MEISSONIER'S PLACE IN FRENCH ART

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

THE 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.

XIII. JEAN LOUIS ERNEST MEISSONIER.

BY ARTHUR HOEBER.

It has been given to few painters to live to enjoy so magnificent a personal triumph, to receive so thorough an appreciation in their lifetime and to obtain such immense sums for their pictures as was the same with the most distinguished genre painter, Meissonier, the wonderful French artist, whose death occurred in Paris on the 31st day of January, 1891, at the age of 76. Revered by his countrymen, admired by the whole world, patronized by kings and queens, the recipient of all the honors in an artistic way that Europe has to bestow, receiving for his work prices greater than were ever given to any other living man, he enjoyed a position not held since the days of the old masters of history, and not excelled even by them. A stocky man, exceeding short of stature, an enormous head, full of wavy, curling hair, a great beard that reached half way down to his feet, a splendid, resolute face—these were the striking characteristics of the famous draughtsman, master of detail and composition, analytical worker and altogether remarkable maker of pictures. He was a well-known figure in the streets of Paris, a potent personality in the art world, and all in all one of the most wonderful men of the century.

Meissonier was born at Lyons in 1815, on the 20th day of February, but his family went to Paris when he was three years of age. At the time of his birth, his father was a successful merchant in drugs, but he shortly met with reverses and was obliged to practice great economy. The mother was an artistic woman, said to have had, in an amateur way, considerable talent, dying, however, when the boy was but 11 years of age. Thereafter he went to live with relatives at Grenoble. His yearnings for art naturally manifested themselves very early. There is a school report in existence, made by one of the masters of the Lycee Charlemagne, where Ernest was a seventh-form boy in 1824—he was then nine years old—wherein the following observation occurs: "Ernest has a very marked taste for drawing; the very sight of a picture will often make him neglect his appointed studies." But his father had little desire to encourage the boy, for, like some more modern parents, the profession of the fine arts seemed to him to be but trifling at the best, and he was desirous of bringing up his son in the drug business, at which the boy's heart rebelled. In 1832 he was, in point of fact, apprenticed to a chemist. Discontent, if not open rebellion, ensued, and the boy's father so far relented as to give him eight days in which to find a master who would vouch for his having ability enough to warrant his parent starting him on an art career.

Taking such drawings as he had made in his odd moments, he started in on the important quest, to meet with most disheartening rebuffs, for the first men whom he encountered were embittered souls, of only mediocre talent, who cursed the fate that had drawn them into art. Finally he found one Jules Potier, to whom he showed a drawing and who immediately consented to take him as a pupil. For a whole winter he worked with him. He had an allowance of 10 cents a day for his meals, and he dined with his father every Wednesday, when the members of his family met. After a time Potier, for whom he had done some drawings that had sold, took him to Leon Cogniet, who had a class, and paid his fees in advance for five months. But Meissonier had no use for Cogniet. He saw him twice only and then left the place. In the salon of 1834 he exhibited his first picture. It was called "A Visit to the Burgomaster," and was bought by the "Societe des Amis des Arts" for 100 francs, a respectable price in those days. He had sent one other picture, however, called "A Little Messenger," which was rejected and subsequently purchased by his own father, who now began to have a fair amount of respect for his son's talent.

In short, Meissonier's father was now so impressed that he made him an allowance of 100 francs a month with which he was to go to Rome to study. It was arranged that he should stop at Grenoble on the way to paint two portraits for his father. When these were finished the cholera had broken out and he got no farther than Lyons, where he stayed a year. On his return to Paris, although his father furnished him with a studio, he had to look about to make a livelihood, and so it was he went in for illustrative work, wherein he made a remarkable success, his two most important works being "Paul et Virginie" and "La Chaumiere Indienne." It will, of course, be understood that he drew on the block, and his work created a sensation immediately, since it was quite superior to the dry, hard and unsympathetic material that was then being turned out. These were in 1838. He illustrated many other books, and, having gotten on fairly well, the same year he married.

From the beginning of his career Meissonier developed that great attention to detail that has always been one of his most remarkable characteristics. No preparation or study was too severe to enable him to attain the desired end. He made the most exhaustive research, pored over documents in the libraries until his data were incontestably authentic. One may see this all through his career. Later, when he came to paint Napoleon, there was no detail of the time or the costume of which he did not make himself complete master.

