

# BITTER ATTACK ON FORESTRY POLICY

Senator Heyburn Declares Administration Has No Right to Other Than Statutory One.

## THE PEOPLE ARE SOVEREIGN.

No One Has Authorized the Administration to Give the People Anything.

Boise, Ida., Sept. 4.—The policy of withdrawing vast areas of the public domain from entry under the land laws in order to create forest reserves or conserve the water supply for purposes of irrigation, which has been vigorously opposed by influential interests in the west, had its defenders and its opponents at tonight's session of the National Irrigation congress. The session was devoted to forestry, grading and correlated subjects. The debate was marked by a bitter attack on the administration by United States Senator Heyburn of Idaho and a brilliant exchange between Mr. Heyburn and Congressman Reeder of Kansas. At another stage of the debate, Heyburn was persistently interrupted by the audience and to obtain a hearing he was forced to declare his intention to finish his remarks. The assembly at other times was disorderly and Chairman Carter was compelled to adjourn that order be maintained.

## OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION.

United States Senator Carter of Montana, the presiding officer, gave a brief outline of the legislation enacted by congress giving to the president of the United States the extraordinary authority to exercise his discretion in the setting apart of the reservations. He made the declaration that it could be set down as the definite purpose of the national Congress not only to stop further destruction of the forests, but to set aside reserves on which new timber may grow and where the headwaters of the streams may be conserved.

## PINCHOT EXPLAINS POLICY.

"Mr. Pinchot is now on the gridiron," announced the senator as the chief forester stepped before the assemblage. Mr. Pinchot stated that the policy of President Roosevelt was "to give every part of the public lands the very best use." The problem, he said, was one of the utmost difficulty, one in which the forest service "had made lots of mistakes." Probably it would continue to make mistakes, he said, but the effort was to study, in connection with the people, the question of methods by which all parts of the public reserves can be put to the best use. These reserves to a certain extent control the business of the west, he said, for the chief summer range is in the reserves. The stock men could not be kept off entirely at the demand of the irrigators, he said, nor could the service let them have free run of the reserves.

"So you see," said Mr. Pinchot, "that the forest stands in the middle and he gets it a 'comin' and a goin'." The speaker stated that some reserves are practically without trees and one in Kansas was without a single tree. He said that the subject of much criticism had been the purpose to put trees there and to restore the grass on the over-grazed ranges. The service, he said, had the biggest job of the service on the face of the earth. Mr. Pinchot gave the number of rangers in the service as 1,100 and the supervisors as numbering 105. Under the law of Prussia, he said, the same reserves would be controlled by 110,000 rangers and 12,000 supervisors.

## HEYBURN ATTACKS POLICY.

Senator Heyburn was called to the platform and immediately launched a bitter attack on the administration's forestry policy. The people, he said, were told what was the policy of the administration, but the administration had no right to have any policy except as stated in the constitution. The administration told the people "you give us your money, we will give you a policy." No one, he said, authorized the administration to give the people anything. The people were sovereign. "You," said the Idaho senator, "believe in monarchies and kingdoms, and not in a republic." Forestry, he said, has been fostered as a policy to uphold the leisurely, lazy dignity of monarchs. Germany, he said, once had been overthrown by its forestry policy and these things the heads of England's monarchs had gone to the block as the result of forest "policy." Senator Heyburn declared that the Canada reserve in Idaho was created at the behest of speculating cattlemen.

## REEDER INTERRUPTS HIM.

Mr. Reeder of Kansas interrupted to declare that the president of the United States set the policy of the administration and that he probably did not know a purpose. Senator Heyburn resented the interruption, whereupon Mr. Reeder threatened his belief that the Idaho senator was impugning the president's motives.

"Please keep your ideas to yourself while I have the platform," said Mr. Heyburn. "The president of the United States needs no defense from me at your hands." Senator Heyburn said he did not question the president's motives, but the president had been misled by bad and not disinterested advisers. Two-thirds of the area of the state of Idaho, said Mr. Heyburn, had been withdrawn from the homesteaders, "and had been made a silent and dreary solitude, a pleasure only to the dreamer."

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

# GAINED 34 POUNDS

PERSISTENT ANAEMIA CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Doctor Recommended Them After Other Remedies Failed and Patient Recovered.

"When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," says Mrs. Nathaniel Field, of St. Albans, Somerset county, Maine, "I was the palest, most bloodless person you could imagine. My tongue and gums were colorless and my fingers and ears were like wax. I had two doctors and they pronounced my trouble anaemia. I think the disease had been coming on for three years. I was in bed most of the time for two months, July and August, 1905, only sitting up to have my bed made and to rest my back. I had spells of vomiting, could not eat, and I did not dare to. I had such distress after eating. My stomach was filled with gas which caused me awful agony."

