PAINTER IN ORDINARY TO GEORGE III.

(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

WORLD'S GREAT ARTISTS

Contributors to this course: Dr. John C. Van Dyke, Dr. Russell Sturgis, Dr. A. L. Frothingham, Jr., Arthur Hoeber, Frank Fowler and others.

XI.—SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

By Arthur Hoeber.

Nature seems to take pleasure in bestowing her gifts, when it comes to the matter of aesthetic endowments, in the most capricious manner and where they are least expected. Many men have developed talents for artistic things whose environment and heredity would seem to debar them from ever aspiring to a love of the beautiful or a taste for the refined. So it was with the great Englishman, Thomas Lawrence. He was the son of an innkeeper, who wandered about from pillar to post, now in one town, then in another, never successful, and content, when his little boy showed a precocious talent for drawing, to set him up on the bar and have him, at the age of 5, make charcoal sketches of the customers.

With very rare exceptions men who achieve distinction in art begin at an early age the labor which is so intimate a part of their lives, since, as with scarcely any other professional men, the painter never for a moment ceases to think of his own work. In order to accomplish great things in art there are many preliminary matters to be considered and such questions as technique, drawing, composition and the mechanical manipulation of the pigment must be settled early in the career, so that the mind is left free to cope with the more important and greater attributes. Otherwise the man is continually hampered with distressing details and worries that preclude mastership. So, in looking over the list of the world's great artists, we find that most of them were well equipped at a time when modern men are still at the schools. Lawrence drew creditably when he was 10 years old, and although he had no instruction, he seemed to get at his results by intuition, as it were, from the first. Later he went for a while to the schools at the Royal academy, but he did not linger long there, and it may be said that he practically earned his living from the time he was 10 years of age.

Thomas Lawrence was born in Bristol, England, on May 4, 1769, where his father at that time kept a hotel, although he came of people in fair social standing, the grandfather having been a clergyman. But the father of the painter was a sort of ne'er-do-well and of a roving disposition, so that he went from Bristol to Oxford, and thence to Bath, following the fashionable world trying to find sitters for his little boy, who was considered a phenomenon with the chalks, and who drew anybody who was willing to give up a few shillings for the work. The lad was good-looking, and received a great deal of attention, which did not turn his head, however, and he had a certain vogue even at this early period among prominent people traveling thither for the baths or amusement. There remains, done at this time in colored chalks, an old portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, which still hangs in Chiswick house, in the room in which Charles Fox died. Then, as all through his career, he was a faithful worker, applying himself with great enthusiasm, and presently, in 1787, he came to London for the first time. He was now in his 18th year and is described as being handsome in person, with bright eyes, regular features and long, brown hair falling over his shoulders in curls. He took rooms in Leicester Fields, near Sir Joshua Reynolds, whom he little thought he was one day to succeed as president of the Royal Academy.

The genial Sir Joshua was very friendly to the young man, and gave him much kindly advice. At first he was carried away by the prevailing classicism of the day, for it was a time in England when it was the fashion to dress modern heroes up in Roman togas and pose them before great columns and curtains, on marble benches or in the environment of the old Caesarian times. Features were painted with an aggravating regularity and lack of character that in these days it is difficult to account for. There was stiffedness in the pose and a pomposity that did not escape being ridiculous. This custom prevailed as well in France, and may be said to have culminated with the work of the painter David. Thus it was that Lawrence's first effort was a commission to paint a picture called "Homer Reciting His Poems to the Greeks." The work was exhibited in 1791, and was not a success. The year before, however, he had executed a portrait of the beautiful Miss Farren, the actress, who later married Lord Derby, and with this canvas he immediately attracted great attention among the critics of the day and the fashionable world of London. It paved the way for many subsequent commissions, for it was the portrait of the year at the exhibition. The opportunity was most favorable for Lawrence. Gainsborough had died two years before, Sir Joshua was old and nearly blind, and Romney had but a small following. The king, George III, took an immense fancy to the young man; he had himself, his queen and the Princess Amelia painted by Lawrence, and he went so far in his favoritism as to enrist by a royal edict on having him made an associate of the Royal Academy when he had barely attained his majority, although, by the laws of the institution, he was not really eligible until the age of 24.

Three years later Lawrence was elected full academician, and 12 months afterward he was made painter in ordinary to his majesty. He was now the most popular portrait painter that London had known since the days of Van Dyck, when that prince of the brush had his studio constantly filled with the most brilliant set of fashionables from the king down. Unhappily, however, the patronage of royalty is not always an unmixed joy or entirely conducive to true artistic advancement. The flattery that finds its vent through the courtier's tongue is not unlikely to percolate from the end of the painter's brush. Be sure that Lawrence did full justice to the physiognomy of his royal sitter and did not hesitate to smooth over his shortcomings in a physical way. Besides, it was also a fashion at that epoch to draw the features in a conventional manner, to give regularity to the nose, to make the eyes shapely, and to give archness to the mouth. All this Lawrence did to a more or less extent, though happily the merit of his work rose above these minor blemishes.

