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

Have nothing whatever to do with promissory notes. This is, perhaps, the best
advice which can be given to girls and
women, but this does not mean that you
When a note is presented for payment. are to know nothing whatever about

to pay a definite sum of money. Any such sented for payment and payment was repromise is really a promisery note. At the time when such promise is written the maker and to each indorser. Brown is the payee, that is, the person amount. An ordinary separate receipt is to whom the money is to be paid. Such not sufficient. Each amount indorsed on a promise should be dated, and it should the back reduces the face value. state also when the money is to be paid—
It is generally understand that a debtor
in one month, or in three months, or on
demand. If Charles Brown wanted to
than he is to keep a simple verbal promturn this note over to his grocer in pay-ment of a bill he ought to have had it worded differently. It should read: "I promise to pay to the order of Charles Brown"; that is, John Smith will pay the \$10 to Charles Brown or to the baker or grocer or anybody Charles Brown "orders"

that is, will pay anybody bearing or hold-ing the bills. A note may be written on any kind of paper in init or in pencil."

The words "value received" are not legally necessary, although they usually appear on ordinary promissory notes. Thou-sands of good notes made without any value consideration are handled daily. The promise to pay of a negotiable note must be unconditional. It cannot be made to depend upon any contingency whatever. A note made payable in anything but a discount. The rates of discount vary ac-money is simply a form of contract, and is cording to the security offered, or the charnot a negotiable instrument.

Notes and acceptances that are made in settlement of genuine business transactions come under the head of regular legi-timate business paper. An accommodation note, or acceptance, is one which is signed. or inforsed, or accepted, simply as an ac-commodation, and not in settlement of an account or in payment of an indebtedness. With banks, accommodation paper has a deservedly hard reputation. However, there are all grades and shades of ac-commodation paper, though it represents no actual business transaction between the parties to it, and rests upon no other foundation than that of mutual agreement. No contract is good without a consideration, but this is only true between the original parties to a note. The third party, or innocent receiver or holder of a note, has a good title and can recover its value, even though it was originally given without a valuable consideration. An innocent holder of a note which had been originally lost or stolen has a good

title to it if he received it for value.

A note does not draw interest until after maturity, unless the words "with interest" appear on the face. Notes draw interest after maturity and until paid at the legal

An indorser of a note is any person who writes his name on the back of it, and by so doing guarantees its payment. Indorse-ments on notes are usually made in blank, that is, without the words of "pay to the order of." The receiver of the note is then free to indorse it or not at his pleasure if he wishes to transfer it. The indorser is liable for its payment if the maker falls to meet it. If an inderser should be compelled to pay a note he has a good claim against the maker and against each inderser whose name appears above his own. An inderser to whose or-der a note is drawn or indersed can trans-fer it without becoming liable for its payment by writing the words "without re-course" before or after his name on the back. A person who receives a promissory nate in good faith for fair value before the day of majurity, takes it free from all defects of title and from all claims that might be set up against any preceding holder. This is not true of notes trans-

ferred after maturity.

Lesson No. 4. The student will now proceed to use rui-ing pen, ruler and compass in making the drawings described in the following exer-

Make a working drawing for a par-tition 9 feet high and 18 feet long, with one arched doorway and one door. Give

exact measurements in every instance.

Note.-In indicating measurements

common method is to place arrows at the extreme points and a dotted line between,

The above drawing would indicate that

the distance from A to B is to be 9 feet.

2. Make a working drawing for a brick

arch over a window. Pollow the outline

Make a working drawing for a flat brick arch, as shown in the above draw-ing. Indicate the measurements.

taken, one at A and one at B. Indicate

Note that two radii are

brick arch.

SHOP AND TRADE STUDIES

IV .- EASY MECHANICAL DRAWING, method of representing ordinary stone

B

VI. SOME LAW POINTS FOR GIRLS.

Promissory Notes.

Have nothing whatever to do with promissory notes. This is, perhaps, the best the exact day of maturity, if the indorsers

at maturity and is not paid, it is usually romissory notes.

