## **WORLD-TRIPON BIKE**

German Globe-Trotter on the Way to the Orient.

USES THE RAILROAD TRACKS

Says He Will Write a Book on the Hospitality of Nations He Visits-Never Drinks Water When He Can Get Beer.

Max Schiffler, of Coeslin, Germany, is the latest penniless globe-trotter to strike Portland. He rides an American-made bicycle, which has been fitted with an attachment to enable it to run on railroad tracks. With this he says he can easily make 15 miles an hour, when the grade is not too steep. The attachment was presented to him by the Mayor of Sloux City, In. It makes his bicycle look like the ordinary tricycle of the railroad track-walker. A small wheel follows the righthand rail to keep Max safe on the oppo-

Schiffler is as greatly roadworn as his wheel He is dressed in a suit of coarse , with buff leggins and a little cloth His trip from Germany has done away with all superfluous flesh, so he looks thin, as well as swarthy. The front tire of his bicycle, which was flat from a puncture, is bandaged, and the enamel long since disappeared from the frame. The bike does not look as if it would take him to San Francisco, let alone through Japan, China the Philippines, British India, Persia, Turkey and Russia, as he has

Schiffler says he left his native town in Germany in March, 1898, and passed through Austria, Italy and Spain, boarding a North German Lloyd steamer at Gibraltar for New York. The trip is the result of a contract with a countryman, who will help him publish a book on his travels when he returns home, which he hopes to do towards the end of 1962. "My purpose in traveling in this man-

ner," Max said yesterday, in very good English, "Is to test the hospitality of the nations through which I travel. I am not to handle money in any way, and although I refuse charity, I always accept hospitality. I fared very well in Europe, and found the peasantry very kind, par-ticularly in Austria and Spais. I fare better where the population is dense, and have hard times on the frontier, where habitations are far apart. Among the Indians I do very well, though at first they distrust and fear me. In passing through the Flathead reservation, in Montana, I encountered a big war dance and desired to take a flashlight picture of it. I made my wishes known to the chief of the tribe, but the savages would not listen to the idea. I then determined to stay with them a few days and get better acquainted. I was permitted to use the war paint and adorn my head with feathers. They then allowed me to dance with their maidens, and, in fact, become one of the Indians, I was soon enabled to take flashlight picture, which I prize very

'In all my travels, the hardest time I had getting through a place was down at Scappoose, in Oregon. The section boss there determined that I should not use the Northern Pacific track, and watched me very closely for two days, to prevent me from placing the bicycle on the rails. He had two men to assist him, and I became desperate, but finally I eluded them and made haste to Portland, I always ask rmission of the railway superintendents all claims for damages in case I am run Abbey Church, which he had built at down by a train or a hand-car. I have Caen, in his own Normandy. any close calls around sharp curves, but the fact that I am here alive and well shows that I have escaped all right thus

wheelman's belongings make a small bundle. They consist of a photo-graphic outfit and a package of papers containing notices of his arrival in the various cities and towns. He usually obtains the signature and seal of some high official, such as the Governor or the Mayor, to prove to his partner the date of visit to the points along his route. Governor Roger's signature is the last of note he has obtained. This was at Olympla, Wash.

Schiffler says he often goes three or four days without eating, as he scorns to ask for anything, and expects to live an a guest rather than as a pauper on "In the cities the police station is always open to me," he said, "but have so far been able to get along without seeking shelter there. I never drink chester, water when I can get beer. This is no Only joke. Constant changing of water as I Canterbury—Henry IV, who died in a travel would soon make me very sick, fit in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminas I would be compelled to partake of ster March 28, 1413. 18 kinds of water every day. In Montana time, I drink water, but I never refuse should any one ask me to take a glass of beer.'

Max will stay in Portland for a few days' rest before taking the Southern Pacific track to San Francisco.

Considerations About China.