Being successful, Lawrence now started in on a more expensive style of living. He took a house at 24 Old Bond street, which he fitted up handsomely. He charged 30 guineas for a head, 60 for the half-length and 120 for the full figure. In 1794 he took a house in Piccadilly and three years later he again moved, this time to Greek street, Soho. For 20 years his work went on uninterruptedly, his fame increasing and his prices advancing to formidable figures. In 1814 he was charging 100 guineas for a head and 400 for a full length; but, although receiving these large sums, he was never free from financial cares; the money that came in seemed to flow out in some extraordinary way that has never been quite accounted for. There had been some little scandal, rumor having connected the painter's name with that of the Princess of Wales. He had executed her portrait at Montague house, where he had remained as a guest for some time; a committee was appointed to examine the charges, and their proceedings were known as the "delicate investigations," by which, however, Lawrence was fully exonerated. In 1814 the prince regent commanded him to paint a series of the princes, generals, statesmen and diplomatists of the allied armies which now fill the Waterloo chamber at Windsor castle, and in April, 1814, Lawrence was knighted by the regent.

It is interesting to note that the American Academy of Fine Arts, which had been established in New York in 1816, two years later elected Sir Thomas Lawrence an honorary member, in return for which he presented it with a portrait of West, the American president of the English Royal Academy. Other honors, perhaps of a more substantial nature, followed, for the king of France sent him in 1825 the cross of the Legion of Honor, and he was elected to the academies of Florence, Venice, Rome, Bologna, Denmark and Vienna. It was not until 1819 that Lawrence went to Rome, then the Mecca of the artists, and here he studied for the first time the works of the great masters in the galleries. On his return to London, in March, 1820, West having died earlier in the month, he found he had been elected as his successor as president of the Royal Academy. He lived for ten years to enjoy this distinction, dying suddenly on the 7th of January, 1830, from ossification of the heart, and he was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, by the side of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Lawrence's best-remembered works are portraits of women and children, whom he drew and painted with a delicacy and grace which few menshave excelled. One of his finest is Lady Gower, with her little daughter, which now hangs at Stafford house. This, with many others, is widely known through engravings. He was an intimate friend of Mrs. Siddons, the great actress, whose portrait he painted several times, and of her niece, Fanny Kemble, whom he also painted, and which is one of his best canvases. Although throughout his life Lawrence showed the lack of preliminary training in an academic way, and one may pick flaws now and then in his drawing, he was singularly gifted and was a workman of a high order, with a delightful appreciation of color and an abiding sense of grace and beauty. He remains one of the notable group of the early Englishmen whose like Great Britain has not produced since his death.

Arthur Hoeber

New York city.

HOW 1900 FINDS LUZON.

A Manila Cable Letter of Exceptional Interest.

New York Sun.

The difficulties under which General Otis has labored will never be known in full, although the ultimate publication of the war department records will make them clear to some extent. Suffice it to say now that when criticism of him was most virulent last summer he was conducting the transfer of the army from volunteer to regular under conditions sometimes reducing the force to perilously small commands. Meanwhile, important civil problems were constantly demanding decision, and harassing complications were constantly arising. Regardless of public abuse and vituperation, General Otis pursued a steadfast course, hammering the enemy wherever it was possible to gain an enduring advantage, smoothing difficulties, adjudicating civil questions and pressing undeviatingly to the fullest performance of his public duty.

Now that the end is practically in sight, a condition will soon be reached where General Otis will be enabled to lay down his heavy burden with great honor to himself and the consciousness of having performed a tremendous task well, under almost superhuman difficulties.

Considered at large, the present situation is very satisfactory. The northern provinces of Luzon are practically cleared of Tagals. The natives there welcome the Americans, and are anxious to recommence business. They are heartily desirous of peace and quiet. The establishment of two military governments in the provinces east and west of the mountains will soon be followed by the establishment of provincial civil governments, with courts. Reconstruction will soon be undertaken in Pangasinan province, whose capital is Lingayen. A court of first instance has already been arranged.

