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

HOME SCIENCE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Contributors to this course: Mrs. Helen Campbell, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Kate food of a nutritious quality and to see that it is carefully administered. Many Gannet Welle, Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, Missannet Welle, Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, Mrs. Lo

Owing to differences of temperamen and constitution, every case of feeding needs individualization, and where there is doubt on the subject, even in condi-tions of health, the advice of an authority on the subject should be sought. Fortu-nately for both invalids and children, scientists and physicians are inclined to pay special attention to this important of preventive medicine, and it b possible for mother, nurse and physician to co-operate on food questions with some

hope of achieving desirable results.
The study of dietetles as applied to the nursery and the period of childhood, as well as in its relation to invalids, requires practical application of theory to indi-vidual needs, no matter what system of feeding is decided upon. Parents must understand that what is provided for the average table in the way of food may not always be given with impunity to chil-dren. Well-trained nurses and expert physicians appreciate more fully than parents the benefit in disease that comes from well-selected, properly prepared and thoroughly assimilated food. Parents as a rule and many untrained nurses forget, although they may acknowledge the im-pertance of the fact, that the food an adult can receive and assimilate does harm to the tender organs of a child-organs that depend very largely for their development upon a proper selection and administration of assimilable food. Care-lessness and ignorance at this period of life are quickly followed by pernicious

The treatment of almost all diseases re quires the special application of food principles, and many of them, especially in children, may be avoided by care in this direction. Any one who will study the nature of food products, whether nitrogenous, carbonaceous or mineral, their proportion of waste and water, those needed to build tissue, furnish heat, puriheeded to boild issue, turnish heat, pur-fy the blood, etc., will comprehend at once the value of dictetic knowledge in the se-lection and preparation of the food re-quired under special conditions. Dr. Bur-net, of London, says this knowledge is the foundation of sound practical dictet-tion and the subject is one of the president ics, and the subject is one of the greatest importance. Dr. Rotch, professor of dis-eares of children at Harvard, says in "Pediatrics": "Just as the highest aim i medical art should be directed to the province of preventive medicine, so the highest and most practical branch of pre-ventive medicine should consist of the study of the best means for starting young human beings in life. It is a proper or an improper nutriment which makes or mars the perfection of the coming beings in We should be guided by what nature has taught us throughout many ages in studying the form of nutriment suitable for an especial period of life.

A nourishing diet must be supplied dur-ing the entire season of a child's youth, and at the same time be supplemented by favorable hygienic surroundings and by plenty of exercise of various kinds to call every set of muscles into play, lack of sufficient exercise diminishing tissue-change. During this early period of life larger supplies of certain food elements are required than in adult life, when physical growth has censed and hodly activity has grown less. It must also be understood that under various conditions in the life of the same child different foods and quantities will be required. The diet stitution at the time, and it must be of digretion is not up to the normal standard, consideration must be given particularly to quantity and assimilation. It must always be remembered that eating, through repair, is intended to balance, not to increase, the waste caused by the con-This waste, if not fully counter balanced, will soon cause suffering and ill-ness, but the mistake so constantly met with of overfeeding must be absolutely avoided. The amount of nutrition in the cases of delicate children and of invalids must be even more carefully considered One of the most important reasons for this is that energy must not be wasted in getting rid of superfluous material, as organic disease may result. A little food thoroughly diseated is for better than much that is half-diseated. It is necesmary to understand how to supply, as nearly as possible, the same materials that the body is regularly losing, as, for instance, when we give heat-forming food in cold weather and liquid in hot weather. Drink constitutes food, as well as what

As each nutritive ingredient serves its own peculiar purpose, it can readily be seen why it is necessary for a mother, nurse or physician to understand something of the elements of food and their action. A mother or nurse should be able to detect immediate needs in individual cases, as on account of proximity they are generally the only ones who no dally variations in conditions reoutring daily modifications of diet. While they need not actually cook the food required, they should know just what to select under certain conditions, and ex-actly how to have it prepared. They should not only be able to note by re sults whether directions have been car-ried out, but also be willing, if necessary to see to it personally that this is done A little supervision judiciously applied will frequently prevent difficulties that are likely to occur as a result of care-

