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

HOME SCIENCE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Contribution to this course: Mrs. Helen Campbell, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Kate Gannett Welle, Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, Miss Anne Barrows, Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, Miss Emily G. Balch, Miss Lucy Wheelock and

XVI. THE CARE AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

> BY LUCY WHEELOCK. The Care of Infancy.

We have been slow to learn the lesson the midst of his disciples as an object of reverence and study. Man has taken all knowledge as his province and left as that last to be conquered a knowledge of the human being destined to make the world |

Classical learning has absorbed the attention of scholars to the exclusion of the study which really concerns the welfare of the human race. Spencer lamented in his time the inadequacy of the school tures the amazement of some antiquary of the future who should unearth text-books and school papers, and finding no reference to training for such duties should conclude them to be relics of a race of celibates. "'Tis true 'tis pity," and alas; it is still true. An examination of the curricula of most of our colleges and semimaries would reveal the same inadequacy to meet the real needs of life. The higher education of women does not ordinarily include any reference to the possibility of motherhood. But there are signs of promise. A few courses of study are offered here and there based on an enlightened conception of the high calling of woman, as "the first priestess of the human race." Mothers' clubs and classes for mothers in our kindergarten training schools are springing up all over the land. in evidence of an awakening public senti-ment as regards the responsibility of the care of childhood.

The overwhelming attendance and the great enthusiasm shown at the first mothcongress held three years ago Washington was a surprise, even to its promoters. It was convincing testimony of a growing sense of need on the part of many women. Another promising sign of the times is the wealth of child study literature. In the second edition of Tra-"Psychology of Childhood," pub-ted in 1894, he refers to no less than 105 published sources of information. The list would now be largely increased. Since Preyer's notable record of his observa-tions of an individual child there have been many studies of this sort, the larger portion of which concern themselves with the period of infancy. The interest in child study largely promoted by Dr. Hall and his associates has acted like leaven throughout the country. The "divine Piato" has never been alone in recogniz-ing the importance of beginnings, "especially when a thing is young and tender." But practice must always lurk far behind theory, and there is still need of some aposties of childhood to convince mothers everywhere that the foundations of all future physical and moral well-being must be laid deep in the soil of infancy.

Food.

"As a man eateth so is he," is a philosopher's statement of a truth which mothers and nurses need often to rehearse to themselves. Whether the child is to be well or ill, strong or weak, sluggish or active, self-controlled or the unhappy vic-tim of a morbid appetite, depends largely on kind and amount of food and regularity of feeding. These matters are not to be decided by the advice of fond grandmothers or the traditions of nurses, but scientific knowledge of the mother trained to understand the physical needs of an infant. One of the most helpful of recent books, Louise £. Hogan's "Study of a Child," gives a faithful and impar-tial record of the life of a normal child. The points most insisted upon in the management of the young child were regularity in matters pertaining to physical care and noninterference with the develg mind, that there might be free play of the individuality and self-activity

of body and mind on the part of all who came into any relations with the child might well serve as a model in other homes. In his "Christian Nurture," which has become a classic, Dr. Bush-nell lays emphasis on the fact that injudicious feeding in babyhood and highly seasoned and rich foods are the prolific sources of perverted appetite and gross excess. Intemperance is excess or lack of mederation, and its seeds are sown when-ever and wherever the senses of the young child are allowed to become masters rather than servants. Froebel has devoted devoted two of his songs in the "Mutter und Kose-Lieder" to a consideration of the senses of taste and smell, showing the Mrs. Eliot advocates as one of the funcimportance of cultivation of these "ministers of the mind" through the medium of the baby plays. He advises that the child's attention be diverted during eata moving bird in a cage which can be fed, or by the suggestion of sharing the food with some other pet. This prevents the food and its enjoyment from becoming an end in itself.