The Zafiro returned at midnight last night from Batan, an island which lies to the north of Luzon. Aboard the vessel was General Tirona, who was formerly the rebel commander in Cagayan, who accompanied the Zafiro to Batan and used his influence to bring about the surrender of the garrison there. All the rifles of the rebels were confiscated except 10. These and a dozen smooth-bore cannon were left for the protection of the inhabitants against Chinese pirates. Until General Tirona landed, the Batanians proposed to resist the Americans, but his representations caused them to lay down their arms. Batan is a beautiful island. The people are clean and peaceful. Their principal occupation is the raising of cattle and poultry.

It is daily becoming clearer how absolutely the insurrection is confined to the Tagals. Outside of their influence, the country would soon be more peaceful than ever it was under the Spaniards. The Tagal provinces are liable to cause some trouble in a small way for some time. The parting advice of the Independencia, the insurrectionary organ, which died miserably, was a fervid appeal to the "blood-crowned" soldiers to continue their guerrilla warfare. There is some evidence that this will be attempted, but only in the Tagal provinces or by Tagals. Possibly it will be necessary to adopt the same tactics in these provinces that were found so successful in the island of Negros. These Tagal guerrillas constitute only a part of the population of their provinces, and they are confined to the naturally lawless element, which has found war better than work. The possession of guns enables them to levy tribute on the peaceful natives. They are actually only brigands. Their suppression is a matter of police work, not warfare.

There remains Cavite province, the traditional home of the insurgents. The Tagals have many rifles there. The men are now occupied in harvesting the rice crop, but they run to the trenches whenever the Americans appear. There are many reports that Aguinaldo is working his way to Cavite province, intending to make a great stand, and promising to capture Manila. There is little hope, however, that he will stand. If he would, one fight might end everything.

Preparations are now being made for a campaign in Cavite which will probably begin as soon as the southern ports are opened. That will be the first work to engage General Otis' attention. The opening of the northern ports is already accomplishing good results. It is reported that the hemp crop is very large. The opening of the southern ports will boom business.

Outside of Luzon, the conditions are bright everywhere. General Hughes has chased the Tagals almost completely from Panay. That island will soon be ready for the establishment of a civil government. The island of Negros is quieter than ever before in its history. The other Visayan islands are in a similar condition.

General Bates' work in Mindanao is most remarkable. He has accomplished in six months more than the Spaniards ever dreamed of doing. He has been unfailingly successful in establishing friendly relations with the Moros, heretofore uniformly reported to be cruel, savage and intractable. The Americans now occupy towns that the Spaniards were unable to enter, and mingle comparatively freely with the Moros. This the Spaniards always feared to do. The result will surely be the development of those islands, which less skillful work would have delayed, perhaps for years. General Bates' personal wish was to remain in Luzon and to have command where there was actual fighting. His work in the south is so valuable, however, that it is unlikely that anybody will relieve him.

The military problem heretofore has necessarily been the first consideration in point of time. Now, however, the civil question, always the more important in point of fact, will come to the front and assume its real place.

With the end of the approaching campaign in Cavite province the time will be ripe for the establishment of a military department and the relegation of military work to the department commanders. General Otis has already considered, at least in principle, practically every civil problem that is likely to arise. The results of his work will be vastly valuable when congress comes to legislate concerning these problems.

The most important question is probably that of titles to realty. This question is closely allied to church disestablishment. Men who are most competent to judge say that a settlement of the land question is more important than the church question, although it is practically impossible to settle one without the other, because the gravest questions concerning titles arise through attacks on the church holdings. Many of the church holdings were originally grants from the state, which were given to the church for administration. During the past week the question arose through an urgent appeal of the church in transferring land which they claimed.

Undoubtedly, the appointment of a land commission, with power to quiet titles, similar to the commission in the case of New Mexico, would have the greatest effect in convincing the Filipinos of the good faith of the Americans and the beneficent results of American control. This question presses hardest for settlement. It is even more important than the details of a governmental scheme. These three questions, government, realty titles and disestablishment, are the first great problems that the Americans must solve. The currency, commercial regulations, the tariff and a franchise for a cable are of secondary importance.

A general reform of the laws is urgently needed. The Spanish laws under which the Americans are now trying to work are clumsy, incodified and inefficient. General Otis is now having a working code prepared, which will serve until congress relieves the situation.

A vexing question, the legality of civil marriages, was settled by a recent order. It is believed that the friars will cause trouble until they are eliminated entirely from all governmental functions.

It has been interesting during the last few months to watch the developments. Hopefulness is evidenced by the general talk of the future possibilities of the islands. The inevitable topics of any gathering are improvement schemes, business chances, railroads, port works and shipping. Everybody is looking toward the time when American methods will operate undisturbed. Manila is already prospectively rebuilt, a hill station erected, roads opened, resources developed and the country explored. A great era of prosperity is in full swing, an easy possibility in this wonderful country.