One should seek to know the changes needed in health, illness and intermedi-ary stages. In illness this knowledge would enable one to ably supplement the efforts of physicians, and in cases of elight indisposition one might frequently be able to selze the opportunity through careful diet of overcoming ailments which uncared for might prove serious. For in-stance, if one recognized the fact that the eliminative processes were hampered one would cut down albuminoids, as, for instance, in cases of constipation the supply of fruit, vegetables, cereals, etc., should be relatively greater in menus than milk, eggs, meat, etc. Again, as the preparation, intervals and amounts in feeding children and invalids are of equal importance, with such knowledge as is indicated one would be likely to feed less at a time and make the occasions more frequent, and the food would be more daintily prepared in order to make it more easily assimilated, than is required for conditions of health. In cases of illners one would fully realize that su cens in treatment depends very largely upon the trouble taken in the combinations and preparation of the foods that are allowable, and one would endeavor to give as varied a diet as the necessary tations would allow. In such consid eration temperaments must always be studied and tastes and likings consulted. which questions are of the greatest importance through the influence they exert on the digestion of food,

we might, although proving disagreeable and troublesome at times to the mothers and nurses, do more good to the suffering

blood receives no new supply and is im-poverished; there is no nourishment given for development of the body, and inherited tendencies to various diseases are encour-aged by those whose duty it is to provide

would disappear entirely under strict su-pervision of hygiene and diet, especially the various intestinal disorders, including nent. What the doctor calls cholera in fantum, rickets or marasmus, etc., and the mother is often inclined to consider dispensation of Providence, is only to frequently the direct result of violations of the most common laws of home science.

The whole study of feeding children and nvalids may appear to be a vast one, yet t resolves itself into a few simple and generally acknowledged facts. The evil conditions that arise from improper feed-ing are not always the result of lack of knowledge, but very frequently because what we know we do not do. When en-deavoring to apply the principles of food and nutrition, we must both know and do. Knowledge and action must be combined for good results. The few underlying principies to remember when studying how to individualize each case of feeding, whether it be invalid or child, are these: First—What is given to an infant as a substitute food must recemble its natural food as closely as possible. This can be done with the aid of a physician, upon whom every child's health should depend, if possible, during at least the first 12 months of its precarious existence.

Second-Following intency comes the more difficult period of childhood, although not usually considered so, when necessary supplies of nutriment must be furnished to repair the constant waste caused by the active growth of the child. It is at this time that the constituents of various foods should be thoroughly understood and the amounts necessary for various periods, the methods of preparation and administration required, etc. General knowledge will not be of service at this period unless directed toward specific study, such specific study taking up the laws of heat and its effect on foods during cooking, the proper balancing of dieof cereals and sweets, when and how to ise meats, eggs, fish, etc., what are the easons for the use of inorganic salts, contained more particularly in green vege-tables, and fruit, what foods are inxative in their influence, which are suitable for winter and which for summer use, which foods are supplementary in certain con-ditions of rapid growth, and which are basic needs for all times, as, for instance, during the school period, when children so quickly develop anaemic conditions from verstudy and lack of hygienic care. These and kindred subjects come up under this special phase of the study of foods for

Third-Following the period of childhood comes the time for the study of estimating correct quantities and proper selections of food to be used in regulating the diet suffied to the individual needs of girls and boys approaching maturity, the excesses to be avoided by those of sedentary hab-its and questions of similar import.

Fourth-A simple presentation of the physiology of digestion would undoubtedly erve to show why there is need for care n diet during illness. Inasmuch as every allmentary organ has its specific work to do, it is plain that certain conditions call for certain foods. When digestion is faulty or disordered from illness, it is accessary to know which class of foods is o be withheld and which should be given is, for instance, in typhold fever, there must be no tax upon the intestines, and foods must therefore be given that are easily absorbed and digested in the stomich, such as peptonized milk or beef, white of egg in water, koumyss, etc. It is also necessar; to know that in cases of doubt in illness total abstinence from food is the the highest nutrifive value possible safest plan until a physician can be called, for present directive power. If the child's digestion is normal and its life an which absolute rest can be obtained for which absolute rest can be obtained for the discount rest. Foregone the contract of Paris. child's digestion is normal and its me at active and out-of-door one, it can assimilate more and stronger food than if, from sariations in climate and other causes, it which can be arrested in children by instigurant of the cause of the ca preventive diet is almost The late Professor Gross, of Philadelphia, once said: "The diet of the sick room has slain its thousands and tens of thousands. The ordinary preparations for the sick are, in general, not only not nutritious, but insiple and flatulent. Ani-mal soups are among the most efficient supporters of the exhausted system, and every medical man should know how to give directions for their preparation. The ife of a man is his food. Foussagrives maintains that the feeding in Illness is question of the very greatest delicacy, which embarrasses educated physicians themselves, and it is a subject of important