Clothing. "Our first gifts to our children are fettern," writes Rousseau, in condemning the customary method of clothing infants. The traditional long clothes and bands must impede the freedom of movement necessary to develop muscular strength. The emancipated mother discards all elaborate long skirts and dresses and makes her baby comfortable in Arnold slips. Like the Froebel mother, she watches the free play of the limbs and rejoices in the growing strength of her baby, as she einge:

"In and out! In and out? Toss the little limbs about, Toss the little baby feet; That's the way to grow, my sweet." Environment.

Environment is another emphatic word in the mother's vocabulary. What the baby is first to see, what he is first to hear-these are matters of prime impor "Through the senses the child's soul lies open. Keep the impressions pure." Who has seen a baby stretch out his little hands and coo with delight before some favorite picture without reallzing the need of a wise selection of scenes and subjects for the nursery walls? And let the picture be hung for the baby's eyes and not for the adult visitor. Love of order and habits of neatness, regularity and punctuality have their genesis in the orderly surroundings and examples of the nursery period. The importance of guarding the early influences surrounding the than in Freebel's collection of songs and plays for mothers and children. In the arrangement of the songs we discover the order and time of manifestation of the various psychic activities of the infant. The pictures in the first part of the book portray successive scenes in the great drama of unfolding consciousness. The first pleture shows the physical moment, when the infant, "new to earth and sky," vaguely begins to feel that "This is I." The succeeding play songs illustrate such physical experiences as the first imitative act, betokening the birth of will; the casual notion indicated by the why and what of the childish questions, the recognition of Monmouth or Independence to travel by of change and time, the development of any of the trains to as much advantage the senses from the lower, subjective sen- as by boat. As an evidence of that, the sations of taste and smell to the higher

activity of sight, the gradual grouping of sensations into ever clearer perceptions and the formation of ideas of form, size and number-"three paths to the goal of knowledge."

Marketty of Contract of the Assessment

But the mother's interest in her child is is not psychologic, and the chief value of Proebel's book for her fles in the hints and suggestions given to guide her in her daily intercourse with her little one. Its avowed aim is to replace the mother in stinct by insight, to add to mother-love "the sweet reasonableness" which shall insure true nurture. There is no need to create artificial experiences as in Rous-seau's "Emile" to teach the lessons of life. The experiences come of themselves.

The scientific understanding of the in-fant's bodily needs, the elimination of all of the Great Teacher, who set a child in harmful influences in the nursury environment, with the selection of the good and the loving wisdom which "suffers the free play of the spontaneities of babyhood, guiding them to the formation of right habits—these are the essentials in the care of infancy.

The Kindergarten Age. ideal of the kindergarten is indicated in its name, the child garden. A garden is a place for growth under cul-Freedom, space and time curriculum, which made elaborate preparation for everything but the highest of garden, and cultivation is no less essential functions, that of parenthood. He picture for the fullest flowering and fruitage. A kindergarten is not a "merry-go-round" for the amusement of children, neither is it a device for cramming innocent children with premature knowl-edge. It is a place where living and real children are treated as growing plants with respect to all the laws of natural development. It is a place where the need of individual treatment is considered as the gardener considers the peculiar needs of rose and lily and gives to each soil and sunshine and care as required by the nature of the plant.

The forcing process is foreign to the true kindergarten, which does not desire to produce hothouse plants, even if they bloom earlier. Froebel's method is "pas-sive, observant, following." The keynote of his system is self-activity. He aim is "to give men themselves." The agencies which he employs in the kin-His dergarten are chiefly songs and games, gifts and occupations.

Songs and Games.

In the plays of children Froebel discovers "the heart leaves of the future." The child is most truly himself when he plays. All his energies are employed, frequently his special powers and tendencies are exed in this free manifestation of self. An English writer on this subject charac terizes neglect in fostering such specia tastes and capacities as a ruthless waste of national capital. It is possible that child study in the kindergarien may prewent some of this waste, especially when mothers and kindergartners have the free quent opportunities for conference af-forded by the mothers' meetings. Long before Froebel's time Plato, Quin-

tilian and other educational writers had insisted upon the value of the plays of children as "a preparation for the serious business of life, but it was reserved for "the apostle of childhood" to fathom "the deep meaning which oft lies hid in childish play" and to make it the corner-stone of his educational foundation.