Selling his illustrations for modest sums, he soon began to paint, and so instant was his success that in the early '40s he was able to purchase a small property in Poissy, near St. Germain, to which he subsequently added until he had a veritable domain. From then on he was prosperous to a remarkable degree. In due course of time he likewise acquired a stately house in the Boulevard Malesherbes, in Paris, upon the decoration and furnishing of which he spent immense sums, practically bankrupting himself. Meissonier had always a great passion for soldiering. He had seen fighting in the barricades in 1848 as a captain of the national guard, and in 1871 he again volunteered as a staff officer. He followed Napoleon III to Italy in 1859, and from this was the beginning of the long series of military and Napoleonic pictures, for it was here that he obtained his first inspiration. His initial composition was the "Battle of Solferino," now at the Luxembourg, Paris; it appeared originally in the salon of 1864. Napoleon III offering little further military inspiration, the artist turned to the Little Corporal, from whom he received his greatest impetus.

Three important compositions followed, with long intervals, for Meissonier worked always with great conscientiousness, and let no picture go from his studio until there was absolutely nothing left for him to do on the canvas. These works are entitled "1805," "1807" and "1814," and represent three epochs in the life of the great general. The "1807" is owned by the Metropolitan museum of art, in New York city, and is the most important of the three. It was purchased originally by the late A. T. Stewart, the great drygoods merchant of New York, who paid for it the sum of $60,000 in 1876. It had cost the artist the labor of 18 years. It represents Napoleon the First reviewing his troops after the nine-hour fight at the battle of Friedland. The Twelfth cuirassiers are galloping past, waving their swords and cheering their beloved commander. Portraits of many famous generals are given, and the troops are riding through a field of waving grain. It is a masterpiece of detail, though on so large a scale the general effect is not so astonishing as in smaller panels.

In 1855 he painted a famous picture of a brawl among some cavaliers, called "La Rixe" (The Quarrel), which was bought by the queen of England. It is remarkable for its action, its detail and the realism of the composition. A list of his pictures, however, would fill more than a column of this paper. They are always small and generally of men in interiors. Occasionally he painted out of doors, and his studies of horses are among the best ever done, for he made himself complete master of the animal, familiarizing himself with the drawing and the anatomy until no one excelled him. During his life his pictures brought him enormous prices, and since he has died their value has increased. It is no exaggeration to say that his panels are worth more than their weight in gold, though this signifies little, since they are so small, as a rule. Little panels on wood, six inches square, have sold for many thousand dollars at public auction, and whenever there is anything by the man announced for sale there is always a scramble to obtain possession of the picture:

JEAN LOUIS ERNEST MEISSONIER.

A great German art writer once said of him:

> Precious without originality, intelligent without imagination, dexterous without verve, elegant without charm, refined and subtle without delicacy, Meissonier has all the qualities that interest and none of those that lay hold of one. He was a painter of a distinctness which causes astonishment, but not admiration; not an artist for epicures, but for those of the second order, who pay the more highly for works of art in proportion as they value their artifice.

This, to a certain extent, is all true. Yet the man will be accorded a high place when the perspective of time will permit an unbiased opinion of his talents. His drawing was remarkable; his color was just and attractive; his compositions were of astonishing completeness and his choice of subject was always interesting. Surely these are many qualities to encompass in one's work, and a man who possesses so many of them can only be regarded as a great artist, despite certain lackings, for it is given to only a few to be absolutely perfect in their art.

Arthur Hoeber.

New York City.

FROM MAJOR WATROUS.

He Was Mustered In as a Private and Rose to Higher Positions.

PORTLAND, Jan. 22.—(To the Editor.)—I crave space for a few words, touching an editorial in your Sunday issue, in which you give the writer some attention. The two-column article on officers killed or wounded in battle was written from memory, without a single reference to a book, the records or the aid of clippings. You say General Hays was killed May 5, 1864, instead of after the 10th of that month, on which day General Rice was mortally wounded, at Laurel Hill, Va. That was not a serious mistake. I did say that the wound received by General Paul, at Gettysburg, caused his death, at that time, but I did say, and repeat it, that that wound caused his death, and I base the assertion on the claim of his relatives and friends, among them a very bright granddaughter, who told me he was a constant sufferer from the shot, and that it caused his death. I erred in relation to General J. J. Reynolds. He was badly wounded in the leg. My only mistakes in the article were as to Reynolds and the date of General Hays' death.