> With opinions like these and many others not noted to encourage us in our effort, we may well study further a subject which s of vital interest in its influence on the

Louis 2. Asyana

ED. BOYCE'S MISTAKE.

"Set Eack" for the Chief Fomenton of the Cocur d'Alene Outrages.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. Ed Boyce steered for the wrong harbor when he ran his pirate craft into congresional waters. Boyce has been noisily demanding legislative "Investigation" of General Merriam's performance of duty in the Coeur d'Alenes, and the demand has been granted with slacrity. A full, fair congressional investigation is courted by General Merriam, the Idaho adminisration, and all friends of law and order, fration, and all friends of law and order, First, because it will dispose of Boyce's false representations; and, second, be-cause it will dispose of Boyce. Outside of the Cocur d'Alenes, and the

Pacific Northwest, few persons know the true character of Edwin Boyee. With many he passes for a sincere, resolute, law-abiding champion of the rights of organized labor. Before the congressional investigation is ended, his true character will be revealed, and the revelation will shock the country, just as it shocked President Samuel Gompers of the Amercan Federation of Labor.

If there was not another count against Boyce, the official correspondence between him and President Compers, relative to the connection of the Western Federation of Miners and the American Federation of Labor, would convict him and condemn aim in the estimation of every law-respect ing American citizen. Elsewhere in this paper the reader will find extracts from that official ondence, which is very much correspondence, which is very to the credit of Mr. Gompers, and such to the discredit of Ed Boyce. In that prrespondence Boyce openly repudiates he principles of trades unionism. Gompers, in dark bints, that he knows an "easier" way to win the battles of or-gardsed labor, and then he throws off all concealment, and declares for armed re-

ellion against government. Mr. Gompers expressed his emphatic ondemnation of these lawless utterances, and asked Boyce how it was possible that a member and president of one of the large trade unions could express such sentiments. Boyce promptly retorted that he was neither a member nor the president of a trade union-meaning that the Western Federation of Miners, and the so-called miners' unions of the Coeur d'Alenes, were not trades unions in the sense of other organizations of wage-carners. In another letter, Boyce made

he members of his organization and the mion workers of the Eastern states. union workers of the Eastern states.

Here is an open boast, reduced to writing and officially stated, which fully sustains the claim of Governor Steunenberg and the officials working under him, that war on Boyce and his lawless organiza-tions was in no sense aggression against the principles of trades unionism.

"These organizatons are not law-abid-ing trades unions," declared Governor Steunenberg. "We are not trades unons," declared Ed Boyce.
"They are not worthy of the sympathy of law-abiding union men," said the gov-ernor. "The wage-earners of the East are 100 years behind the times," said Boyce:

"there is little sympathy between us and our Eastern brothers." "The coeur d'Alene unions are lawless organizations," said the Idaho adminis-tration. "Resort must be had to the

tration. "Resort m sword," said Boyce. Boyce is soon to learn something that may do him good for the rest of his days. He will learn the temper of the American people. He will learn that when the truth is known, union men will turn from him. in contempt and horror. He will learn that the time has researched. learn that the time has passed when he could safely utter his seditious senti-He will get more "invest gation" than he will have stomach to digest.

TRIUMPH IN OREGON.

Phrase of Dr. Blackburn Treated in Ironical Vein.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12 .- (To the Editor.) -The editor of the Philadelphia North American has been asking the effete East: What achievement of the passing century has contributed most to the advance-ment and welfare of the human race?" Statesmen, generals, admirals, actors, scientists, litterateurs, doctors and par-sons have responded with learned dis-quisitions, after the manner of the East, contemplating, among other trings, the freedom of mankind from the yoke of spiritual authority, the mastery of electrical forces, the preservation of the results of the propular trial forces.