A promissory note is a written promise a formal statement that the note was pre-

there are two partices connected with it—
there are two partices connected with it—
the one who makes the promise and the
one to whom the money is to be paid. "I
fa payment is made to apply on a note
such payment should always be indorsed
one to whom the money is to be paid. "I
on the back of the note. Such indorsement requires on signature. The usual
form is to give the date and write: "ReJohn Smith is the maker and Charles
celved on within note." stating the

ise. It will injure his credit if he allows his paper to go to protest. It is difficult, too, to dispute a claim after a note has been given in settlement. The note may be used by the creditor in raising money for his own use: that is, he may get ? fiscounted-sell it to a note broker or to a bank. But there are some disadvant grocer or anybody Charles Brown
it paid to. The note is then "negotiable."
"Negotiable" means "transferable."
United States bills are negotiable. They
the account cannot be collected until the
day of maturity of the note. You may hold a note sgainst a debtor, and if your note is not due you cannot by any process of law prevent your debtor from selling everything he owns and leaving for paris unknown. A note that is overdue is, in some particulars, better than a note no yet matured. An overdue note draws in-terest at the legal rate from the date of maturity, and legal steps to collect it may be taken at any moment.

To discount a note or draft is to sell it at acter of the loan, or the state of the money market. For ordinary commercial paper the rates run from 4 to 8 per cent. Notes received and given by commercial houses are not usually for a longer period than four months.

Negotiable paper, whether made for ac-commodation or otherwise, may be trans-ferred by indorsement and delivery or by delivery alone, either before it has fallen due or afterward. There is a difference, however, in the liability attached to indorsers, and the value of the paper may be affected by the defenses existing be-tween the original parties. It would be well to consult a lawyer before accepting verdue paper, particularly if it has in-

A Judgment Note. Some of the states, noticeably Pennsylvania, have a form of promissory note called a judgment note. In this form of note the maker confesses judgment if the note is not paid, and authorizes the court to take possession of sufficient of his prop-erty immediately to satisfy the amount of the claim. It is really a very severe form of contract, and should be given only un-der the most extreme conditions. Certificate of Deposit.

If you deposit money temporarily in a bank for safekeeping, you will receive a receipt therefor. The receipt is usually called a certificate of deposit. It often occurs that such certificate is used instead of a bank draft in the payment of distant bills. Interest is allowed under certain conditions. It is practically a bank's check on itself. In issuing certificates of deposits to strangers, the bank should take their signatures upon the margin of that their signatures upon the margin of the certificate book, so that when the certificates come home for redemption the indorsements may be compared with the original signature, if it seems necessary. Of course, every properly managed bank has a ledger account of certificates of deposits issued, which is a full record of the amounts and names of all certificates is-sued, together with their dates and numbers. Returning certificates can be com-pared with this record as they are present-ed for payment through clearing-houses and over the counter.

Note.—A paper by Dr. A. S. Bolles, of the university of Pennsylvania, entitled "The Law Belating to Married Women." A note should be presented on the exact "The Law Relating to Married Women." will be published in this department next

5. Make a drawing to represent a stone

wall 3 feet high, 18 inches thick, and 20

feet long, with stone gate posts 2 feet by

6. This drawing shows squared rubble

brought up to level beds with hammer-dressed quoins and chisel-draughted mar-

7. Make a working drawing for the join

ing of two beams as shown in the illus-

tration. This method is sometimes em-ployed when the timber is under a cross-

stress. The lower fibers, being in tension

ire connected with a wrought-iron plate.

8. Make a working drawing for a book-

9. Make a copy of the above drawing of

a pulley.

Note.—This lesson concludes the "Desk

and Shop Studies for Boys." An exami-nation will be set on Wednesday, Janu-

ary 31, as a basis for the granting of cer

Another Word About Revised Ver-

mion.

