

Good Dentistry Is Not Expensive

Although Some Dentists May Make You Think it Comes High

If any dentist charges you more for your dental work than I ask you, it is because he puts a big price on his time. I charge you the cost price for the materials used and a very small additional amount to pay me for my time. But I don't ask you to come five or six times--and charge you for each consultation--when the work can be done in one or two visits to my office.

Slow work does not mean better work--it simply makes an excuse for adding to your bill. That is why my patients get their work done so much more quickly. I can do the best work in short time, and that's why the cost is so much less.

ALL MY DENTAL WORK IS ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS

and it is guaranteed to stand the test of wear. Ordinary fillings made in one sitting. Complicated work done by the very latest methods. Up-to-date instruments and laboratory appliances.

Plates \$5. Crowns \$5. Fillings 50c. Examination Free

A \$90 diamond ring given away to one of my patients on July 1st.

DR. B. E. WRIGHT, The Painless Dentist

PHONE MAIN 206. HOURS: 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M., AND 7 TO 8 P. M. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M. TO 12 M. STEUSLOFF BUILDING, COURT STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

NEW YORK LETTER

New York, May 12.—The real estate boom has received a new impetus from the repeal of the mortgage tax law, and it will now swell to still greater proportions even than it has already presented. Despite the incubus that this tax proved to be, the real estate boom has reached such proportions that every owner of a savings bank account was drawing out his balance to invest it in real estate. Every law office devoted to real estate business has been working overtime from early morning till late at night preparing the necessary papers, while the anterooms of the offices have been

crowded to repletion every day, and all day long. People have gone clean daft on the subject of real estate, and jump at every chance to get hold of a bit of solid ground. And they make money at it, too. Sales continually show an advancing tendency and sometimes a big profit is offered immediately after a sale is made. That was the case in the sale of the building on Chambers street, in which A. T. Stewart made his immense fortune. Selling for over four millions of dollars, the purchaser was offered a million advance upon his margin in half an hour afterward. And now that the tax on mortgages of half of one per cent has been removed, people will stand on the corners of streets, ready to bid up on any property that is sold or offered for sale. As the borrower had to pay the tax it acted as a deterrent, chilling to some extent the desire of the would be buyer. But now the money par will be as free as any other part of the deal. The suburban towns are in

the full flux of the movement, and houses are going up like magic, with plenty of money furnished by the banks to carry them.

Policemen seem to be away from their homes so long during the day and night that they have hard work getting acquainted with their children. At least that seemed to be the case with Policeman Vining, whose beat is in Brooklyn. Going the rounds he came upon a two year old crying in the streets. It was lost and Vining washed its tears away and took it to the station house. Returning to his beat his wife came running up to him, crying that little Clarice was lost. "Gee, try the police station." Arrived there, out of breath, she was told by the matron that there was but one child registered there, and that her own husband had brought that one in. She showed the child to Mrs. Vining, whereupon that lady seized the child in a delirium of joy, for it was little Clarice. Vining went home at midnight, wondering how he was to explain to his wife that he didn't know his own child.

"We have found Abe Kerosene," said Dr. Slicer to a reporter. Abe was a shining light in one of the settlement kindergarten schools. He disappeared and was supposed to be lost forever, but one of the scholars said he would return in a few days. "And he looks just like a robin, teacher," said the informant. "No, he don't," said another little girl, who had also seen Abe in his wanderings. "his breast is in the wrong place." "His breast?" gasped the teacher. "why what on earth do you mean?" Just then Abe entered the class room. "Turn Abe around, teacher," demanded the knowing little ones; Abe was turned around, and it was discovered that the seat of Abe's little trousers bore a brilliant red patch, and that was where he resembled the robin.