The aim of my article was to refute the often-made assertion that officers remain in safety and push the rank and file into the places of danger, in time of battle. I wrote hurriedly, and, as said, wholly from memory. To have made only two slight mistakes, under the circumstances, neither of which, in fact, weakened the proof in the case, is not more than half bad.

You put particular stress on the fact that the 1899 Army Register gives me credit for no civil war service. The Army Register for 1900 makes amends. It says I was mustered in as a private, July 16, 1861; that I was sergeant-major, first lieutenant and adjutant and brevet captain; that I was mustered out May 15, 1865. I was also ordnance sergeant of a brigade, and later of a division, and finished my service as acting ajutant-general of a brigade. The Army Register does not go into such details concerning any officer. Pardon me for doing so in this case.

When The Oregonian will point out any paymaster in the army, or who has been in the army at any time during the past 50 years, whether he came from the line or civil life, whose appointment was brought about without the exercise of more or less political influence, I may regret that gentlemen of political, social and official prominence used their influence, voluntarily, in my behalf. It is not a crime to have such friends. If I succeed in making an average paymaster, they committed no crime in asking for the appointment.

As an editor for more than 30 years, I have learned to give and take criticism, but I can never learn to keep silent when my soldiership in the civil war is given an unfavorable turn. Because The Oregonian gave it such a turn is my excuse for writing. Show me a man who volunteered in 1861 and remained in the service until the war was over, and tried to do his duty, and I will show you a man who is so well satisfied with the fact that he would not have it blotted out in exchange for the presidency of the United States. With most soldiers it is the one event of their lives, no matter what they have accomplished since. Do you wonder, then, at their sensitiveness? The way The Oregonian put it, most of its readers would infer either that I had seen no service or that I had been a substitute or was drafted, late in the war. The facts do not warrant such an inference. That is why I hope this letter will be read by all who perused the editorial in question. Very respectfully, J. A. WATROUS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

A Letter in Support of the English Side of the Contention.

The following letter is offered for publication, with consent of the writer and of the person to whom it is addressed:

"Mrs. John Cran, 736 West Main Street, City—Dear Madam: I beg to enclose $5 for the benefit of those dependent upon the soldiers and sailors who are now gallantly fighting in South Africa. In contributing my mite to so just a cause, permit me to state here that I do so as a citizen of the United States, who is neither of British ancestry nor born under the British flag, but who is profoundly grateful to Great Britain for her valiant defense of the principle of freedom in human affairs in every age and clime, and for her position in our last war with Spain, which insured a speedy and successful termination of the difficulty that confronted the people of the United States.

Great Britain, however, needs no praise from any one; her truly inspiring history and her magnificent literature, which is greater than that of all other modern nations combined; her industry and perseverance, which are so well known the world over, and envied for her achievements by less happier lands; her toleration and sense of justice which reign in the remotest parts of this world of ours—all these proclaim her glory far more than whatever words any mortal may utter. When I contemplate her vast empire, the most wonderful of all known times, an empire over which, happily for the human race, the sun never sets, and realize that all of this had been wrought by the valor and wisdom of the sons of the sceptered isle—

> "This precious stone set in the silvered sea,"

I feel with every atom of my being that the destiny of humankind is safe under Anglo-Saxon supremacy. Indeed, it is the only supremacy under which it is possible for it to be safe, since even at this age it is only Anglo-Saxondom that represents the world's free soil territory. To resolutely maintain this is, as it should be, the hope and aspiration of every one who loves liberty and who rejoices in seeing others enjoy equal freedom with himself. This is pre-eminently the Anglo-Saxon spirit, a spirit not to be found elsewhere; with this distinctive trait is bound up the glory of Great Britain, as her realm is "bound in with the triumphant sea."

The successful termination of Great Britain's struggle with the South African slavedrivers is, of course, without the slightest doubt. It is only to be hoped that it may be speedily accomplished and with the fewest possible sacrifices on both sides, so that all engaged therein might soon return to their homes after planting "the meteor flag of England" over a United South African confederation, governed by principles in full conformity with those of all other dependencies of Great Britain.

> Then, then, ye ocean warriors!
> Our song and feast shall flow
> To the fame of your name,
> When the storm has ceased to blow,
> When the fiery fight is heard no more,
> And the storm has ceased to blow.