PORTLAND, Jan. 22.—(To the Editor.)—
I was much interested in the reports concerning the merits of the revised version

of the Bible that appeared recently in The Oregonian. Permit me to say the

revised version has met as great opposi-tion as that which impeded the accept-ance of King James' version, which was most stubbornly fought for 50 years be-

fore it was sure of a footing. Taking the position that the Bible is to be stud-

2'5 -

gins. Make a copy of it.

18 inches and 5 feet high, with cap ston

- Ell' Martin's Thirtie

the revised over the authorized. The po-etry of the Old Testament, consisting of parallelism, is put in in such form by the revised version that the most rapid reader can easily discern it. To me this is an adventage I have not failed to emphasize to my classes in Bible Engush. For instance, turn to Song of Moses, Deut. xxxii, and the story of Balaam, in Numbers, xxii-xxiv. B. J. HOADLEY,

Portland university.

PRO-BOER SENTIMENTS.

Citizen Who Is Confident That It Overstates Itself.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23 .- (To the Editor.)-The prevalent belief in Portland, and, for that matter, all over the United States, seems to be that Boer sympathizers outnumber nine to one those who hope for British victory in South Africa. I be-lieve this is a fallacy, born of the fact that all the Bombastes Furlosos in the country, known generically as "cranks," are howling for Kruger and his hosts while conservative people, who are not everlastingly striving to air their person-ality, are in sympathy with the Anglo-Saxon, but do not rise on their forked. ends in season and out of season to prate about it.

'The shallows murmur while the deeps are Lightning destroys while thunder only rattles. In the last presidential campaign, silver-tongued Bryan drew larger crowds

and greater bursts of applause than any orator on the stump. The woods were full of his sympathizers. And yet, and McKinley reigns in the White

And why, forsooth, should an American sympathize with the Boers? Because in the last century, under the inspiration of the semi-demented George III. who was opposed by all the great and ilberai men of his reign, England waged unholy war against us? If so, then why forgive the South for giving us battle to perpetuate so ignoble a thing as human contract well to be a support of the semi-density man slavery? It is all very well to wrangle in the family, but when an out-sider chips in, sympathy, other things being equal, should go with kith and kin. But the blatant and untiring screechers for freedom (and the only freedom they really care a straw for is freedom to wag their transmiss.)

their tongues) tell us that we should up-hold the Boers because the Transvaal is a fellow-republic, and then they call upon the bird of liberty to flap his pin-lons over Filipinos and Boers, over anarchy and misrule, and everything that puts a spoke in the wheel of civiliza-tion. A fellow-republic! God save the mark! Comparisons are, indeed, odious when an American stoops to compare his country with the bigoted, semi-civilized travesty ruled over by Oom Paul and the arrogant, ignorant, yet autocratic assem-blage of burghers who support him.

The Transvaal may not be darkest Af-ica, but it is dark enough. Evidence of this is forthcoming every day, not from Englishmen only, but from Americans and other foreigners, who have resided in this alleged fellow-republic of ours. They tell us that human rights, such as even Russia grants to allens, are persistently and wilfully trampled upon, and that strangers in this free, liberty-loving Boer-land are denied every privilege dear to mankind. But there are none so deaf as those who will not hear, and "Billy" Mason, of Illinois, and Obstructionist Bailey, of Texas, will continue to invoke the bird of liberty from his eyrle on the Rocky mountains to shoot his feathered arrows at the "awful British to ered arrows at the "awful British ty-rants." but the bird will not respond, nor do I believe that reasoning Americans, en masse, will give their sympathy to the Beers against their own kith and kin of Great Britain, the only nation on the globe, whose hearts and hones were with us in our little scrap with Spain.

AMERICAN. "THE BOY."