Women Play Cricket.

General Advertiser of 1747.

"On Monday last in playing the Women's Cricket Match the Company broke in, so that it was impossible for the game to be play'd out; and some of them being very much frightened, and others hurt, it could not be finish'd till this Morning, when at Nine o'Clock they will finish the same, hoping the Company will be so kind as to indulge them in not walking within the Ring, which will not only be a great Pleasure to them, but a general Satisfaction to the Whole. All Gentlemen and Ladies that have paid to see this Match on Monday, shall have the Liberty of the Ground to see it finish'd, without any other charge. And in the Afternoon they will play a Second Match, in the same Place, several large Sums being depending between the Women of the Hills of Sussex, in Orange Colour'd Ribbons, and those of the Dales, in Blue. The Wickets to be pitch'd by One o'Clock and to begin play by Two."

MIGHT IS OFTEN RIGHT

ANSWER OF EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL TO PRO-BOER CRITIC.

Cause of Civilization to Be Served by Success of British in South Africa.

A correspondent of Learning by Doing, an educational journal of Battle Creek, Mich., quotes that paper, makes his own comment and receives reply as follows:

And this is the eternal law which is that the fittest shall prevail, and that power is the sole credential of power.

It is all very fine from a sentimental standpoint to argue that the land is his who occupies it, and that a tribe of Indians have a right to hold a continent as a game preserve when the rest of the world is crying for bread and a chance to wrest it from the soil. But such a contention is sentiment rather than sense, and might evoke a smile from the Supreme Arbiter of human destiny.

In the division of the earth among the races the rule has ever ran that "unto him who hath it shall be given, and unto him who hath not it shall be taken away even that which he hath."

This, indeed, is the doctrine of "might" with a vengeance. The Boers stand "as a bar across the pathway of progress." Whose pathway? The pathway of English gold and diamond-hunters. Who is crying for bread on account of the Boers, who "hold a vast territory, rich in the uses of civilization, as a pasturage for oxen and sheep and ostriches"? Cecil Rhodes and English syndicates are crying for diamonds and gold. For whose use? Their own use. The Boers, therefore, must "get off the earth" for these mammon missionaries. How long since has the English flag stood for "equal opportunity for all under its folds"? The Boers may not be God's chosen people, yet they have other rights than those heralded under the banner of military power. Even the Boers have such rights as are expressed in "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

If gold and diamonds had not been found in the land of the Boers, the English would never have been called upon to remove a "bar across the path of civilization." If the doctrine of the editorial is right, the "sermon on the mount" and the "American Declaration of Independence" need several amendments.

The Reply.

Perhaps the best answer to our friend's protest is to match it with a few recognized facts in the case.

1. The Boers seceded from English authority and established themselves in the Transvaal that they might practice slavery, something they could not do under the British flag.

2. Their notorious oppression of and cruelty to the natives, whose lands they wrested from them, brought on a native war, in which the Boer republic was saved from anarchy only by the intervention of English arms.

3. After the war of 1881 the Boers promised, as the price of their independence, to allow Englishmen equal rights with themselves in the Transvaal republic. This promise they have notoriously failed to keep.

4. The English mining capitalists in the Transvaal came at the invitation of President Kruger and under guarantees of fair treatment, which guarantees have been cynically disregarded.

5. Today in Johannesburg, a city built by English capital and populated largely by Englishmen, only the Dutch can vote, hold office or bear arms, and it is even unlawful to have the English language taught in the schools.

6. No one but a Dutch burgher and a member of the Dutch church can hold a seat in the upper legislative body, and the taxes are so adjusted that nine-tenths fall upon those who are allowed to have no hand in making the laws.

7. The money thus wrested from the English has been used to build up a powerful military armament whose only purpose was for use against Englishmen and others who might resist the Dutch oligarchy.

8. The Transvaal is a republic in name only. Kruger has been virtually the dictator for 20 years. He removes courts and officials at will when their acts do not suit him, and he rules the land solely in the interests of the ignorant, non-progressive and bigoted peasants, who comprise his following.

In the towns of the Transvaal today it is a crime for a black man to walk on the sidewalks; he must keep to the street like an ox; he is a slave in all but the fact that he may not be bought and sold. He is not allowed the communion of the Dutch church; he is given no schooling, and is regarded and treated as a brute.

And the people that stands for these things is the people for whom our friend pleads the Declaration of Independence and the sermon on the mount!

Against the state of affairs that we have here set forth, England has raised her banner and her arms, not in the interests of the diamond miners, for they are not in the Transvaal, not for the gold in the mines, for the English people will get no more of the gold under British than under Boer rule. For a hundred years no English statesman has thought of taking a colony for the benefit of the mother country.

