

THEY RIDE UPON 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 Schiffer, 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.

Schiffer is an greatly roadworn as his wheels. He is dressed in a suit of coarse cloth, with buff leggings and a little cloth cap. His trip from Germany has done away with all superfluous flesh, so he looks thin, as well as swarthy.

Schiffer says he left his native town in Germany in March, 1898, and passed through Austria, Italy and Spain, boarding a North German steamer at Bremen for New York.

My purpose in traveling in this manner," Max said yesterday, "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 to accept of any money, I have found it very easy to get in Europe, and found the peasantry very kind, particularly in Austria and Spain.

He had hard times in the frontier, where the 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 decided to take part in 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 a flashlight picture, which I prize very highly.

"In all my travels, the hardest time I had getting through a place was down at Seapoope, 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 the Governor's office, where I secured the permission of the railway superintendent before starting out over my road, and have thus far found them very obliging.

Of course, I sign an agreement waiving all claims for damages in case I am run over by a train or a handcar. I have had many close calls around sharp curves, but the fact that I am here alive and well shows that I have escaped all right thus far.

The wheelman's belongings make a small bundle. They consist of a photographic 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 his visit to the points along his route. Governor Rogers's signature is the last one he has obtained. This was at Olympia, Wash.

Schiffer says he often goes three or four days without eating, as he seems to ask for anything, and expects to live as a guest rather than as a pauper on his travels. "In the cities the police station is always open to me, and I have had so far been able to get along without seeking shelter there. I never drink water when I can get beer. This is no joke. Constant changing of water as I travel would soon make me very sick. I drink water, but I never refuse should any one ask me to take a glass of beer."

Considerations About China.

Rev. Roland Allen in the Cornhill. I remember two years ago, when the Legation 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 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 believe that the Empress might do it. "It is better than being browbeaten by foreigners," they said. That despite of relief from the constant insolence of foreign nations, the coldness and hardness produced by seeing their country slowly passing away and a new order with which they were utterly out of sympathy come into being, all that she ever will give. Therefore, the average Filipino is not a red-hot Americanist.

"I have found that the average colored man in the Philippines and the average Chinese who claim to be of that status is apt to know much more Latin than arithmetic and much more philosophy than their own people. They know the Bible almost by heart, while they have never read a word of history, beyond a small amount of Spanish history. Among the ordinary natives of the world, there is no one who feels that the world would find one or two, perhaps, who would make a distinction between the whole of the 'new world'—North and South America—and the United States. America and 'Estados Unidos' are synonymous terms with them. 'What is Bryan (Bree-an), they pronounce it, now that he lost in the elections—judge or an ambassador?' one educated man asked me. 'How could a man who had served in the United States forces and attained a rank no higher than that of Major be elected President of the United States?' was another question that was once sprung upon me."

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

CHARITY AND THE POOR

DR. KELLOGG DISCUSSED PROPER METHODS OF RELIEF.

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SEMPULCHRE 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 so honored, the bodies of the six-and-thirty English Kings and Queens who have reigned since the Norman conquest were laid to rest in many places about the kingdom, and some of them are not yet buried in British soil, says the London Express.

Westminster is the last resting-place of nearly half of them—36, to be exact. The other comes next with seven. The remaining 23 are distributed about the country and on the Continent.

Henry III, who died at Westminster on November 16, 1272, was the first English 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 Castle, in Norfolk, on July 7, 1307; Edward II, who died at Richmond on June 21, 1327, and Richard II, who is supposed to have been murdered at Pontefract castle on February 20, 1399.

Only one Lancastrian was buried at Westminster—the gallant Henry V, who died at Vincennes, in France, on August 31, 1422, and whose body was embalmed 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 himself in the abbey; Edward VI, who died at Greenwich on July 6, 1553, and was buried in the abbey with Protestant rites; Augustus, Mary, who died at the palace at St. James' palace on November 17, 1558, and Elizabeth, "the last and greatest of the Tudors," who died on March 24, 1603.

The English 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 this dynasty were buried at Westminster—Charles II, who died on February 6, 1685, and was interred in the abbey on the night of the same day; George II, who died on October 25, 1760, as the result of a fall from his horse (and Mary, who had died on December 28, 1840), and Anne, who died at Kensington on August 1, 1714.

Two other sovereigns to be interred at Westminster was a Hanoverian—George II—who died October 25, 1760.

It is 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 of London on May 21, 1471, and was buried at Windsor on January 20, 1471. Another Plantagenet, Edward IV, died April 9, 1483, was buried at Windsor.

Though "Bluff King Hal" died at Westminster January 23, 1547, his remains were interred at Windsor, as were also those of the unfortunate Charles I, who was beheaded on January 30, 1649, for we read that "on the snowy February 7 the White King was borne to his grave at Windsor in Henry VIII's vault."

Henry I, who died on October 28, 1135, was buried at the Abbey Church, which he had built at Caen, in his Norman kingdom. His son, Richard I, who died on April 6, 1199, was buried at Winchester. He was every schoolboy knows, was killed by an arrow while hunting in the New forest, was buried at Winchester Cathedral without any religious honors, and his death was a judgment of God.

Henry I, like his father, the conqueror, died on October 28, 1135, and was buried at Reading; and the last of the Normans, Stephen, who died at Canterbury October 25, 1154, was interred at Faversham.

Two of the Plantagenets were buried at Fontevault. Henry I died at Chilton July 6, 1135, and was buried in the Abbey Church at Fontevault, which Richard I, who died on April 6, 1199, of an arrow wound inflicted by an arrow from the hand of a French knight, was also laid to rest in the Abbey Church. His last hour, however, was spent at Fontevault, and he was buried there by him to the citizens of Rouen.