Anti-Cigarette League's Chlengo Work and Publication.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23 .- (To the Editor.)-There came to my study table this morn-ing an attractive new publication, fresh from the press, a unique paper, the worthy organ of a most worthy movement. In Chicago recently the agitation which has been for some time going on in forming anti-cigarette leagues, culminated in an open control of a plan ought to be formulated which will build the cable, incorporated society, under the laws of Illinois, known as the Anti-Cigarette League, and this new paper is its official organ. It is an interesting fact that the officers of this league are prominent men. The president is Colonel Jonathan Mer United States pension agent; Rev. Thomas, vice-president; secretary Frank W. Baker, M. D., professor of ma-teria medica, Hahnemann medical college; trensurer, Charles S. Roberts, Metropoli-

tan National bank. The league is composed of boys be-tween the ages of 13 and 21. The city of Chicago has been districted, and a very thorough organization is going on. The public schools of Chicago took up the work some time ago, as also has been

done in other states. . . Mrs. Lucy Page Gaston has been a prime factor in the work of the league, and is general superintendent. Rev. Wallace Struble, well-known in Oregon, his former home, is lecturer. Colonel Merriam, in his opening greeting, says;

"What of the Boy? This of the Boy: He is the hope of the race. If we lose the boy, we lose all the hopes we have for the future greatness of our beloved land. Every patriotic man and woman must be interested in all that pertains to the welfare of those who are so soon to take their places in the great contest which is to settle the problems of the ages. The boy with the clearette habit is on the high road to ruin. He may be saved, but not with a clearette in his mouth to deaden his best purposes and weaken both brain and heart."

This bright paper, founded for such a noble purpose has for its median.

noble purpose, has for its motto: "My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure." Mrs. Gaston, a wellknown writer and newspaper woman, is the supervising editor, while the editorin-chief and associate are boys.

All hall the boy editors, and may God's All hall the boy curtors, and blessing rest on the noble effort toward blessing rest on the noble effort toward L. H. A.

No Panie in England.

G. Leveson in North American Review One of the most striking features of the present situation is the steadiness and freedom from panic shown, not only, as is natural, in military circles, but by the British public at large. This has been equally noticeable upon previous occa-sions when partial and preliminary re-verses had occurred in the initial stages of a campaign. Military students, of course, are aware that to meet with uncheckered success in a contest with a brave and well-armed enemy is a piece of good fortune too good to be relied upon, for, in spite of the skill of commanders and the valor of troops, isolated checks and reverses are as probable in a mili-tary campuign as in the conduct of complicated business transactions. Especially must this be the case where troops are dependent upon a long line of com-munication in the presence of forces nu-merically their superior, and where relatively small bodies of men are operating over a field of vast extent and are necessarily occasionally isolated from each

other.

Constructed in South Africa. Scottish American. so prominently in the fighting round Lady smith were put together at the railway workshops at Durban. The train is com-posed of a powerful engine, tender and three 20-ton from trucks, the sides of which have been raised to over six feet high. with one-half inch belier plates, loopholed with vertical slots for the men to fire led not for texts but the context, no with ver person needs to doubt the superiority of through.

BUSINESS MOVES SLOWLY

SENATE MAKES LITTLE PROGRESS WITH FINANCIAL BILL

House Has Done Absolutely Nothing in Way of Advancing Legislation -Hearings in Progress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Congressional business has been moving rather slowly, although the foundation is being laid in the committees for a rush of work later. Since, the holiday recess the senate has been slitting four days a week, but up to the middle of the month only two speeches have been made upon the financial bill, the most important measure naming the most important measure pending the most important measure pendials before congress. One was by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, who reported the bill, and his remarks were in the nature of an explanation of its provisions. The other was by Stewart, of Nevada, who is not a mem-ber of the finance committee, but who is opposed to the bill, as everybody supposed he would be. The other work of the senate consisted largely of discussions of various resolutions that have been introduced by those who oppose the expansion idea, and which are evidently drawn for the purpose of making a demonstration showing that the republicans have been wrong in their Philippine policy. In the bouse there has been absolutely nothing done since the holiday recess, to the mid-die of the month, although the commit-tees have been hard at work. It is, of course, necessary for legislation to be properly prepared before it can be pre-sented to the house or senate. The congressional committees also deem it necgressional committees also deem it necessary to have hearings on all conceivable subjects in order to be informed as to what action shall be taken. As a matter of fact, hearings very seldom amount to much, although occasionally information is brought out which cannot be shown otherwise.