No, England has bearded the Boer in his den as a champion of that fair play and equal rights for all, which prevail in every land over which her flag floats. She is sacrificing the lives of her best sons, and pouring out her treasure in the interest of civilization in Africa as against medieval tyranny, bigotry and barbarism. In accomplishing this thankless task, she deserves the sympathy of all who believe in the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the sermon on the mount, and who believe that war is not too strong a weapon to use against those who set these principles at defiance.

INDUSTRIES AT SEASIDE.

Logs and Lumber—The Demand for Spruce Timber.

ASTORIA, Jan. 5.—(Special correspondence.)—"The way to build up a place is to have work for its people in the winter time," was the buoyant and surely sensible remark of a prominent denizen of Seaside and of Clatsop plains, today. "Seaside is building right up now," he continued, "because we have plenty of work for our young men in the winter."

"What is it they have to do now?" was the interested query.

"Work in the saw mill and in the box factory," was the answer. "The Seaside saw mill is running right along, with big orders ahead for it and for the box factory. All of our young men have plenty of work to do, and it makes money plenty and times easy. Last winter everything there was dull and dead. Nobody was doing anything, and there were no dances nor parties nor anything stirring at all. This winter, though, it is just the other way. We have dances and parties every week, and the young men are out with their best girls, spending money, and all are cheerful."

"What is the market for the lumber product of Seaside?" he was asked.

"San Francisco and other places," the happy Seasider responded. "How do they compete with Astoria mills? Why, easy enough. The Necanicum spruce logs sell to the mill for only $3 per thousand, while the Young's bay spruce logs bring $6 50 per thousand. The Astoria railroad only charges $1 per thousand for logs from Seaside to Astoria, and I guess the rate on shooks from the box factory and lumber from the saw mill by the carload is about the same. The Seaside saw mill ships them to the O. R. & N. Co.'s dock, and loads them there on to the schooners. You see, it is easy logging from up the Necanicum down to the saw mill boom near the Seaside house. They can just roll the logs in and float them down on the high water without any trouble. McGregor & Sorensen are the main owners in the Sorensen Lumber Company, which does all the logging, and also principal owners in the Seaside saw mill, which is the only market down there, and which owns the approach to the railroad switch at the Necanicum landing. They control the market, of course, and are making a good thing of it, but what we Seasiders are interested in is the life the business puts into our town during the winter, when we don't have the Portland fellows scattering their good money around, listening to the 'sad sea waves.'"

It is no doubt true that even at the rate of $1 per thousand for a 20-mile haul the Seaside saw mill is doing well. The rates, though, on the A. & C. R. R. for farm and other products on the Plains are prohibitive. They shut off the farmers from raising potatoes and other produce for the Astoria market, which is largely supplied from Portland. A good story about the local railway rates on Clatsop plains is told in connection with the "first carload of wheat" ever shipped by rail from Portland to Astoria. Josiah West, the wealthy dairyman of Clatsop plains, shipped a carload of wheat from his Marion county ranch. The charge from Portland to Astoria (and to Warrenton, as a "common point"), was $1 per ton. When the loaded car reached Warrenton a rate of $1 50 per ton from that place to Weston, some 12 miles further, was demanded. The sturdy old burgher hitched up all his teams and hauled it (at a greater expense, by the way), by wagon road to his dairy ranch.

An immense amount of lumber, both fir and spruce, is being logged down the Lewis & Clark and Young's and Klaskanine rivers; a great deal of it being for the Portland market. Much of this timber region, though, is owned by a Montana syndicate, and by Marshall J. Kinney. The latter gentleman sold some $30,000 worth of spruce holdings on the Lewis & Clark—about 28,000 acres—this past summer, however, to the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company, of Oregon City, for their pulp mill at Young's river falls. That company became alarmed over the report that the Astoria company was buying up all the spruce timber as a step towards establishing a mammoth pulp and paper mill at Flavel. It did look that way, too, as their purchases were confined to the spruce belt, which lies within 12 miles of the ocean. It is thought now, though, that those purchases were simply made with a view to the extension of the A. & C. R. R. into Tillamook, and to connection with the Corvallis & Eastern. Marshall Kinney, however, got the benefit of the scare. The Astoria company has not yet extended its purchases to any of the streams emptying into Young's bay. They are reported, however, as still buying down the coast. The Sorensen Lumber Company is the only other buyer on the Necanicum. Over the divide, near the mouth of the Nehalem, the Pennsylvania syndicate is closing up its immense 25,000-acre deal, that began with the great tragedy at Onion peak last spring.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