His brother John died at Newark October 12, 1216, and was buried at Winchester. The ill-fated young Edward V, who was deposed on June 25, 1483, was said to have been murdered in the Tower at the instigation of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who used the throne of Richard III. In the reign of Charles II, what were supposed to be the bones of the young King Edward were discovered under the staircase, carried to Leicester, and buried in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, in 1671.

The last of the Plantagenets, Richard III, who died at the battle of Bosworth August 22, 1485, by the Earl of Richmond, who succeeded him as Henry VII, Richard's body was subjected to great indignities, and he was buried in a coffin, after being exposed for two days, was buried in the Greyfriars churchyard.

James II, who abdicated in 1688, is the only sovereign whose remains remain buried in Paris. He had died in France. Lastly we come to George I, who died at Osnabruck June 9, 1727, and was buried in Hanover.

Philippine 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 the Americans who are now in his midst are representative American citizens, and that what America is now doing is all that she ever will give. Therefore, the average Filipino is not a red-hot Americanist. 'I have found that the average colored man in the Philippines and the average Chinese who claim to be of that status is apt to know much more Latin than arithmetic and much more philosophy than their own people. They know the Bible almost by heart, while they have never read a word of history, beyond a small amount of Spanish history. Among the ordinary natives of the world, there is no one who feels that the world would find one or two, perhaps, who would make a distinction between the whole of the 'new world'—North and South America—and the United States. America and 'Estados Unidos' are synonymous terms with them. 'What is Bryan (Bree-an), they pronounce it, now that he lost in the elections—judge or an ambassador?' one educated man asked me. 'How could a man who had served in the United States forces and attained a rank no higher than that of Major be elected President of the United States?' was another question that was once sprung upon me."

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Rev. H. W. Kellogg's subject, at Taylor-Street Methodist Church, yesterday morning, was "Consideration of the Poor." His text was from Psalms xlii: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." He said: "Poverty," said one, "is the misfortune of some, a question as well, the persistence of most. The poor are a permanent element of society. What shall be done with them? The answer is urged as a religious obligation. It is now becoming a scientific, systematic, and spiritual 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 adapted 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 unto one of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' The fulfillment of the charge has been a perpetual care of the church in all ages, the true credentials of her divine mission among men. It lights up her history with a peculiar and dramatic brightness. The spirit of 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 holiest and loftiest dispositions of human hearts, such as sympathy and love. This work will ever abide so long as these qualities of the soul live.

My text is a caution as well as an injunction. I do not intend to suggest that he that giveth money to the poor, not 'Blessed is he that feedeth and clotheeth the poor.' This may be done, and yet neither the giver nor the receiver be benefited. Blessed is he that giveth money to the poor, not 'Blessed is he that feedeth and clotheeth the poor.' It contemplates wise and systematic methods for dealing with the poor. It enjoins generosity, but generosity directed by wisdom. There must be the exercise of heart kindly and out of place, circulating charity, without sympathy and love, will never fulfill the law of Christ. On the other hand, an impulsive, gushing, misdirected charity may work ruin to lives and communities.

"It is a favorable indication that charity is becoming a matter of profound consideration" and is assigned a place in political 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 depression which has fallen upon our civilized countries in the past few years, especially those which have overtake England and America, have forced the attention of all thoughtful men. Those who witnessed the degrading of the better nature of men and the degradation of the poor, blind beggar asking alms of a gentleman, and the man, finding himself without money, said, 'Brother, I have nothing for you.' The sightless eyes filled with tears as he said: 'Nothing 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 has created all through life for the kind word. The world is filled with discouraged men. A word of cheer helps them to a footing, and they struggle to success.

"Then there is the prodigious class, the world's educators, its ministers of righteousness and peace, its artists, who have in the hands of many nations, the power which composed its anthem, '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 the glowings of hunger, the philanthropists have fought the wolf from the door. It can be no disgrace to belong to the family of Lincoln and Garfield. In the mill of poverty, which seems to grind slowly, is moulded the habits of industry, thrift, economy and honor which finally come 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 1790 or thereabout which illustrates the value of a policeman. A man living in Wapping, just outside the Tower of London, which was always garrisoned by troops, gave offense to his neighbors by complying with some obnoxious law. He received a warning that he intended to attack him, by which they meant that they were going to murder him. The man had the bulldog courage of his time; he sent away his wife and children, got a few 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-

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 soldiers 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, and no inquiry was made. Can any story more clearly indicate the abandonment of the people to their own devices?

Trading on Scales. Wall Street Journal. There are two general methods of trading. 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 profits.

The other system is an entirely different 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 1 per cent down as far as the decline may go. This method of trading is the one generally employed by large operators. They know the value of the stock in which they propose to deal, and are therefore reasonably secure in following a decline. They about buying staple goods. If the operator buying a staple goods, they know it is cheaper at \$30, and will strain a point to buy at \$40 or at \$50, knowing that the price will rise again. The way in which 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 about it, but he may not know the truth about it 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 operator always fears that he has overlooked something of importance, and he is therefore tempted to sell instead of averaging his holdings.

As Chicago Mused. The Chicago Tribune. "Marrying a man," observed the Philsophical 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 made."

"But there is no need of buying a piece 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 live on the juices of flowers and plants.

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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 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 entirely out of place, circulating charity, without sympathy and love, will never fulfill the law of Christ. On the other hand, an impulsive, gushing, misdirected charity may work ruin to lives and communities.

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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 fall you entirely. Now is the time to do it; and the best food you can use is Dr. Miles' Nervine. It is a brain-builder and nerve-strengthenener of remarkable power, and a speedy remedy for nervous troubles of every description. Buy a bottle to-day. Sold by all Druggists on a guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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