important respects. Will the elimination of Russian and Japanese influence be completed with the removal of the troops, and Chinese officials be left to govern according to the methods which commend themselves to the mandarin mind? Or will the influence of the Russian railway guards and personnel at Harbin and elsewhere in the north, and of the Japanese railway guards and immigrants in the south, continue to be felt? Japan entered upon the war primarily, of course, to preserve Korea as a field for the enterprise of her people, and to push back the Russian power which

threatened to become a menace to her from the opposite coasts. But it is hardly to be expected that she will refrain from a measure of peaceful penetration in Manchuria as well. Her trade there was considerable before the war, and numbers of her people have flocked in behind as her armies advanced. It is not likely that in actual labor they will enter into serious competition with the Chinese, but they will certainly take part in developing the commerce, resources and natural wealth of Manchuria in other ways. Restoration, again, implies military occupation; and it has been suggested that in the treaty between China and Japan which will presumably formalize the change, provision may be made for the organization under Japanese auspices of the Chinese forces destined for that purpose. The great outlying dependency of China seems to offer itself, in fact, as a curpus upon which may be made immediate experiment of the influence that may predict Japan will come gradually to assert within the area of the middle kingdom itself. But neither must it be forgotten that Russia remains installed at Harbin, and retains a hold on the Pacific.—London Saturday Review.

### Altruism.

She—Papa doesn't want us to be married for ten years yet. But don't like so worried, George, you will still be young ten years from now. He—Yes, darling, but I wasn't thinking of myself.—Translated for Tales from Le Hir.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Beware the Imitations  
of *Chat. H. Fletcher*



You'll pay more to your carpenter, your plasterer, your painter, everybody on the job, if you fail to take advantage of the chance we now give you to get lumber and every kind of building material. Everything of the best and at the smallest cost. Plenty of No. 1 shingles on hand. Near S. P. passenger depot. Phone 52 main.

**Goodale Lumber Co.**  
Yards Near Depot

**NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY  
WOOD  
AT SALEM SAW MILL  
\$1.75 Per Load  
The Chas. K. Spaulding Logging Co.  
SALEM, OREGON**

## Midwinter Clearance SALE

**DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND FURNISHING GOODS**

- Woolens' Coats, \$5.00 and \$6.00 values, sale price ..... \$3.75
- Woolens' Coats, \$7.00 to \$10.00 values, sale price ..... \$5.00
- Woolens' dress goods, sale price ..... 20c yd
- Woolens' all-wool dress goods, 50-in. wide, sale price ..... 65c yd
- Woolens' all-wool dress goods, 50 in. wide, sale price ..... 45c yd
- Woolens' mixed suitings, 56 in. wide ..... 35c yd
- Woolens' ribbons, sale price ..... 10c yd
- Woolens' towels, sale price ..... 10c each
- Woolens' and Boy's 25c bow neckties, sale price ..... 10c each
- Woolens' 75c dress shirts, sale price ..... 43c each
- Woolens' dress skirts, sale price ..... \$1.75
- Woolens' dress skirts, sale price ..... \$2.75
- Woolens' dress skirts, sale price ..... \$3.00
- Woolens' dress skirts, sale price ..... \$3.50
- Woolens' dotted Swiss, sale price ..... 15c yd

**ROSTEIN & GREENBAUM**  
298 and 300 Commercial St. Salem