Our New Islands.

The committees appointed by congress to care for legislation upon the subject of the new island possessions of the United States have been busy with hearings of various kinds to obtain information con-cerning the needs of the new possessions. The senate committee on foreign relations has already gone to the extent of re-porting a bill for Hawaii forming a territorial government of that Pacific group, Reporting these bills in the senate and getting them passed are two different things. The belief is general that it will take a great deal of debate to get the bills through, because anything that is done either for Hawaii or Puerto Rico, will have its effect upon the subsequent legislation for the Philippines and Cuba. Men will hesitate considerably about es-tablishing a precedent regarding trade relations and commerce with Hawaii and Puerto Rico, which might be followed when we come to legislate finally upon the Philippines and upon Cuba, if It be comes a part of the United States. The is not so great as materially to affect any of the interests of the United States, but the Philippines and Cubs, so rich in productiveness, and so large in extent, are bound to cut a very great figure in the commercial world, if they are given the same advantages as states of the Union or territories of the United States. It is already apparent that some of the most ardent friends of the expansion idea, representing highly protected industries, are now making an effort to prevent the islands from being considered as integral parts of the Union, simply on account of the effect it will have upon the manufac-

The Pacific Cable. It has been pointed out quite frequently that the most important matter in a commercial way to the United States is the construction of a Pacific cable. It has been apparent that nothing is more needed for the commercial and military interests of the government than the construction of a Pacific cable, and there ought not to be very much of a question about building it. The trouble seems to be that some advocate the construction of the line by the United States government and it ought not to be defeated by the various conflicting interests which have sprung up.

tures and products of various states.

Senatorial Differences.

An examination of the United States senate discloses the fact that men on both sides of the chamber are not in harmony with the parties to which they be-long. On the republican side Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Senator Mason, of Illinois, are notable examples. Senator Hale is also an anti-expansionist, but he does not take such a prominent part in the discussion and in the promul-gation of anti-expansion doctrines as the other two named. On the democratic side Morgan, of Alabama, is, of course, an ex-pansionist, but his views have always been well known and proncunced. He has not only been in favor of the Nicaragua canal, but he was an ardent Hawaiian annexationist and now believes in holding and developing every foot of territory which came to the United States as a result of the war with Spain, Morgan is highly esteemed in his party, and his op-position has not been such as to cause his party associates to break away from hlm. On the other hand, Senators Kenney, of Delaware, McLaurin, of South Carolina, and Sullivan, of Mississippi, are all severely criticised in private by their democratic associates because they voted for the ratification of the treaty with Spain. It is claimed that a great deal of pressure was brought to bear upon all of these men to vote for the ratification, and that there was every reason why they should have resisted it and stood with the postar. In feature, the process of the proce with the party. In fact, all of them wer counted upon at one time to stand with Gorman, Jones, Cockrell and others who were leading the fight against ratification. Senator Hoar's position causes some friction with his republican friends, and especially with his colleague, Senator Lodge, who is chairman of the Philip-pins committee. Being Senator Hoar's colleague and sitting beside him day after day, he naturally feels somewhat embarrassed in having to oppose what the old-er senator wants. Senator Hoar has had several little tilts with other senators because of his pronounced opposition on the subject of expansion, and, naturally, it makes more or less disagrecable feeling among them. While Senator Mason's opposition is treated somewhat as a joke, yet there is some friction on account of his position. On the democratic side it is decidedly marked, so far as Senators Ken-ney, McLaurin and Sullivan are concerned, for the other democrats think there is no reasonable excuse for them to have taken the prominent position which they did in the support of the treaty, when opposition to it was made a party

measure. His Proud Moment.