Rev. Roland Allen in the Cornhill. I remember two years ago, when the tions called for guards and the city was disturbed a wild story going about that the Empress was resolved to invite the foreign Ministers to an audience, have them all slaughtered before her, let loose buried in the Greyfriars churchyard. the troops upon the foreigners in the city, and to commit suicide. I asked Chinese about that story, how it could possibly get repeated, and they all seemed to think it quite natural that people should be-lleve that the Empress might do it. 'It is better than being browbeaten by foreigners," they said. That despair of relief from the constant insolence of foreign nations, the coldness and hardn produced by seeing their country slowly pieces, by feeling the old order passing away and a new order with which passing away and a new order with they were utterly out of sympathy come in, by feeling that the encroaching foreigner despised their ideals and hated eigner despised their ideals and hated their most cherished convictions, the sense that whatever they were in name, in fact they were slowly passing into slavery to a power which they hated and loathed, that they were falling before a force that knew no law of right as they knew right, that they were the laughing stock of the world and before that were of the world and before their own people they had no "face," that their armies, land, education, doctrine, were all being wrested from them, to be administered at the will of their enemies, such a feeling might well inspire them to grasp at the Boxer promises with the desperate hope that, with the aid of the gods, they might at last drive out the enemy, re-gain their old position, and at least be rulers in their own land.

Added to these were more ignoble mo. They loved the very faults of the old system, which they themselves confessed to be faults. They had grown up judge or an ambassador? one educated under a system of bribery and corruption: they drew their wealth from it. had served in the United States forces They were driven to maintain their posi-tion not only by pride, by inborn conservatism, by natural shame, but by the knowledge that change meant for them ruin and degradation. If they did not fight there was only one other choice possible-to accept reforms which they de-

tested and to sit humbly at the feet of a people whom they despised as profune. The thing was impossible. Reform for them meant extinction. They preferred the counsels of despair. Their choice was foolish, but it was very natural. They preferred a momentary vengeance and ambiliation to slavery. They failed and annihilation to slavery. They failed even to get vengeance, and now the Euro-pean nations are quarreling over the wreck and how they may best destroy the old China to create a new. The work is very necessary, but the matter of accomplishment is very sad.

SEPULTURE OF KINGS. Places Where English Monarchs Have Been Interred.

Many people imagine that it is quite a departure from precedent that Queen Victoria's body should be buried in the mausoleum on which Her Majesty spent nearly a quarter of a million of money; but
though no other British sovereign has
been buried at Frogmore, the bodies of
the strand-them. Formore, the bodies of
as a religious obligation. It is now bethe six-and-thirty English Kings and Queens who have reigned since the Nor-man conquest were hald to rest in many

places about the kingdom, and some of them were not even buried in British soil, says the London Express. Westminster is the last resting-place of nearly half of them-16, to be exact. Windsor comes next with seven. The re-maining 13 are distributed about the country and on the Continent.

Henry III, who died at Westminster on November 16, 1272, was the first Engon November 16, 1272, was the first Eng-lish King to be buried in the historic abbey; for none of the Normans sleep there. Three other Plantagenets besides Henry III were buried at Westminster-namely, his immediate successor Edward I, who died at Burgh-on-Sands, near Carlisle, on July 7, 1907: Edward III, who died at Richmond on June 21, 1377, and Richard II, who is supposed to have been murdered at Pontefract castle on February 16, 1402. Only one Lancastrian was buried in Westminster-the gallant Henry V, who died at Vincennes, in France, on August M. 1422 and whose body was embaimed and brought to the abbey for burial. Four sovereigns of the houses of York

and Lancaster united were interred at Westminster-namely, Henry VII, who died at Richmond on April 21, 1509, and was buried in the chapel erected by him-self in the abbey; Edward VI, who died at Greenwich on July 6, 1553, and was buried in the abbey with Protestant rites on August 8; Mary, who died of dropsy at St. James palace on November 17, 1558, and Elizabeth, "the last and greatest of the Tudors," who died on March 24, 1602.

The Fundish and Scottish crowns became united under the Stuarts, the first of whom-James I—died at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, on March 27, 1625, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Three other sovereigns of the same house wer buried at Westminster-Charles II, who died on February 6, 1685, and was interred in the abbey on the night of the 14th; William III, who died on March 8, 1702, as the result of a fall from his horse (and Mary, who had died on De-cember 28, 1684), and Anne, who died at Kensington on August 1, 1714.