SHIPPING ON THE OXUS

RUSSIAN TRANSPORTATION SCHEME NOT A SUCCESS.

Beauty Spots in Central Asla-The Chardjui Bekdom-Palace of the Emir of Bokhara,

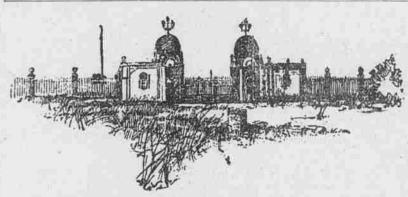
SAMARKAND, Russian Turkestan, July 13.—In splte of the difficulties and expense of bridging the Oxus, the Russians have good reason to be grateful for the service the stream has done them and may do them in the future. It makes fertile tracts of land which produce a large part of the wealth of Central Asia, and equally important, from the Russian and equally important, from the Russian point of view, it makes possible the extension of Russian influence and conquest. From Chardjui down the river to the Aral sea, into which it debouches by a wide-spreading delta, and up the river to the very boundary of Afghanistan, the river is the highway of armies.

Almost simultaneously with the construction of the railway the Russians were building the Oxus flotilla. The Aral

were building the Oxus flotilla. The Aral sea was a scene of greater activity than it had been in centuries, after the succesgave expeditions against Khiva and other khanates of Central Asia had shown the need of a transport service. Steamers were sent up the two great rivers which flowed into that lonesome sea, for even the Sir-Duria, the Jaxartes of ancient history, proved to be sufficiently navigable at times. As Russian power in Turkestan extended schemes multiplied, and it was even announced that a great system of passenger transportation was to be or-

contemplating, among other things, the freedom of mankind from the yoke of spiritual authority, the mastery of electrical forces, the preservation of the republic, the asceptic treatment in surgery, and the work of the bacteria, the last a sort of infinitesimal pigsticking. sort of infinitesimal pigsticking.

As was to be expected, they were not equal to the occasion. The proximity of was found that by a miscalculation on the North American man to Chestnut the part of some one the steamers could



GATEWAY OF THE NEW PALACE OF THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

was whispered at the cross of gold gathering that our coat of arms was two drunks and an umbrella; that our precedents are no precedents at all, and other things as vain and empty as a Seattle ad. Had he consulted this titanic state-hood—"one that excels the quirk of biazoning pens"—he would have discovered the discovery that he sought to discovered his genius.

Oregon justly claims the honor of having discovered the greatest discovery of the passing century, yea, of any century, and with Hesperian modesty she announces it, thus:

unfortunate weakening of a structure none too strong in the beginning. Since that time several accidents have occurred on the bridge, and more than once sections of it have fallen into the water.

Although there is today an Oxus flotilla, traffic on the river has not grown to the proportions which had been expected. Steamer service from Chardjul to the city of Khiva, which is not far from the main channel, and to the Aral sea, is infrequent and tregular. Up the river, however, to kerkl a distance of perhaps the city of the proportions which had been expected. Steamer service from Chardjul to the city of Khiva, which is not far from the main channel, and to the Aral sea, is infrequent and tregular. Up the river, however, to kerkl a distance of perhaps the city of the proportions which had been expected. Steamer service from Chardjul to the city of Khiva, which is not far from the main channel, and to the Aral sea, is infrequent and tregular. Up the river, however, to kerkl a distance of perhaps the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of Khiva, which is not far from the city of the proportions which had been expect

nounces it, thus: War is God's dynamite."

Gaze on this: That on the stretched forefinger of all time Sparkles forever.

Here is a discovery that will stagger the cock-loft of any inquisitive Philadel-Henceforth and forever who will say that we of Oregon are not some pumpkin? That "war is hell" is heresy, black heresy, in the light of this new dispensation? Lay down, yea scribes and pharisees, yea Peters and Johns, yea tender souls and tenderfeet; the strenuous life is on; Annas and Calaphas have commanded beyond the seas, likewise Alexander in our midst: Thou shalt not speak nor teach in the name of the Prince of Peace, for war is God's dynamite J. H. MURPHY.