G S Silverman, Great Falls, Mont
Hamilton Wickes, Seattl
W E Burgess, Chicago
J T Brown, Colfax, Wn
S M Toplitz, New York
W E Gilbert, Los Angl
E G Koenig, San Fran
R P Lewis, St Louis
C Van H King, San Fr
L Schwarzchild, San F
J S Simons, San Fran
F W Waite, San Fran
John Amett, San Fran
Richd S Copley, N Y
Paul C Fisher, jr, N Y
Fred A Jacobs, San Fr
Mat Furst, San Fran
C D Meyer, w & dr, do
Miss Anna Campbell, Astoria
C H Gray, San Fran
F J Hard, Denver
Vladimir de Pachmann, New York
Wm Welch, Denver
Edward Chrlst, San Fr
Ernest Lister, Tacoma
Russell E Sewall, city
Mrs R E Sewall, city
H W French, Dalles
Mrs H W French, do
W D Gwen, Milwaukee
J B Canney, Minneapls
A E Botsford, Duluth
H A Ekman, St Paul
Mrs Inez Peterson & son, Albany, Or
Sig Weltner, Chicago
M E Ulmer, San Fran

THE PERKINS.

E E Caplin, Dalles
O V Allen, Salem, Or
Frank Steinman, Windsor, Minn
J M Stark, Indp, Or
Frank Smiley, Olympia
Geo Billings, Olympia
D A Trephager, S F
A B Wilds, San Fran
J M Edmonson, Spokn
H Crawford, Union, Or
Mrs H Crawford, do
D J Collins, Indp, Or
W T Dickiman, San Fr
J E Hays, Spokane
W S Gregory, Hood R
Ed Horzel, Tillamook
C E Lytle, Burrwood, Pa
Ed J Diven, Lancaster, Pa
M J Backley, Starbuck
H R Ovehard, Sumpter
D J Hutton, Lewiston
N Tryon, Joseph, Or
V H Chesney, Omaha
John S Pinney, Portld
Mrs J S Pinney, do
W H Hogan, Albny, Or
Mrs W H Hogan, do
T H Frasier, Kelso
Mrs T H Frasier, do
Mrs Young, Oak Point
Miss May Young, do
L L Lush, Marysville, Mont
W D McDonald, Mc-Minnville
Mrs W D McDonald, do
Effie McDonald, do
A A Curran, Albany, Or
F H Kiddle, La Grand
C. W. Knowles, Manager.
D C Mitchell, Moscow
J W Morey, Richmond
Mrs Morey, Richmond
J B Nice, Cathlamet
S Roenhaupt, Spokane
Mrs Rosenhaupt, do
Chas Dawson, Tacoma
R G Smith, Gr Pass
Elliot Gordon, San Fr
R G Butler, San Fran
H Bowen, San Fran
Mrs Bowen, San Fran
I L Patterson, Salem
C J Smith, San Fran
J J Hutchings, San Fr
Miss Anna Campbell, Astoria

THE ST. CHARLES.

Wm Kearns, Eugene
J H O'Neal, Astoria
Ed Carrugh, Cathlamt
W Kelly, Astoria
W D Wampler, Astoria
T J Miller, Caitlin
Wm Stewart, do
A E Cook, McMinnvill
F M Heidel, Hillsboro
Jas Brown, Hillsboro
Mrs Brown, Hillsboro
L F Knowlton, JunoCy
Mrs Sanders, La Center
H J Kauffman, McMin
J H Castollo, do
W G Rheede & wife, North Yamhill
N Jerman, N Yamhill
Miss I Williams, do
Edson Daly, do
A Ranson, do
P Haviland, Oregon Cy
C Bemberg, Dalles
Mrs Bemberg, Dalles
John F Gardner, Gray's River
John A Adams, Spokn
F E Henderson, Cottage Grove
Mrs P E Henderson, do
O A Ritan, Portland
O J Everson, Portland
Henry Wright, Tacoma
J P Otey, Tacoma
Dewey Rogers, Tacoma
A Sudd, Ogden, Utah
F A Murrats, Spokane
J M Arrington, St L
M J McLinnhan, Helena, Mont
James Brandon, Oak Lake, Mont
J Harrinan, Astoria
Mrs J Harrington, do
W J Macon, Tacoma
E W Parks, Tacoma
H Harkins, Tacoma
B F Laughlin, Dalles
W C McKenzie, Caldwell, Idaho
Wm Stanton, So Milwk
W G Espy, Spokane
J T Johnson, Heppner
A H Lee, Winlock
C Musser, San Fran
W F Young, Roseburg
J Boyce, Astoria
J L Cavantt, Iold City
Mrs Wm Louden, Astoria
Miss Louden, Astoria
Mrs Hampton, Catlin
Miss Hampton, Catlin
Jas E Fenton, Nome
C W Rollins, St Louis
E S Magill, Kansas Cy
Mrs J W Conn, Astoria
A J Johnson, Astoria
C. W. Knowles, Manager.
Mrs Theo Olsen, Astora
J P Blunt, San Fran
Veva White, Seattle
Hazel White, Seattle
C H Winnett, New Yrk
Miss Cooley, Forest Grv
Miss Odgers, Forest Gr
Miss Butler, Forest Gr
Dr Mason, Dallas, Or
Mrs I T Mason, do
L W Barry, San Fran
D S Littlefield, Owburn
A Hussey, do
H Southwick, Salem
C P Leavenworth, Olympia
J J Stokes, Astoria