The last and 16th sovereign to be interred at Westminster was a Hanoverlan-George II.—who died October 25,

We now come to the seven sovereigns who were buried at Windsor. The first of these was a Lancastrian, Henry VI, who is supposed to have been murdered in the Tower by, or at the Instigation of, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, on June 29, 1471.

Another Plantagenet, Edward IV, who died April 9, 1493, was buried at Wind-

Though "Bluff King Hal" died at Westminster January 28, 1547, his remains were interred at Windsor, as were also those of the unfortunate Charles I, who was beheaded at Whitehall January 20, 1649, for we read that "on the snowy Febru-ary 7 the White King was borne to his grave at Windsor in Henry VIII's vault."
His leaden coffin, by the bye, was opened by order of the Prince Regent in 1813, Lastly, three Hanoverians were buried at Windsor-George III, who died at Wind.

sor Castle January 29, 1829; George IV, who died June 26, 1830, and William IV, who died June 39, seven years later, Curlously enough, William the Conbefore starting out over any road, and have thus far found them very obliging.

Of course, I sign an agreement waiving September 9, 1087, and was buried at the

> His son, William Rufus, who, as every schoolboy knows, was killed by an arrow while hunting in the New forest, was buried at Winchester Cathedral without any religious service, "for his wickedness had been great, and men looked on his death as a judgment of God."

> Henry I. like his father, the conqueror, dled at Rouen, December I, 1125, but was buried at Reading; and the last of the Normans, Stephen, who died at Canteroury October 25, 1154, was interred at Fa-

> Two of the Plantagenets were buried at Fontevrault. Henry I died at Chinon July 6, 1189, and was buried in the Abbuy 6, 1189, and was buried in the Ab-bey Church at Fontevrault, while Richard I, who died at Limoges on April 6, 1189, of an arrow wound inflicted by one Bert-rand & Gourdon, was also laid to rest in the Abbey Church. His lion heart, however, was bequeathed by him to the citizens of Rouen His brother John died at Newark Oc-

tober 12, 1216, and was buried at Win-

the alkali water came near killing me. deposed on June 25, 1483, was said to have If I stay in one place for any length of been murdered in the Tower at the instigation of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who usurped the throne as Richard III. In the reign of Charles II, what were supposed to be the bones of the young King Edward were discovered under the stair-case of the Bloody Tower, and interred

ery, in 1674. The last of the Plantagenet line, Richard III, was slaim at the battle of Bosworth August 22, 1485, by the Earl of Rich-mond, who succeeded him as Henry VII, James II, who abdicated in 1685, is the only British monarch whose remains were buried in Paris. He had died in France. Lastly we come to George I, who died at Osnabruck June 9, 1727, and was buried

history, and he, therefore, thinks that the Americans who are now in his

lege educated Filipino-and there are correct-God's poor, the devil's poor, and many of them who claim to be of that the poor devils." All these classes exist many of them who claim to be of that status—is apt to know much more Latin than arithmetic and much more philosophy than geography. Some of them know the Bible almost 'by heart,' while they have never read a word of history, beyond a small amount of Spanish history. Among 100 ordinary natives who have any conception at all of the world you would find one or two, perhaps, who would make a distinction behave a symmathy and ald. Houses food haps, who would make a distinction behaps, who would make a distinction between the whole of the 'new world'North and South America—and the
United States. America and 'Estados
United States. America and 'Estados
Unidos' are synonymous term with them. it), now that he lost in the elections-a judge or an ambassador? one educated of the wrongdoer—the product of intermman asked me. 'How could a man who perance and improvidence, and attained a rank no higher than that of Major be elected President of the United States was another question caspools of our cities, living under conthat was once sprung upon me

A single workman can out by hand 6000 watch glasses a day.

CHARITY AND THE POOR

DR. KELLOGG DISCUSSED PROPER METHODS OF RELIEF.

First Concern Is to Cure the Causes of Poverty, and to Give the Needy Justice and Sympathy.