Thinkers who have devoted much consideration to the condition of San Francisco think that the hardest part of San Francisco's time of woe is yet to come. The loss is bound to foot up much larger than was estimated, as is revealed by the conditions of the vaults that have been opened. The contents of many of them were baked with such an intense heat for so long time that as soon as the air struck them they shrivelled into ashes or remnants of

paper, so that money and accounts proved to be mere dust. Think of the hundreds of thousands of accounts that have been utterly lost, not a shred being left on which either side can determine either what they owe or what is owing to them. It is a wiping off of the slate that leaves not a trace, which means that fortunes have disappeared with a sponge travel across the sheet. And now comes the tug as to keeping the people alive. The misapprehension as to what the government appropriated, the stoppage of individual gifts, and the chill given to foreign donations by the silly affectation that Uncle Sam could attend to the whole matter, has brought the people of San Francisco to the verge of starvation. The only way out seems to be in the acceptance of the mikado's gift of a hundred thousand dollars, and that in such acceptance there will be started a furor abroad that will bring in millions, and that the furor abroad may start up again the furor here to give, and that the millions already given will be duplicated.

They certainly are all needed, for General Greely reported to the war department that there was but fifteen days' supplies in sight. That showed a sad state of affairs, for the magnificent stream of gifts has been checked and is lessening very rapidly. Now is the time to stir up the people, the nation, and the world, or there will be as bad a famine on the Pacific coast as Ireland ever saw.

The eviction of tenants is reaching proportions that dwarf any previous occurrences in that line that have ever happened in this city, or in Ireland. On the East Side there are a thousand of them in course of operation, and the courts have been crowded to such an extent with women and husbands resisting eviction that one magistrate left the bench to escape the signing of papers, he declaring that if he wasn't there they couldn't make him sign the documents that would put the people in the streets. Up in Yorkville a similar state of affairs prevails, one batch of evictions numbering 400. In most of the cases the trouble is caused by new landlords who have just bought the property and have at once raised the rents, in most cases 25 per cent. The proceedings on the East Side cases will take at least a month,

as the magistrates cannot hear so many cases anyway before such a length of time, and then the magistrates sympathize with the tenants, and help them in all ways that they safely can. In the Yorkville cases the dispossess warrants were all issued, but extensions were granted in many cases. In these cases also the landlords are not so much to blame, as they were compelled to turn the tenants out in order to comply with the orders of the tenement house department for improved sanitation of the houses, and the landlords cannot make the repairs as soon as the tenement house department insists shall be done.

New York is really alarmed at the threatened loss of marine trade and that the pre-eminence of this city as a seaport will be lost on account of high charges to steamboat companies for piers. Complaint have been coming from all directions, especially from the large steamship lines. New York's rivals are formidable, indeed. Boston charges nothing for wharfage, and in New Orleans the charges are merely nominal. New York has so many advantages that she may hold her place at the head of the procession, but not if steamships are driven to ports where the charges are more reasonable. Newport News is now attracting a large share of the trade that should come to New York, that port offering many favors, while New York seems to be putting all obstacles in the way of commerce that she can. But the authorities are awakened to the peril, and a special commission has been appointed to fix the rentals to be charged for piers in the new Chelsea improvement area. Dock Commissioner Bensen says the steamship companies must be treated with more fairness if their trade is to be kept. He says no other port can interfere with New York passenger trade, but that all the great international freight trade will be driven away unless some inducements are held out to the companies. The Chelsea improvements so far include seven piers, the largest in the North river, and cost many millions. The great steamship companies have bid for the piers, but the prices fixed as the minimum by the last city administration have kept others out. The matter will now receive the utmost attention as it is a fact that has come home to the city administration that

extortionate charges to the illegals are certainly driving away, or at least making very much dissatisfied.

A new benefactor has taken the street corners with a big freed from cinders, the stand here all day long pick out of people's eyes? asked who had been relieved of an affliction. "Not in this spot," said the man, "I was But I find plenty of corners ter where I go. New York clean, as cities go; several are plenty of cinders; hunting an eye to help; they find what they want when they begin to get in work, the sufferer has been ing for relief. That is in in. You make the severa I have treated today. to the regular charges bad day's work for a

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