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.

European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Seattle.

European. Rooms with or without bath. Ladies' and gents' grillrooms in connection.

Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant—Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

Execution of the Duke d'Enghien.

From "The Early Married Life of Lady Stanley."

Colonel Laborde, knowing that the grave was actually dug in which the duke was to be put, after a short time awakened him and told him, if he had a lock of his hair or a letter to send to any of his family, that he (Colonel Laborde) would take care to forward it, and would only part with it with his life. The duke replied, "I understand you." He cut off a lock of his hair, wrote a short letter, and desired that a confessor might be sent to him. He was soon afterward led out. Five of the soldiers refused to fire at him. They were immediately shot before his face, and their bodies thrown into a ditch. They desired to put a bandage before his eyes. He answered he had looked death in the face before, and could face it again. Seventeen soldiers fired at him. Mme. Bonaparte did everything possible to save the duke. She implored Bonaparte on her knees, holding the skirt of his coat, which was torn off by his violent manner of going from her. She seized the other skirt, which was likewise torn off; and Bonaparte declared he would never go to bed till the duke was dead. Lucien Bonaparte also exerted himself to the utmost, and, finding he had no success, in a rage took out a watch Bonaparte had given him, dashed it on the ground, breaking it to pieces, and said to his brother, "You will be treated in the same manner." The two brothers have never been friends since.

BOER PREPARATION.

Kruger Commenced to Get Ready for War in 1894.

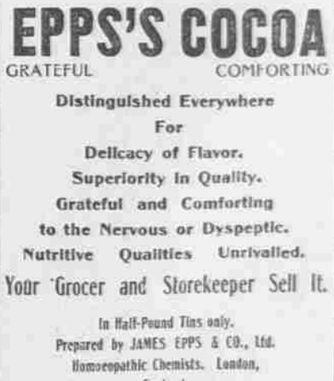
J. P. Fitzpatrick, in the Fortnightly Magazine.

British South Africans generally believed that the Boers would not fight while England's hands were free elsewhere, but that they were quite determined to make a move as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself. This conviction was very strong among the British in the Transvaal, for to them there was ample evidence that Mr. Kruger was looking to something beyond defending the independence of his country. In 1894 we had seen the commencement of preparations on a large scale which are today demanding toll in British blood. In the manifesto published before the raid, the Uitlanders complained of the £250,000 spent on Pretoria forts, £100,000 on Johannesburg fort, the importation of cannon, Maxims and small arms, and the hiring of German mercenaries. In 1894 we had witnessed the suggestion of President Kruger to Germany for alliance. Since those days the prosecution of military works and exercises has been increasing. The signalling by heliographs and flashlights day and night; the working of searchlights from the forts; the strengthening of defenses by trenches, wire entanglements, etc.; the arrest of persons passing near the forts; the purchase of the largest and best field guns and siege guns; the importation of Mausers to arm every Dutchman in Africa; the accumulation of huge stores of meal, grain and forage; the provision of large cold storage for frozen meat in Pretoria; the drilling of the artillery and passing of numbers of Boer youths on a sort of short service system through the artillery—all these things were signs which most of us witnessed ourselves, and for that reason they impressed us in a way in which the mere recital of them could not impress others.

The ugly feature about these preparations was that they were not ostentatious, and could not, therefore, be dismissed as "bluff." Of course, you cannot build build forts on the quiet, and thus part of the programme appeared, upon superficial observation, to be merely a show for the purpose of intimidation. But there was as much secrecy as possible about the importation, moving and distribution of the big guns and small arms, and the forts were very jealously guarded. Indeed, it seems unnecessary to emphasize this now when we have unmistakable evidence that their guns exceed, both in number and quality, anything that they were thought to possess.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge.

Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that



they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so?