Rev. H. W. Keflogg's subject, at Taylor-Street Methodist Church, yesterday morning, was "Consideration of the Poor." His text was from Psalms xli:1: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." He said: 'Poverty,' said one, 'is the misfortune

coming a scientific question as well. The spirit is of religious impulse. Fulfilling it needs the discretion of the highest wisdom. The enforcement of consideration for the poor and oppressed was prominent in the Hebrew code. The duty was magnified in the Christian law. Jesus adopts them as his peculiar care, commends them to his church, that they may be warmed and fed, stimulating the spirit by the promise of final benediction, Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. The fulfillment of the charge has been a per-petual care of the church in all ages, the true credentials of her divine mission among men. It lights up her history with a peculiar glory. It is not an attachment to Christianity, but is born in her very life; not a painting on her canvass, but interwoven in the texture of her fabric. The work of charity springs forth with the exercise of the hollest and loftiest dispositions of human hearts, such as sympathy and love. This work will ever abide so long as these qualities of the soul

"My text is a caution as well as an in function. It does not say, 'Blessed 's he that giveth money to the poor," not, 'Blessed is he that feedeth and clotheth the poor.' This may be done, and yet neither the giver nor the receiver be benefited. Both may be injured. It does say Blessed is he that considereth the poor. It contemplates wise and systematic methods for dealing with the poor. It enjoins generosity, but generosity directed wisdom. There must be the exercise of heart forces. A cold, systematic, cal-culating charity, without sympathy and love, will never fulfill the law of Christ, On the other hand, an impulsive, gushing, misled charity may work ruin to lives and

"It is a favorable indication that char coming a matter of profound 'consideration and is assigned a place in po-litical and social science. The growth of intelligence among the lower classes and the extension of the privileges of citizenship are among the causes which have led to a more careful consideration of the rights of the poor and the obligations of society to this important class. The financial depressions which have failen upon civilized countries in the past few years, especially those which have overtaken England and America, have forced the attention of all thoughtful men. Those who witnessed the degrading of the better nature of men and women, the weakening of self-respect, and individual struggle, in short, the pauperizing of many who had been respectable citizens, through misdirected but kindly intended charities, ar-dently wished for relief through a more scientific direction. Science is in its be-ginning. A few things only are settled. Among these, I am safe in mentioning: "First-The poor demand consideration

and care. These are not to be crushed un-der the cruel heel of wealth or class power. This class has its rights, which if ignored, is to weaken the whole fabric of social order.

"Second-Whatever the cause of poverty, the first concern is not to relieve the immediate condition, but to cure the cause. Sympathy is to be extended to the character of the man and treatment administered here rather than to his conhis is Christian and scientific.

Third-Among the first things to be given them is justice. This must come before mercy. They must be protected in rights before courts, in representation, in opportunities and shares of production. all this we see great improvement. There is every reason for joy. What is to come, and much is yet to come, will be brought about, not by revolution, but by evolution. This class will be an increasing power in all popular forms of government. With the right of franchise, the intelligent co-operation in organization, with mutual sympathy and desire for better things, with the privilege of free agita-tion, there is a bright future for the struggling classes. It is not wise to trust to theories which imagination creates: which the originator sees is the remedy for all human ills. But agitation is safe. Beware of theories which offer to men more than is provided for in productive ability. Bemember the law: The effect in benefits is never greater than the causes."

"Ignore any theory which does not re spect the individual. Communities are to be improved as well as individuals, but The ill-fated young Edward V, who was when the individual is ignored the community will fail.

"Agnin the poor are to be improved This we already recognize in our sys-tems of free education. The public school is supplemented by the kindergarten, beginning at the right time and place. We need to teach industries, and in so doing case of the Bloody Tower, and interred in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbery, in 1674.

Train for usefulness. Ignorance here is the cause of much poverty and distress. Teach boys and girls to walk effectively

reach boys and girls to walk effectively and you heal much poverty.

"Religion, and its influences, which minister to the spirit and hope of men, is indispensable. Sin is the reason for a large proportion of the debasing poverty of this land. Sin is extravagant. It consumes the life, wastes the substance, devours homes and blights the hope of prosperity. Faith and hope make bright the days of necessary poverty, cheer the sufferers of misfortune and strengthen the weary hand to the task of another day. The poor may be greatly helped by mutual assistance. Brotherhoods and societies for mutual aid, financially and Filipino Intelligence.