Be pleased, therefore, to accept this small contribution from the undersigned, to whom liberty is above all things, and who is prepared, if need be, to join the British forces in South Africa in any capacity whatever. With highest regards, I am, sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. GALVANI.

Portland, Or., January 5.

Poetry Egregious.

> This political pension hatred,
> From the Pacific into Main,
> Does carry out its purpose,
> To see the veterans slain,
> Does mortify their feeling,
> Who at their Grave are kneeling,
> Reward of Scorn and pain.
> Controlling money Power,
> who helpt you build your Tower,
> And who is that you hate?
> Is that the promise given,
> That you would then deliver,
> Them over to their fate.
> Look back at your Democracy,
> And her four years of Reign,
> Please now behold delivery
> From that oppressive Pain.
> See what they done, and what they caved,
> By cutting Pensions off,
> And how the Treasury did increase
> With all the Pension fraud.
> If they can see their Titel clear,
> In making money fast,
> I whisper kindly in their Ear,
> To do it, whilst it last.
> Then carry out your purpose,
> Fight pensions to the Grave,
> and tell their Sons, when they have gone,
> what savings you have made.

Very Trully Youre, J. C. LAWFFER,
Amboy, Wash.
a constant reader.

Simon's Indian Bills.

Athena Press.

Should the bills introduced in congress by Senator Simon, relating to granting of patents to mixed-bloods who have been allotted lands, and for the sale of other lands, become laws, great benefit will be derived by all concerned. To the counties in which these lands are located there would at once be a decrease in taxes, because these lands, as soon as patented, would be subject to taxation. It will be of material benefit to the owner of the land, because it will place him in a position to transact his own business, without the dictatorial suggestions of an Indian agent. All lands not required for allotment and not included in the new boundaries of the reservation, should have been sold long ago, and this bill, with the other, will no doubt pass without opposition.

"He that lives well is not ignorant." He knows that Hood's Sarsaparilla will keep him in health.

VACCINATION ONCE MORE

SCHOOL BOARD AGAIN DODGES THE QUESTION.

Teacher Who Souped a Boy's Mouth Adjusts the Matter—Pie-Counter Indorsement Asked.

The school board held its regular meeting last night, and transacted routine business. All the members were present, and harmony was the prevailing feature of the gathering until near the close, when the subject of vaccination came up. Then there was a difference of opinion. Mr. Wittenberg stated that danger exists of children from infected districts gaining admission to the schools. "Smallpox," he said, "is prevalent at Spokane, Sprague and Cheney, and may come here at any day." He moved that the superintendent of schools be instructed strictly to enforce the rules of vaccination. Mr Williams raised a point of order, that it was improper to instruct the superintendent to enforce rules that are supposed to be in force, and was sustained by the chairman.

Mr. Wittenberg said: "With all due deference to the chairman, this is only hiding behind the stump. We are shirking our duty."

It was then suggested that the smallpox question had already been submitted to a committee, composed of Messrs. Warren and Rigler. This committee had formulated no report, and retired to do so. In the meantime a motion to adjourn was made and it was carried. The meeting then was adjourned.

Chairman Strowbridge then called the members of the board back to take action on a matter that had been overlooked, but Mr. Wittenberg objected, and the meeting remained adjourned.

A claim of Rate & Co. against Park school, which has been before the board for several years, was ordered to be settled by paying $150, Attorney Merges, acting for the contractors, agreeing to compromise the matter for that sum.

A man who conducts a restaurant near the high school, which school children frequently patronize, appeared before the board, seeking some kind of official indorsement of his pie counter. Before he had begun to speak the matter was referred to the committee on the examination of teachers.

The following letter, from a fond parent living on Ellsworth street, was read and referred to the committee on examination of teaches:

"Hon. Board of Directors: Sir is thare Eny Reason that i should stop my child from school on account of not being vacinated. We tried it on him once and it did not take and i do not wish to take the chances on vaccinating him and make him sick and maby loose him. What would you think if you should voxinate your child and loose it is thare eny law that will compell you or me to punish our child in that way if so i have failed to see or hear of it. You will consider the matter and let the child go to school. Waiting your reply."