A NEW DEAL ALL ROUND.

But What Will the Candidates Be Doing Meanwhile!

Woodburn Independent At the convention of the State Repub lican League of Republican Clubs it will be in order to talk republican horse sense. have no equivocation, and not have the whole proceedings can by one machine in favor of a clique of candidates hungry for office. The league har the advantage of being early in the field, and should profit by the occasion by sounding the keynote for reform and aemanding purity in politics. This organization can, if it will, wield a power in the interests of the republican party, assist in the perpetuaty, and issue a programme for the selection of candida es for office who would be a creait to the party. There is plenty of tumber, and of such good materia! that the people would flock to their support. The league can call for a change, dampen the arder of the old political backs, and insist on a complete new deal. Will the league do this? Have the delegates when assembled in Portland the nerve to discard the shackles? It will not do to surrender to what is assuredly the republican boss of Portland and the state, and then trust to the administration of President McKinley to carry the party successfully through the spring campaign. We want a large republican majority in the next legislature, but we want an honest one. Let it be also remembered that our representatives in congress, while probably do-ing the best they can with limited ability and influence, can be succeeded by Oreleague strongly hint to the different conventions to keep their weather eye open and choose men of strict probity. Don't tire out thoroughly a public with a repetition of the same old tale, If the state league is to be of worth to the republica party, let it show its colors at the Portland meeting next month.

Sherman County Bank's Assignment.

Wasco News. The Sherman County bank made an assignment last Saturday of all its assets to L. Clark, one of its principal credi-tors, to take effect as soon as Mr. Clark qualifies. This was the best way in efecting a settlement of the bank's affairs, as there were apparently insurmountable. difficulties to be overcome in getting a receiver appointed, without going to the expense of taking the defunct bank brough the United States district court expense As the matter now stands, Mr. Clark will wind up the affairs of the Institution under the supervision of Judge Bradshaw or his successor in office.

If food is not such as the digestion can master, it is useless and can only do harm. Not being turned to proper account, the

street is bad, bad for his paper and for his journalistic acumen. His sphere of inquiry was limited to the zone of viridescence. He should have looked to the preezy West, westward even to Oregon; him best. One is that the river had silted the same with the proverbial musci on her in the channel under the span that had been constructed as a draw to such an the symposium. He may have been ig-norant of our virility, our intellect, our other is that the boats were a few inches spontanelty. He may have harkened to too his for the draw itself. However that envy. He may have heard that we were may be, the bridge had to be cut in two and a new draw made, which was a most unfortunate weakening of a structure none

the main channel, and to the Aral sea, is infrequent and irregular. Up the river, however, to Kerkl a distance of perhaps 140 miles, the journeys are more regular. I believe that two steamers make the trip at frequent intrivals, requiring four days for the voyage against the current and three days to return to Chardjul. Nav.gation is difficult and the river chanter of the main three days to return to Chardjul. Nav gation is difficult and the river channel so shifting that the steamers have to position up at night and steam only in the daytime

I saw the Oxus flotilla at Chardjul, where it was tied up to the river bank a few hundred yards above the bridge. The boats were of varying size and type, some of them side and some stern wheelers but all of very light draw. Boats very similar in character may be found today on many theorem. today on many rivers of the Southern states. Above the bridge there were half a dozen steamers, and below I saw two or three others, though these were almost hidden by the flect of small saliboats that were around them.

It will not be long before the old wood-en bridge will be supplanted by the new one of iron, which is under construction a hundred yards below. Piers 10, 11 and 12 are complete and pier 13 is under way, as was testified by the great numbers paint-ed in white on the red cylinders which rose from the water.

The Chardjul Bekdom.