Letter in Providence Journal.

"The average Filipino does not see far into the future, nor does he know much history, and he, therefore, thinks that pendent upon them. It is not surprising

midst are representative American cut-midst are representative American is now will still be need for further aid to the poor. The need arises out of the facts of the causes of poverty which will still that this kind of benevolence is so popu-What is Bryan (Bree-an, they pronounce toilers, these. Blessed is the man who it), now that he lost in the elections—a helpeth them. We have also the poverty

perance and improvidence.

"And then we have the gift of old cividitions which beasts despise. These are increased by the degraded of our own country. These are poor devils. Their



are to be improved, not neglected. But they can never be improved until one law be imposed on them—that of labor. Not the man with the hoe, but the man who will use the hoe, need concern us. To give to these food and clothing is to perpetuate a curse which may some day ruin our civilization. This work of philanthropy can only be done through the agencies of the gospel, which offers hope to the most degraded. It is the work of to the most degraded. It is the work of patience and time. The church and other organizations are doing a great work in these dark places. But the only safe way to reach these classes with gifts is through organizations which administer them with greatest wisdom. Miscellaneous charity here is entirely out of place, and no Christian should take to himself praise for such work. Charity should never undermine, but always assist the better instincts of human nature. better instincts of human nature.

"Then there is that helpfulness which omes in a sympathetic 'consideration' for the poor, which is often greater than moneny. The Russian novelist tells of a poor, blind beggar asking aims of a gentleman, and the man, finding himself without money, said, 'Brother, I have nothing for you.' The sightless eyes filled with tears as the poor man said: 'Noth-ing for me? You have given me more than wealth; you called me brother.' A new power came into his life. He could never be the same poor man again. He was richer all through life for the kind

footing, and they struggle to success "The poor class, after all, is and has ever been the world's royalty. These are the salt of the earth. I mean those who are not rich except in faith. Many of the rich are noble. But it is necessity that has created "resources, the producing classes, the world's burden, the world's educators, its ministers of righteousness and peace, its artists, who have in the hovels of want painted its pictures and composed its anthems, 'Poor, yet making many rich.' It is not a disgrace, but an honor, to be classified with God's honest poor. The great reformers have in life felt the gnawings of hunger, the philanthropists have fought the wolf from the door. It can be no disgrace to belong the family of Lincoln and Garfield. the mill of poverty, which seems to grind slowly, is moulded the habits of industry, thrift, economy and honor which finally ome to the throne. It is hard to be poor but it is often profitable. In this school the tuition is high. Let us be brave in poverty and struggle against it. Let us be kind to those who are unfortunate. Let us be liberal and wise in our gifts, but broad and intense in our sympathies. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

When London Lacked Police.

Sir Walter Besant in the Century, There is a story belonging to the year f790 or thereabout which illustrates the absolute lawlessness of the mob. A man living in Wapping, just outside the Tower of London, which was always garrisoned by troops, gave offense to his neigh-bors by complying with some obnoxious law. He received a warning that they intended to attack him, by which they meant that they were going to murder him. The man had the buildog courage of his time; he sent away his wife and children; got a friend as brave as himself to join him; closed his lower shutters and barricaded his door; then laid in ammunition, brought in and loaded two guns, one for himself and one for his friend. At nightfall the attacking party arrived, armed with guns and stones. They be- his holdings

gan with a volley of the latter but the besieged paid no attention; they then fired at the windows, and while they were loading again the besieged let fly among them, and killed or wounded two or three. They retired in confusion, but returned in larger numbers and greater fury. All night long the unequal combat raged. When their ammunition was all spent the two men dropped out of a back window into a timber yard, where they hid in a saw pit. Observe that this battle lasted all through the night, close to the Tower, where the firing of the guns must have been heard, yet no soldlers were sent out to stop it till morning, when the mischief was done and the house was sacked. Furthermore, no one was afterward arrested, no one was punished save the men who were killed or wounded, and no inquiry was made. Can any story more clearly indicate the abandonment of the people to their own devices?

TRADING ON SCALES. Methods Employed by Professional Speculators in Stocks.