"The backache I suffered was at times almost unbearable and the least exertion made my heart beat so fast that I could hardly breathe. But the worst of all was the splitting neuralgia headache which never left me for seven weeks."

"About the last of August Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me by Dr. J. H. Murphy, of Dexter, Me., and I gave them a trial. About this time I had had several numb spells. My limbs would be cold and without any feeling and the most deadly sensations would come over me. Nothing had helped me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In fact, I had grown worse every day. After I had taken the pills a short time I could see that they were benefiting me and one morning I awoke entirely free from pain. The distress which I could eat anything I wanted and suffer no inconvenience. I also slept soundly. I have taken several boxes of the pills and have gained in weight from 120 to 154 pounds and am perfectly well now. Pills cure anaemia and all anemic conditions because they actually make new blood. For rheumatism, indigestion, nervous headaches, many forms of weakness and debility Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recommended even if ordinary remedies have been tried without relief."

"These pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y."

and the poet's blasting the hopes for the state's prosperity.

Senator Heyburn, to substantiate his assertion, displayed a map of the state in which the black areas designating forest reserves covered the greater part of the state's area. In Montana and Washington, he said, the picture was almost as black as in Idaho. The reserve had been created without practical knowledge of local conditions.

When Senator Heyburn asserted with much vehemence that Mr. Pinchot's theory about forests serving moisture was not nonsense, there were cries of "No, no," and in all parts of the house there was hissing.

## HEYBURN DEFIANT.

"Geeze hiss," he said, "don't try that with me. I'm too old to be scared by that process. I will have a hearing." When Chairman Carter had restored order Mr. Heyburn attacked the National Forestry association. One of its vice presidents, he said, was "Weyerhaeuser," who owns more timber land than any man in the world—"more timber than was originally stolen by any man in the world."

Reserves had been created in the state of Washington, said the senator, to permit the Northern Pacific railway to select in lieu of lands so withdrawn, thousands of acres of the most valuable white pine lands in the west.

The San Francisco reserve in Arizona, he said, had been created for like purposes. A delegate from Arizona interrupted to state that the people of Arizona were thoroughly in favor of this reserve and a delegate from Washington asserted that the people of Washington did not lose anything by reason of the creation of the Ranier reserve.

Heyburn retorted that Washington did not lose because the railroad selected their lieu lands in Idaho's white pine forests, and in the Arizona reserve Idaho was again the loser, for the right of selecting lieu lands had been exercised in Idaho.

Congressman Reeder interrupted asking whether Senator Heyburn was going to give any other delegate a chance to talk.

## A DISORDERLY OUTBREAK.

Again there was a disorderly outbreak in which there was hissing and shouting at the speaker. Senator Heyburn spoke only a few more words and departed.

A delegate from Oregon was recognized and remarked that the Idaho senator had "shown more nerve than any man whom he had seen on the floor of the congress." There were loud calls for United States Senator Dubois of Idaho. Senator Dubois did it did not seem proper that he should discuss this matter before the irrigation congress. He would, he said, answer his colleague on the state's campaign now in progress in Idaho. He added that the Weyerhaeuser syndicate had, as stated, acquired 500,000 acres of timber land in the northwest, but had not the forest reserves been created this syndicate would now have all of the timber lands. Only one protestant against the reserve, he said, were persons who were anxious to get control of these lands and sell them to the syndicate. It was 11 o'clock when Senator Carter brought the session to an end. He stated that the congress had experienced a long, warm day and had had a rather hot night, but was indebted to the gentleman who had furnished the heat.

## CONFESSED ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Vinita, I. T., Sept. 4.—Robert Cotton, colored, who last year murdered his wife, literally cutting her body into pieces, was executed here today. He confessed. It was the first legal hanging ever held in the Northern district of Indian Territory.

## EXPLOSION IS FOLLOWED BY FIRE.

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 4.—As a result of a terrific explosion the shock of which was felt for a radius of 10 miles, one man was killed and another dangerously wounded and \$300,000 worth of property was destroyed this forenoon at the big calwa winery of the California Wine association, about three miles from town, on the Mails road.

The explosion was followed by fire, which completed the havoc and was responsible for the major portion of the loss. The explosion demolished a big brick building and a partially wrecked adjoining brick structure of the largest sweet wine making establishment in the state. The cookhouse, bunkhouse and bonded house, along escaped damage.