Kerki is about half way between Chardjui and the Afghan post of Balkh, which has filled such a prominent place in all calculations Russian and English, as to sian army. The distance from the Transcasplan rallway at Chardjul to Balkh is 270 miles, of which at least half can be overcome by river transportation under the present conditions, and miles of the remainder, to Killf, would be covered by a march along the river, which would make the expedition comparatively the process there. The result was that covered by a march along the river, which would make the expedition comparatively simple, and within the limits of Russian of Bokharot-territory. But the Russians are not going to depend on river trans-portation when they decide to invade India by way of Balkh, if that time should come. Beyond the least doubt it is in-tended to build another branch line of railway from Chardjui up the Oxus to the Afghan frontier at Kilif, as they have al-ready done from Merv to Kushk post up the Murghab. When that is done the Russians will be "at the gates of Balkh," as they are now really "at the gates of Herat."

Across the river from Chardjui is the town of Farabia, another beauty spot after the desert. Trees of many sorts grow in profusion, and cotton plantations are mingled with fruit orchards all around. mingled with fruit orchards an Farabla also has been made the center of considerable activity on the railway, and there are engine-houses and their ac and influence, can be adcoesded by Oregonians able to accomplish more. In the matter of state and county offices, let the league strongly hint to the different con-It was necessary to have sufficient train equipment on both sides of the bridge, ause very often it was impossible take trains across on account of accidents to the structure. When that happens passengers walk across if the bridge is safe for that, or otherwise are ferried. and a new train is made up on the other

> The Chardjui bekdom is but a small oasis bordering the river on both and after passing it the line runs through another 15 miles of sand before entering the cultivated fields of Bokhara, which are not interrupted again for the remain-der of the journey. Late in the afternoon we drew into the Russian town called Bokhara, a new place built since the railway came, and nine or 10 miles from the ancient native city which is entitled to the name. There was half an hour to spare, while the train walted for passengers who preferred to dine in the station rather than in the dining car. For travel-ing companions I had two Russian officers who boarded the train at Chardjul. one a colonel of artillery and the other an infantry captain. They suggested that we should spend the time in a visit to the new palace of the emir of Bokhara, which was under construction not far from the

station, so we walked down the shady road in the gathering twilight. Palace of the Emir.

It was not more than five minutes' walk

from the railway station to the palace, which stands in a bare and unattractive lawn still marred by the rubbish of malawn still marred by the rubbian of ma-sonry and carpentry. Around the palace grounds is a fence of fron, high enough to keep out intruders if any such exist in Bokhara. We found an old woman in the gatekeeper's lodge, bribed her with a few kopecks and were admitted without delay. She showed us about the place with pride, a pride which could not be ex-plained. The big building is the worst architectural monstrocity that has ever architectural monstrocity that has ever come under my notice. It unites all the crudities of native Bokhariot building with the tawdry decorations of the smallest and poorest Russian churches. The minareis and domes, instead of being graceful, as they are in the native architecture of Cen-tral Asia, are misshapen. The decorations instead of being gorgeously Oriental and harmonious, even when most brilliant, are simply glaring. Trimmings of the sort we call "gingerbread" are thrust into every possible place. The great rooms have rough windows of colored glass and stencil-plate frescess to accentuate the heaver From what I know of the the horror. From what I know of the real merit of central Asiatic architecture when left to itself, I had expected something different, so I sought an explanation, I learned that the Russian authorities have built this palace for the emir as a splendid present, thinking that he would come down to their city to live and be al: the more impressed by their generality and splendor. They tried to build for him a palace which would combine the good things of both countries. The result is the worst that could be imagined. And the worst that could be imagined. And now, to cap the affair, the emir shows no sign of liking the present or even accepting it except in the coldest way, and there is every prospect that the palace may be left without a tenant on the hands

of the builders. My Russian companions were quite as My Russian companions were quite as much disappointed as I was in what was reputed to be the splendid paince, and one of them tried to convince me that it was not a Russian present to the emir, but was all the fault of that monarch himself. 1 did not blame him for trying to escape any share in the matter. It was almost

dark when we returned to the train, and the next morning at 7 o'clock we were in Samarkand.

Tamerlane's City.