Wall Street Journal, There are two general methods of trad-ing. One is to deal in active stocks in comparatively large amounts, relying for protection upon stop orders. In this method of trading it is not necessary to know much about values. The chief point of importance is that the stocks should be active enough to permit the execution of the stop order at the point selected so as to cut loose short. The operator, by this method, guesses which way the stock will move. If he guesses right, he lets his profits run. If he guesses wrong, he goes out on the stop order. If he can guess right as often as he can guess wrong, he is fairly sure of

orofits The other system is an entirely dif-ferent proposition. It starts with the assumption that the operator knows approximately the value of the stock in which he proposes to deal. It assumes that he has considered the tendency of the general market: that he realizes whether the stock in which he proposes to deal is relatively up or down, and that he feels sure of his value for at least months to come.

Suppose this to exist: The operator

lays out his plan of campaign on the theory that he will buy his first lot of stock at what he considers the right price and the right time, and will then buy an equal amount every I per cent down as far as the decline may go, This method of trading is the one gen-erally employed by large operators. They know the value of the stock in which they propose to deal, and are therefore reason-ably secure in following a decline. They about buying staple goods. If the about buying a staple goods. If the article is cheap at \$100, they know it is cheaper at \$30, and will strain a point to buy at \$30 or at \$70, knowing that the price must recover. This is the way a large operator looks at his favorite stocks and this is the way he generally makes

money in them.

The disadvantage of the small operator in following this method is two-fold. He does not absolutely know the value of the stock. That is, he may know the truth up to a certain point, but beyond that is an unknown factor which interferes with the result. When the price of the stock declines considerably the small ator always fears that he has overlooked something of importance, and he is therefore tempted to sell instead of averaging

The scond disadvantage of the small operator in following this policy is that he seldom provides sufficient capital for his requirements. Thousands of speculators believe that because 19 per cent is a common speculative margin, \$1000 justifies them in trading in hundred share lots. This impression produces losses continually The man who has \$1000 for speculation is not well equipped for trading in even

10 share lots, if he proposes to deal on a scale. A comparison of high and low prices of active stocks show frequently a difference of 39 points in a year. Any operator proposing to follow a stock down, buying on a scale, should make his preparations for a possible fall of from 20 to 30 points. Assuming that he does not begin to buy until his stock is 5 points down from the top, there is still a possibility of having to buy 20 lots before the turn will come.

If, however, an outsider will provide \$2500 as his speculative capital and wid

trade in 10-share lots in a thoroughly good railroad stock, beginning his purchases only after a decline of 5 points in a rising market, and 10 points in a bear market, following the decline with purchases. chases every point down, and retaining all the stock bought, he seldom need make a loss.

Such campaigns require time, patience, and the pursuance of a fixed policy, but whoever will follow this policy will find himself able to get a high rate of interest on the capital invested. It is an old saying in Wall street that the man who begins to speculate in stocks with the in-tention of making a fortune, usually goes broke, whereas the man who trades with view of getting good interest on money, sometimes gets rich. This only another way of saying that mon This is is made by conservative trading rather than by the effort to get large profits by taking large risks.

As She Mused.

Chicago Tribune.
"Marrying a man," observed the Philosophical Girl, "is strangely like buying a piece of chinaware. It may have a break or a flaw in it that you cannot see when you buy it, but time reveals it. So time brings to light the hidden flaws in the man's character and shows just what kind of matrimonial bargain one has

"But there is no need of buying a plece of china with a break in it," said the Disputatious Girl. "One can always test it to see if it rings true." "Yes," sighed the other, "but in the case of marrying, you know, it is always the man does the ringing.

The male mosquitoes do not bite, but ive on the juices of flowers and plants,

Only they who use it know the luxury of it.

Pears' is the purest and best toilet soap in all the

## Trembling Nerves

Are hungry nerves-nerves that are starved until they have no vitality left. They have lost all power to regain their natural strength and steadiness. You who are restless, nervous, fidgety, depressed in spirits, worried, worn-out and sleepless, should feed your nerves. Build them up and give them new life and strength before they fail you entirely. Now is the time to do it; and the best food you can use is

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