Every ambitous American youth finds in history or fiction some ideal to whose level he himself would like to ascend, and make for himself a mark in the world, but it is seldom that the ideals last for but it is seldom that the ideals last for any considerable time. Lieutenant George M. Dreher, of the First Washington volunteers, whose home is in Spokane, recently called on Sensior Turner, and his visit recalls a rather interesting story. In his youth, Dreher was an interested reader of the war stories of Captain Charles King, and no work by that popular writer ever escaped his eye, From his carly boyhood he closely followed the pen of Captain King, admired his characters, his portrayal of army life, and afterwards met Captain King himslef, the man he admired more than all else. When the Spanish war broke out, Dreher was first sergeant in battery A. of the Spokane Nasergeant in battery A. of the Spokane National Guard. His battery was anxious to enlist in the volunteer service and be sent to the front in Cuba. When they Creek, Mich.

learned that no artillery organizations were to be enlisted, they dropped the red for the white, and became company A, of the First Washington infantry. When the change was made, young Dreher, because of his efficiency in military matters, was promoted and commissioned as first lieutenant. For some time he waited at San Francisco with the regiment, impatient to be sent to Cuba, but when the order came sending them to the Philippines, his heart was glad. Shortly after the regiment landed it went into action, and on repeated occasions Lieutenant Dreher distinguished himself for unusual bravery. At of the First Washington infantry. When guished himself for unusual bravery. At the time this regiment was in the field, Captain Charles King, then promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, was also in the Philippines, and had a chance to observe the workings of the Washington regiment. After one prolonged engage-ment, he looked over the men, and, pick-ing out Lleutenant Dreher, commended him in the highest terms for his gallant-ry. Lleutenant Dreher, in speaking of the incident, says that was the proudest mo-ment of his life, when he was created by ment of his life, when he was praised by the very man who, from early boyhood, he had looked up to as his ideal soldier.

To Float the Maine. From the time the battle-ship Main

was sunk in Havana harbor up to the present time, and probably on indefinitely into the dim future, various schemes, some plausible, others the merest specu-lation, will be brought forward for raising the battle-ship and bringing her to the United States, to be exhibited at the prin-cipal cities of the East. The latest scheme that has come to public notice is to em-ploy that most recent of physical agents, liquid air, in raising the wrecked vessel. liquid air, in raising the wrecked vessel. The promoters of this scheme offer for fit to refloat the Meine and "rescue what is left of the 86 g.liant sailors that have slept in the foul waters of Havana harbor for nearly two years." They propose to raise the vessel, pump out her compartments and then construct a new hull around the wrecked portion before towing her to American waters. A provision ing her to American waters. A provision of their contract is that if, at the expira-tion of a year from her arrival on this tion of a year from her arrival on this coast, the government should desire to repurchase the Maine, it could be done at a price fixed by a special board. This company says that by employing liquid air it can raise the wrecked vessel and float her with her wrecked portion undispendent about the reality of the arreful. turbed, showing the reality of the awful havoc caused by the explosion of Feb-ruary 15, 1828. In employing this liquid air the company proposes to freeze the waters in the wrecked portion of the bat-tle-ship, and then, by applying the liquid air under the vessel, to freeze the water of the harbor, and gradually, but steadily raise the wreck. Once raised, and the breaks protected, they contemplate no dif-ficulty in getting the hull to American waters. So confident are they of the success of their scheme, that they have al-ready issued complimentary tickets admitting the recipients with friends on board "the refloated battle-ship Maine, at any port a' which she stops between Havana and Chicago, Ill."

To Better the Weather Service.

Willis L. Moore has been considerably in evidence about Warhington as chief of the weather bureau, and has had considerable to say in reference to improving the service. As a matter of fact the weather bureau service has never been so good-as it was under the war department, and it was only a little convertion with and it was only a little concession, sup-posed to gratify farmers, by placing it under the agricultural department, where it has been for the most part a failure. None of the blg storms of last winter were predicted by the weather bureau. Several large hurricanes were predicted during the summer which never came, and much of the prediction done by the weather serv-ice is now discounted and has little value. When the weather service was under the charge of the United States army, and men were operating it who had no reputa-tions to make save to do their duty, and do it right, it grew to be a great service, and was highly appreciated. While it was continued under army officers in the agricultural department it was con ducted very nicely and gave very good satisfaction. Of late years, it has been somewhat of a failure. Mr. Moore should be encouraged in his efforts to better the service, and congress should not hesi-tate to make additional appropriations, if that is what is needed.