The statement was made that the difficulty that had arisen over the alleged action of School Teacher Steele putting soft soap in a boy's mouth had been amicably adjusted, and the boy had toned up considerably. One of the members suggested that Pears' soap must have been used.

A proposition to supply Fernwood school with city water was referred to the committee on repairs, with power to act.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

C. H. Hamlin and wife to C. O. Norback, 20 acres, section 18, township 1 south, range 4 east, January 22 ..... $1,400
W. P. Fuller & Co. to May L. Woodcock, lots 1, 2, 3, block 2, Cameron's addition, January 18 1
Sheriff to Frank F. Gilham, lots and block North Mount Tabor, February 25, 1897 8,434
Thomas C. Devlin to Lillian M. Donaldson, 95x137 feet Perry Prettyman D. L. C., April 8, 1899 1,700
Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Missions and Church Erection to Cumberland Presbyterian Church, lot 1, block 255, Hawthorne Park, December 21, 1897 1
Multnomah Cemetery Company to G. Peterson, south half lot 5, block D, October 15, 1899 20
Ignatz Frohman to H. Hirschberg, north half lot 2, north half lot 7, block 1, and lot 4, block 52, Portland; also south half block 8, East Portland, January 9 1
Lauretta Barrell Wright and Alfred R. Wright to F. B. Hughes, 30x100, East Yamhill and East Twenty-third streets, January 17 500
Alfred R. Wright and wife to F. B. Hughes, lot 6, block 15, Kinzel Park, January 17 50
Virgil Amend and wife to Etta L. Knapp, lot 3, block B, Bridal Veil Heights, September 26, 1898 250
Robert Nanary and wife to Joseph Nanary, south half of east half of southwest quarter of section 22, township 1 south, range 4 east, January 20 100
James S. Reed and wife to Edward Holman, lot 65, block 4, Cemetery ground belonging to Willamette lodge, No. 2, and Harmony lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., January 19 1
Guy G. Willis to H. Rhodes, lots 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, block 26, Portsmouth, January 19 1
J. P. Looney to H. Rhodes, lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, block 26, Portsmouth, January 3 1
Sheriff to H. Sinsheimer, west half of lot 4, block 47, Caruthers' addition to Caruthers' addition, January 22 13

Deaths.

January 18, Merchant Flanders, aged 55 years, 248½ First street, valvular disease of heart.

January 18, William L. Graham, age 32 years, Marshland, Or., accidental drowning.

January 20, John Edgar, age 71 years, 101 North Ninth street, acute inflammation of kidney.

January 20, Pon Gong, age 54 years, josshouse, consumption.

Births.

January 11, Girl, to the wife of A. Hathaway, St. Vincent's hospital.

January 19, boy, to the wife of Schuyler C. Priestley, 170 Porter street.

January 15, boy, to the wife of Joseph Charpenter, 403 Water street.

Contagious Diseases.

Milton Knight, age 2½ years, 951 Williams avenue, whooping cough.

Vennie Knight, age 8 years, 951 Williams avenue, whooping cough.

Charles Spencer, St. Vincent's hospital, typhoid fever.

Marriage Licenses.

John Fox, aged 50, Clatsop county, Belle Augusta Gray, aged 29; Arthur Symons Eldridge, 25, Erie county, New York, Alice Hannah Rogers, 24; H. Annister, 50, San Francisco, Anna Appel, 29.

Building Permit.

Southern Pacific Company, by J. B. Bridges, contractor, one-story brick carshops, South East Portland, $20,000.

The Need of Irrigation.

Klamath Republican.

It looks wicked that rich and beautiful valley land is compelled to remain idle and unproductive for want of water. An irrigation plant is what is needed to cure the evil. Our great lake is anxious to get out of its bounds and spread itself over the land, and all now needed to give it a chance is an irrigation company with the necessary supply of money and energy. A man who owns 160 acres of unirrigated valley land could well afford to give half of it to have the other half irrigated. Then the half would be worth from $10 to $40 per acre. Now, the whole is not worth paying taxes on.

Ranchers Put Up the Price of Ponies.

Klamath Republican.

A horsebuyer and his crew were at Bonanza three days of last week, and took about 40 more of our ponies. They will return in about six weeks, so we are informed, for some more of them. This is the best thing that has come this way for many a day, and the majority of the people don't realize it either. These men are buying a class of horses that are not fit to market for any other purpose, and the range is ruined by having them here, as one destroys more grass than two head of cattle. Because some one has found a place that he can dispose of them and is willing to pay cash for them, the majority of our people go wild and want fancy prices and contend that they are selling them for half prices, when one year ago they would have traded them for pocket-knives or any old thing.