Although the great ruler had been dead for 500 years, the name and fame of Tameriane still dominates Samarkand. No one ever speaks of the place without saying "the city of Tameriane's tomb" or "the capital of Tameriane's empire." and the humblest beggar on the street shares with the designees which saying the tomb, and the Samarkand. the dervishes who guard the tomb, and the Russian government, which has fallen held to the splendid ruins, the pride of possecsion of such a historical spot. A Russian acquaintance had advised me to patronize Hotel de France at Samarkand, so I garnered my handbags into a phaeton and hastened from the railway station, hoping to find lodgings with Herr Metzler. train poured its entire burden of passen-gers into the station at Samarkand, for that city has been the terminus of the line that city has been the termines of the first for 19 years, and no through service has been instituted yet by the extended line to Tashkend. Around the station crowded scorés of yehicles of motley sort. Fersian cart and Bokharlot Arabs were mingled with Russian droshkies of the most fa-miliar St. Petersburg pattern, and phastons which might have come from any where in civilization, but must have come many years ago, so battered and worn were they. Several pretentious equipwere they. Several pretentious equip-ages were there, to meet Russian officers and officials, the trolkas, or teams of three forses, caparisoned in gilttering harness drivers and outriders in gay livery. My driver was a Tartar of most pronounced Mongol type, his phaeton was old and his horses were neither Orloffs nor Ukraines, but he untangled them from the crush and we got away as deftly as it might have been done by a London cabdriver. It is a drive of perhaps three miles from the station to the center of the city. as the immediate vicinity of the station is passed, however, the view changes. Wide streets cross at right angles, inclos-

stead of two as far as the sight can reach. the footpaths running along the garden walls, then clear brooks flowing between the trees that border the paths, and to the center a broad avenue, shaded from side to side by the interlacing branches

It is more than 20 years since the Russlans, under General Kaufmann, occupied Samarkand. In that time they have made out of the city a much more attractve place than any I have seen in Russia proper. The names of the two most famous governors-general are perpetuated in the municipal nomenclature, Kaufmann street and Abrahoff boulevard are the finest avenues, unusually wide and well shaded, the latter with 12 rows of trees to separate its various footpaths and drives. It was early morning as we drove through the streets of Russian Samarkand. The sun was still low, and the air was cool and fragrant. In the little streams, every few hundred feet, were standing bare-legged natives, sprinkling roadways in an unusual manner. Each brawny fellow had a big wooden imple-ment, much of the shape of an ordinary snow shovel, and this he was using most energetically as a substitute for a waterthe possible invasion of India by a Rus- ing-pot or sprinkling-cart. With a plunge of the shovel into the current as a prelim-nary, he would scoop a great dash of water out upon the road, throwing it well to the middle of the highway. So would go down one side of the street the surface of the street was thoroughly drenched, with a guaranty that for several hours there would be no dust and no oppressive heat under the mass of shade Later I asked of a Russian officer why such a progressive city should sprinkle its streets after such a primitive fashion, when watering-carts were so cheap. His answer was that labor was so much

cheaper. There seems no business quarter to Russian Samarkand, for the shops and stores are mixed in among the dwelling-houses in a most confusing fashion, and in many Instances are surrounded by the same white-walled gardens that inclose the pleasantest homes. Almost every house has a large garden, with fruit trees, flow-ers, summer-houses and the other accessories of a country place. These gardens are watered from the same streams that border the streets. Branches of the brooks are carried under the walls into the prevate grounds, to be used at will for irri-gation or for decorative effects if the landscape gardener chooses to use them that

vay. We shared the roadway with the market men of Samarkand, who were coming into the bazaar for their morning's business. Most of the traffic was conducted on the backs of little donkeys, smaller, if possible than the smallest burros of Mexico, al-though there were a good many camels for variety. The donkeys bore loads of bricks, fruits, vegetables, charcoal, fodder, hay, and one of the sturdlest was covered until nothing could be seen of him, except head, tail and legs, with the most frager freshest blue violets of the sort we know

We reached the hotel at last, only to find that Herr Metzler had no room vacant. He directed me to another place for wayfarers, and we drove to Hotel Central, a tall, fino-looking Tartar, who might well have been a general in the army of Chinghiz Chan, if proud bearing and keen wit were the qualifications, introduced himself to me as the ruling spirit of the hotel and said looking these. hotel, and said inquisitively, "Tamerlane?" When I assented he smiled benlgnly, and shouldering my baggage, led me to the best room in the house, and went to fetch a samovar.

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