The general health of woman is so intimately associated with the local health of the essentially feminine organs that there can be no rich cheek and round form where there are debilitating drains, and female weakness. Women who have suffered from these troubles have found prompt relief and cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the eyes and reddens the cheeks.

No alcohol, opium or other narcotic is contained in "Favorite Prescription."

Any sick woman may consult Doctor Pierce by letter, free. Every letter is held as sacredly confidential, and answered in a plain envelope. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. Martha E. Barham, of Newville, Prince George Co., Va., "in June, 1897, also his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot express the benefit I have received from these medicines. I was suffering with what the doctors called chronic indigestion, torpid liver and vertigo. I also suffered with female weakness. The doctor did not do me any good, so I wrote to you for advice. When I commenced to use the medicines I weighed only 112 pounds, now I weigh 140 pounds."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the liver.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished Everywhere

For

Delicacy of Flavor.

Superiority in Quality.

Grateful and Comforting

to the Nervous or Dyspeptic.

Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled.

Your Grocer and Storekeeper Sell It.

In Half-Pound Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd.

Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

Paso Robles Hot Springs

Are arranged with every modern convenience for health or pleasure bathing. Private tub baths for those who wish them—sulphur plunge, iron shower, salt glows, etc. Competent men and women attendants and masseurs. Write for booklet. Pullman cars at the door.

OTTO E. NEVER Proprietor
Paso Robles, Cal.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Are acknowledge by thousands of persons who have used them for over forty years to cure a SICK HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, CONSTIPATION, Torpid Liver, Weak Stomach, Pimples, and purify the blood.

THE PALATIAL

OREGONIAN BUILDING

Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

	Rooms.
ABRAMS, W. R., Cashier Mutual Life	404
ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law	512
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr	809
BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION, of Des Moines, Ia.; C. A. McCargar, State Agent	502-3
BEHNKE, H. W., Pres. Pernin Shorthand School	211
BENJAMIN, R. W., Dentist	314
BINSWANGER, DR. O. S., Phys. & Sur.	411-412
BRUERE, DR. G. E., Physician	412-413-414
BUSTEED, RICHARD, Plug Tobacco	602-603
CAUKIN, G. K., District Agent Travelers Insurance Co	713
CARDWELL, DR. J. B	509
CLARK, HAROLD, Dentist	314
CLEM, E. A. & CO., Mining Properties	513-514
COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY	604-605-606-607-613-614-615
CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon	203
COVER, F. C., Cashier Equitable Life	309
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager	413-414
DAY, J. G. & I. N.	313
DAVIS, NAPOLEON, President Columbia Telephone Co.	607
DICKSON, DR. J. F., Physician	713-714
DRAKE, DR. H. B., Physician	512-513-514
EDITORIAL ROOMS	Eighth floor
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, L. Samuel, Manager; F. C. Cover, Cashier	309
EVENING TELEGRAM	325 Alder street
FALLOWS, MRS. M. A., Manager Women's Dept. Mutual Reserve Fund Life, of New York	605
FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surgeon	509-510
FENTON, DR. HICKS C., Eye and Ear	511
FENTON, MATTHEW F., Dentist	509
FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE ASS'N; E. C. Stark, Manager	301
FOREST, MRS. E. R., Purchasing Agent	717
FRENCH SCHOOL (by conversation); Dr. A. Muzzarelli, Manager	709
GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughtsman	608
GEARY, DR. EDWARD P., Physician and Surgeon	212-213
GIESY, A. J., Physician and Surgeon	709-710
GODDARD, E. C. & CO., Footwear, ground floor	129 Sixth street
GOLDMAN, WILLIAM, Manager Manhattan Life Insurance Co., of New York	209-210
GRANT, FRANK S., Attorney-at-Law	617
GRENIER, MISS BEATRICE, Dentist	703
HAMMOND, A. G.	310
HEIDENGER, GEO. A. & CO., Pianos and Organs	141 Sixth St.
HOLLISTER, DR. O. C., Phys. & Surg.	304-305
IDLEMAN, C. M., Attorney-at-Law	416-17-18
KADY, MARK T., Manager Pacific Northwest Mutual Reserve Fund Life Asso.	604-605
LAMONT, JOHN, Vice-President and General Manager Columbia Telephone Co.	605
LITTLEFIELD, H. R., Phys. and Surgeon	209
MACRUM, W. S., Sec. Oregon Camera Club	214
MACKAY, DR. A. E., Phys. and Surg.	711-712
MAXWELL, DR. W. E., Phys. & Surg.	701-2-3
McCARGAR, C. A., State Agent Bankers' Life Association	502-503
McCOY, NEWTON, Attorney-at-Law	715
McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stenographer	201