LEASING PUBLIC LANDS.

Resolutions Adopted at the Recent Mass Meeting at Prineville.

Crook County Journal.

A large number of representative citizens from all over the county met at the courthouse last Saturday, in mass meeting to consider the proposed public land-leasing system. The meeting was called to order by Hon. J. N. Williamson, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of W. C. Wills, chairman, and L. N. Liggett, secretary. Committees on finance, ways and means and on resolutions were appointed. After a short recess the latter committee reported back the following resolutions, which, after a short but decidedly earnest discussion, were adopted, without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, There is now pending before congress a measure having in view the leasing to private individuals and local corporations all the public lands in the United States lying west of the 99th meridian; and

"Whereas, Said bill withdraws the leased lands from settlement and threatens seriously to check further development of the West; and,

"Whereas, Such a measure would have an undoubted tendency to concentrate the control of large tracts of what is now public domain in the hands of a few individuals; and,

"Whereas, The tendency of the measure now pending is to give an undue power in the distribution of such lands into the hands of one individual, viz., the secretary of agriculture; and

"Whereas, The said measure is in direct conflict and opposition to the American system of providing free homes for its citizens; and

"Whereas, The said measure is a menace to the welfare of the inhabitants of the territory thereby affected, and is fraught with disaster to the agrarian population of such territory; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the enactment into law of the pending measure, as directly contrary to the interests and development of the West, and directly contrary to the American policy of encouraging homebuilding and permanence throughout our land.

"Be it further resolved, That this meeting of citizens take such action as will procure the dissemination of this protest through the territory affected, and earnestly request the immediate co-operation of its inhabitants.

"Resolved, That Oregon's delegation in congress be and they are hereby instructed to vote and work at any and all times against the proposed bill for leasing public lands and against any other form thereof."

Deaf-Mute Statistics.

Philadelphia Record.

Ninety-seven per cent of the offspring of deaf fathers and mothers are deaf. The offspring of these deaf persons generally possess the sense of hearing, the average deafness being 8.6 per cent. This fact is said to be in accordance with two well-established laws of heredity, viz., a physical anomaly tends to be transmitted to offspring, and that the offspring of these tends to revert to the normal type.

Pope Pius IX's private library is offered for sale at a Roman book auction. Many volumes are in artistic bindings, bearing the late pope's arms.

ANEMIA

is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A blood-enriching, fat producing food-medicine is needed.

Scott's Emulsion

goes to the root of the trouble, strengthens and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

For Anemic girls, thin boys, and enfeebled mothers, it is the Standard remedy.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Cancer.

Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C., writes: "Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, sister, and aunt having died from this dreadful disease. I was thoroughly alarmed, therefore, when a malignant Cancer appeared on my side, and at once sought the treatment of the best physicians. They were unable to do any good, however, as the Cancer continued to grow worse and spread. I then tried S. S. S., which forced the disease out, and cured me permanently."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only hope for Cancer; it cures the most malignant cases. Our treatise on Cancer sent free by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Come Just to See.
Extra Premiums Given Free.
Great Eastern Tea Co.
326 Washington St., Portland.
223 First St., Portland.
115 Grand Ave., E. Portland.

Beecham's Pills
CURE SICK HEADACHE
and act like magic on a weak stomach and disordered liver.
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Perfect in every detail. * * *

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MAKES BOTH MOTHER AND BABY HEALTHY AND STRONG.

A Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless, Non-Alcoholic and Non-Narcotic Preparation.

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Radway's Ready Relief cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists.
Radway & Co., 55 Elm St., New York.

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GRATEFUL COMFORTING
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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.
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Homeœopathic Chemists, London, England.
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EPPS'S COCOA

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

Cures Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Varicocele, Premature Decline, Loss of Memory, Wasting, etc., which has been brought about through early indiscretions or later excesses. Six thousand gave willing testimony during 1899. Established 30 years. Write for free book explaining all, or drop in at my office and consult me without charge.

MY ELECTRIC APPLIANCES ARE A SURE CURE

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PORTLAND, OR.
Office Hours: 9 to 9; Sundays, 9 to 1.

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