The fire destroyed the sherry tank building, an adjacent warehouse and several hundred cords of wood, besides damaging the fermentation cellar and setting fire to the grass fields south of the plant.

The explosion took place shortly after 6 o'clock in the sherry oven, where wine was being subjected to a Pasteurizing process, and may have resulted from one of several causes, the one most likely being spontaneous combustion of gases from the overfilling of the wine.

The men killed were Henry Shelly, a native of San Francisco, 35 years of age, a cripple, who came here as a refugee after the fire. He was sitting near the entrance of the building in which the explosion occurred. His remains have not yet been recovered. The injured man is Louis Peterson, cooper, of Fresno.

# SYMPATHY WITH INSURGENTS

Two-thirds of People in Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara for Them.

## APPREHENSION INCREASING.

Generally Believed the Government Will Ultimately Put Down The Insurrection.

Havana, Sept. 4.—As days and weeks pass with no appreciable diminution of the revolution, apprehension increases. The most conservative testimony from the country districts of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara is to the effect that two-thirds of the people in the country and small towns of these three provinces are insurgents in sentiment if not in fact. It is generally believed that the government ultimately will subdue the insurrection, but in the meanwhile the crops cannot be developed, and it is a grave question whether the rebellious spirit even then can be actually quelled to the extent of restoring the country to a normal self-governing status.

A realization of this is the cause of the renewal of efforts for the restoration of peace. Gen. Mario Menocal, whom the people trust as one capable of bringing the warring factions together, if such a thing is possible, came to Havana today and held two conferences with President Palma, Gen. Menocal after the conference absolutely refused to make any statement.

Gen. Cabro, who has been prominent in recent efforts to institute negotiations with the insurgents, held a conference tonight to discuss the proposal to make an attempt to open negotiations with the insurgents, and the two generals named intend tomorrow to call upon the leaders of the Liberal and Moderate camps, respectively, to see what it is possible to do.

The managers of the insurrection, meanwhile, have permitted the publication of a document purporting to have been found in an abandoned rebel camp, but which, it is reliably stated, was first issued in Havana, and the original of which the Associated Press has reason to believe is in a deposit vault in the United States, signed by prominent conspirators, which document gives the full program of the revolutionists' policy. It is in the form of an agreement and is dated Havana, July 26.

The agreement states that senators elected April, 1902, and representatives elected in 1904, shall then form a congress, elect an ad interim president and vice president, who shall call elections for those offices and other offices declared vacant. Mayors and councilmen who have been arbitrarily deposed by the executive shall return to their offices. The document pledges the directors of the movement to respect life and property, re-establish order and not to cease their labors until they shall have restored constitutional rights to the country.

In a postscript the document says: "All obligations incurred by the undersigned with those assisting in the revolutionizing movement will be approved by the provisional government. The undersigned shall exact this as a debt of honor."

Business, which but recently promised to be exceptionally good for the time being, is generally slack, even in east Cuba, where the revolutionists are attacking but slight and sporadic efforts. The sugar planters and others are abandoning the work of development until conditions become settled. The wholesale merchants of Havana are doing very little business and American agents are being recalled and sent elsewhere.

American planters and farmers in the western provinces are suffering no attacks by insurgents, who on the contrary are evincing a friendly spirit. Pino Guerra appears to cover most of the country west of Pinar del Rio and some territory to the eastward. No battle is expected at present, Guerra adhering to his purpose not to be led into a fight.

The insurgents are increasing in numbers in the eastern portion of Pinar del Rio province, but Asbert's band of Havana province has latterly been lying low and keeping away from the various government detachments sent in pursuit.

Maj. Cleves expects to take the field upon the arrival of eight more automatic guns, which have been shipped to the government. He is endeavoring to perfect the personnel of his rapid fire gun corps.

Col. Valle is still in pursuit of the insurgents in the southern part of Santa Clara province, but up to the present has been unable to come up with them. Special attention is being given to the defense of Havana, and the city militia is employed in strengthening the works.

The Associated Press is informed tonight from an authentic source that a big uprising has been planned to take place shortly in Santiago province.

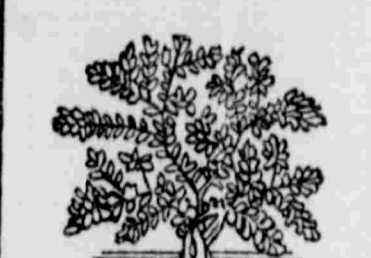
Col. Valle's detachment of rural guards today encountered a band of 40 insurgents near Canasi, in the western part of Havana province. The opposing forces exchanged shots for an hour, when the rural guards charged the insurgents and killed two of them, including the leader, Antonio Gonzalez, a rather big man, and captured six. The insurgents then scattered, leaving their horses, some arms and equipments.