Micaragua Canal.

The action of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce indicates the temper of the house or of the Nicaragua canal, and if the com-mittee on rules can be induced to set apart a time for the consideration of this bill, it ought to pass at this session. It is known to be Chairman Hepburn's intention to try to get early consideration, but the rules of the house are such as to make it necessary to have the concur-rence of the speaker and the committee on rules on the project. It is believed that after due time a petition will be circulated among the members of the house, asking the committee on rules to set apart a time for giving the Nicaragua bill a hearing, in which event probably two-thirds of the house will join the re-quest. Speaker Henderson is a man who recognizes the fact that the majority ought to control, and possibly he will ac-cede to the request made in such strength. ARTHUR W. DUNN.

An Admirer of "Old Tom." HILLSBORO, Or., Jan. 22 .- (To the Editor.)-I was pleased with your editor:al of yesterday upon Thackeray, as I have long ago come to the conclusion that, take him all in all, he was the greatest novelist that the English-speaking world has ever

In your mention of his writings, however, in yesterday's editorial and in sev eral others, you speak of "Vanity Fair' and "Pendennis" as his best works. While I have a high opinion of them, it has al-ways seemed to me that the character of Colonel Thomas Newcome is sufficient to cause "The Newcomes" to take first rank He is the highest type of the simple, non-est, unpretending, old-fashloned gentleman the grandest character in my humble judg-ment that has ever been portrayed by any writer of fiction. S. B. HUSTON.

The Boers' Use.

"An English Officer," in the Forum. The Boer has not been without his uses in the world-scheme of civilization. Like the American backwoodsman, he has blazed the way for the march of progress. His bold and restless spirit has pointed out a path to the crowding nations of the Old World. His have been the privations, his the toll, and his the peril. But his function is at an end; civilization presses at his heels; the land from which he drove out the knffir calls for a denser popula tion. He must submit to absorption of perish. For the present he refuses to be absorbed, "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin

SHE QUIT COFFEE And Got Well With the Help of Postum Food Coffee.

"I am a school girl and want to tell you what Postum Food Coffee has done for me and several of my relatives.
"The old-fashioned coffee always n me heavy and dull and gave me heart-burn, with dyspepsia. When we tried Postum Food Coffee, it did not taste good, but I begged for another trial, when the directions were followed, and we found it delicious. Since that time we have used it regularly, and I never have any trouble with the heavy feeling

or dyspepsia.

"Dr. Lowrie prescribed Postum for my uncle, Mr. —, property-man of the Boston theater, and it worked a marvelous change in him. He quit the common coffee, and has been using Postum Food Coffee ever since. He looks better than he ever did before. His family also use it. Uncle is very strong in his praise of Postum for the good it has done him. Please do not use my signature, but you can use the statement." —, Woror dyspepsia.

Pretty boxes and odors. are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people are



HUDYAN

HUDYAN FOR NERVES:

ALL DRUGGISTS—50c. cholls. Fig. 6 shows torpid liver, Fig. 5 shows indices-tion, Fig. 4 shows pain in shoulders, Fig. 3 shows coated tongue, Fig. 2 shows pair, thin face and sunken eyes, Fig. 1 shows sendaches

and diminess.

HUDYAN cures all the above conditions. If your nerves are weak, your stomach a cut of order, then such symptoms as the above are present. Remember, HUDYAN cures, and permanently. HUDYAN is what you need-it will not fall you. HUDYAN will make you strong, bearty, robust. hearty, robust.

Get HUDYAN from your druggist, 50s a raiseage; six packages, \$2.50. If he does not seen it
send direct to HUDYAN REMINDRY CHARANT,
corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San

Francisco, Cal. Consult Hudyan Doctors Free. Write.

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