A band of 60 insurgents at Santiago de las Vegas, 10 miles from Havana, today broke into stores, seized provisions, arms and ammunition, supplied themselves with horses, cut the telephone wires and rode out of town with shouts for the Liberal party and the constitution. They went in the direction of the Hambre hills. The people are panic-stricken.

The fitting up of troops to take the field against the insurgents is being rushed day and night. Gen. Rodriguez, commander of the rural guards, said tonight: "We have worked hard and have accomplished already more than we expected. We received today millions of cartridges and we have all the guns we can use. There will no longer be a shortage of horses, as we have 1,000 here, and 2,000 coming from the United States. We are sending out tonight 100 recruits from Camaguey, and more are coming from the interior."

Army officers admit the seriousness

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of the rebellion, and admit that its suppression will be a matter of a long time. Gen. Rodriguez denies the rumor of a conflict near Cienfuegos between a government force under Col. Valle and the insurgents under Col. Guzman.

## GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

Name Hoke Smith for Governor, Endorse Bryan and Adopt Platform.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 4.—The unanimous nomination of Hoke Smith for governor of Georgia, and the endorsement of W. J. Bryan for president in 1908 was the principal business transacted today by the Democratic state convention. The platform adopted contains many radical recommendations, and substitutes the majority vote in primaries for nominating conventions in gubernatorial contests. Two-cent railroad fares, state railroad control and negro disfranchisement are demanded.

## MINN. DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—The Democratic state convention here today named the following ticket: Governor—John A. Johnson. Lieutenant-Governor—L. A. Prendergast, Hemdij. Secretary—P. M. Magnusson, St. Cloud.

Treasurer—David Evans, Tracy. Auditor—A. A. Ames, Montevideo. Attorney-General—Thomas R. Kane, St. Paul. Clerk of the Supreme Court—Fred Wheaton, Minneapolis. Chief Justice—Charles M. Start. Not only was Gov. Johnson renominated unanimously, but he was also spoken of as the logical running mate for William J. Bryan on the national ticket in 1908.

Continued applause greeted Bryan's name, although one or two dissenting voices were heard on the stage.

## GEN. MACKAY FOR CANTEN.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Restoration of the canten feature of the post exchange is recommended by Brig.-Gen. William A. Mackay, commanding the southwestern division of the army with headquarters at Oklahoma City, Okla. In his annual report to the war department, which was made public tonight, he says it is in the interest of the army that the law, if submitted, by the superior court of the United States would be regarded as unconstitutional.

## ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 4.—Additional returns from the state election show that Democrats will have 54 out of 56 members in the senate and 55 out of 100 members of the house, assuming the election of Gov. Jeff Davis, Democratic nominee as United States senator. John S. Little, Democrat for governor, will probably have a plurality of 55,000.

At least 55 out of 56 counties have voted against liquor license under the local option law.

## FOR BETTER DRUG LAWS.

Indianapolis, Sept. 4.—At today's session of the American Pharmaceutical association the necessity of better drug laws and the obtaining of proper recognition of pharmacists in the army and navy.

## AFTER HER HUSBAND.

Wife of G. H. Conrad Charged With Attempt to Murder Him.

Portland, Or., Sept. 4.—The police have under arrest the wife of G. H. Conrad, an employee of the quartermaster's department of the United States army. Mrs. Conrad is charged with having attempted to murder her husband by cutting him with a razor and Conrad's face gives evidence of the seriousness of the wound. However, declares was made during a fit of delirium, his wife being subject to delirium and hallucinations for some time following surgical operation. Mrs. Conrad's husband, however, declares the police that her husband beat her and that she attacked him in self-defense. At the hotel where the couple have resided it is said that the other occupants were aroused about midnight by the screaming of Mrs. Conrad, who was found running up and down the hallway, crying, screaming and screaming. Conrad tried to calm his wife, but was not successful, and the police were called. Conrad says he was asleep when his wife was awakened by the pain of the razor being drawn over his face.

## PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued today shows that at the close of business Sept. 1, 1906, the total public debt, exclusive of the gold reserve, amounted to \$20,550,000, which is a decrease for the month of \$3,884,815.

On account of the issue of Panama bonds the interest-bearing debt was increased during the month by \$2,924,120. The amount of cash on hand, however, was increased \$3,722,937. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$20,120,000; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$128,470; debt including no interest, \$37,529,570. Total, \$21,224,447.

This amount, however, does not include \$1,000,000 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The following is the classification of the cash in the treasury: Gold reserve fund, \$100,000,000; trust funds, \$1,000,000; general funds, \$100,000,000; in national bank deposits, \$100,000,000; in Philippine treasury, \$1,000,000. Total, \$212,100,000.

There are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,165,000, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$20,059,447.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

This is a liniment, remarkable for its great power over pain. It quickly allays the excruciating pains of rheumatism and makes sleep and rest possible. For sale by all druggists.

MOUNT'S Park & Beans have certainly made good for the Cold Lunch. Try some Hot for your cool-day dinner.

BOWERS JEWELER 345 S. MAIN ST.

# STRIKERS MEET STRIKE BREAKERS

Former Hurl Stones and Missiles And Latter Reply With Pistol Shots.

## THE MOB WAS WILD AND NGISY

President of United Railroads Gives Notice He is Ready to Begin Operations.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—The first shots in the carmen's strike were fired this evening by strike-breakers at the United railroads car barn at Turk and Fillmore streets and resulted in the arrest of John Poole, a guard from New York, on the charge of assault to commit murder. A wild and noisy mob of about 2,000 surged around this car house all day. Intense excitement reigned at times. Several riots occurred during the afternoon, and it required the utmost efforts of a detail of 21 officers to maintain any semblance of order. The shooting was the culmination of efforts on the part of strike-breaker guards to drive away a part of the crowd which had crawled up on the fence surrounding the barn, from which vantage point they invited the strike-breakers to desert, and exchanged badinage and insults with the guards.

When the latter attempted to drive off the men perched on the fence the temper of the crowd became ugly and it began to show signs of a riot. Guards and strike-breakers with stones and other missiles, when one of them knocked a man off the stockade and laid open his scalp with a club. Just what side began the hostilities is disputed, but as the stones began to fly about 15 guards began firing from behind the stockade. The mob broke and ran as the bullets struck the lumber piles on which hundreds were standing.

C. L. Furness, an electrician living at 1315 California street, was severely injured by being struck with some missile, a stone or a glancing bullet, which ripped open his face. A number of others received slight injuries.

Intense excitement reigned and the mob, inflamed and worked to a frenzied pitch by the shooting, quickly returned and delivered a broadside of stones and any missile they could lay their hands on. A number of the strike-breakers were hit and received minor injuries in the way of cuts and bruises. The police had great difficulty in forcing back the crowd. Rioting continued for over an hour, and an angry crowd still surrounds the car barn tonight.

Poole was arrested by the police and taken to the Bush street police station. He declared he was an ex-deputy sheriff of Young's county, New York, and was in charge of the first contingent of strike-breakers which arrived here. He was released upon bail furnished by the United railroads.

A crisis in the railway strike is evidently near at hand. Patrick Calhoun, president of the United railroads, has served notice on the state, county, and municipal authorities that he is ready to resume car service on the lines of his company, and calls upon them to furnish protection for the men he has imported to take the places of the striking motormen and conductors. In a letter to Mayor Schmitz, Mr. Calhoun states that he now has sufficient men in the city to operate his cars, and is prepared to run cars on all lines of the United railroads, provided adequate protection is furnished his employees. He informs the mayor that the company has been advised attempts will be made to interfere with the operation of cars and prevent the restoration of street car service, and he therefore calls upon the mayor to furnish the necessary police protection. A similar communication was sent to Gov. Pardee, the board of police commissioners, Chief of Police Dinan and Sheriff O'Neill.

President Calhoun's action in calling upon the state, county and city authorities for protection in starting his cars is taken to mean that the United railroads do not underestimate the task that is before it, and that trouble is anticipated where the cars leave the yards as they now have on all lines for 10 days. Whether Mayor Schmitz will place police on the cars is a much discussed question, but such has not been the policy of the administration heretofore.

## SHE FOUND RELIEF.

If you are troubled with liver complaint and have not received relief read this. Mrs. Mary E. Hammond, Moody, Texas, "I was in poor health with liver trouble—for over a year. Doctors did me no good and I tried Herbine, and three bottles cured me. I can't say too much for Herbine, as it is a wonderful liver medicine. I always have it in the house. Publish where you wish. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112-114 Main St. B.

Salt Lake News Co. has removed second door south Keith-O'Brien's.

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When Shipment is Made, please NOTIFY US PROMPTLY, and if Public Sampler is Preferred, designate which one, also designate one owner.

Teeth Extracted Absolutely Without Pain. BY THE LATEST METHODS. We make teeth that fit the month.

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