The musical setting of the kindergarten

plays makes them "orderly and law-abid-ing." and through the medium of song we believe with Plato that rhythm and grace enter into the recesses of the soul and abide there. The organized play, when rightly conducted, preserves the true balince between lawful liberty and license, and in nowise interferes with the spon-taneity of childhood. Freedom and law are inseparable terms, and one of the important lessons of the kindergarten game is that the good of the individual is conditioned by the good of the whole. The only one who isn't happy is the one who won't play. Consideration of others and subordination of self are common, plain virtues to be acquired only "daily act and habitude." The ki "daily act and habitude." The kinder-garten play circle is the school for these social virtues because all must play to-

and I shall know" is the implicit faith of the child. "I will fly like a bird and run like a pony, and hop like a frog, and so I shall become each of them. Let me do what mamma does and I shall be So through varied and constant imitations children imitate them-selves into the complexities of the life around them. Freebel would utilize this instinct for imitation by giving a wide range to play and directing it to an edu-cational end. His special plays include those which represent movements in the plant and animal world, the family and other relationships and domestic and industrial activities. The miner, the farmer, the baker, the carpenter, are true heroes of toll because they are necessary to make the wheels of the great world turn round. The ideal of service which tions of education in a democracy is em-bodied in these trade plays, which illustrate the dependence of one upon another and the beauty of co-operation.

The Gifts. No agency of the kindergarten has been so much questioned and so often per-verted as the gifts. Froebel did not intend them to become a means of instruc tion in geometry and arithmetic, but rather to furnish an "alphabet of things" by which the young pupil in nature's school may begin "to spell out the volume of the universe." He attaches great import-ance to the selection of children's playthings, which are to serve as mediators between themselves and the world. A wise giver bestows the "gift" which helps the child to realize himself by giving free play to the fancy and scope to the con-structive powers. "Let me see," "Let me do" are the constant demands of the normal child. Through clear seeing the world-chaos is gradually to be reduced to order. Definite perceptions in place of onfused and vague notions of things are be acquired through forming the habit of interested observation and attention to what one sees. The kindergarten play-things are intended to facilitate this process of observation and comparison by supplying standards of form, color, size

and number. It is needless to state that the special "gifts" do not exclude the use of rational objects, but lead to a larger interest in seeing and using all other good gifts of a wise giver. They are only the alpha-

a wise giver. They are only the nipha-bet, not the volume. The material of the gifts offers nothing novel. Balls, blocks and rings are com-mon playthings. As used in the kinder-garten they satisfy the constructive instinct which would recreate the world. The simple and manageable material lends itself readily to the desires of the mind. The value over other material lies in the fact of organization and progression, so that the child grows by what he does and finds at every statge what in

Note-This study will be concluded on Saturday, January 20.

West Side Train Service. MONMOUTH, Or., Jan. 24.-(To the Editor.)-Some time ago I noticed an article in your columns stating the advantaged of the new train schedule on the West Side division. We wish to take exceptions to the statement that the present arrange-ments are for the better. As the trains are now run, it is impossible for the people

the passenger transfic from the two places, Arrangements are now being completed whereby all freight for this place will com by boat, daily, to Independence. Had the Southern Pacific shown any disposition to Southern Pacific shown any disposition to favor this place and Independence, they certainly would have run the Dallas train on to Monmouth, a distance of seven miles, arranged for connection with Independence by motor, and incidentally held the patronage of a population of about 4000 people. Under such an arrengement, mail and ex-press facilities would be much improved. Under the present schedule, three days required to get a reply from Portland, and under the schedule proposed, one day would do it. It is needless to say that this is a great detriment to business. FRANK LUCAS.

DREDGING IN THE HARBOR.

Further Presentation of Captain Spencer's Views and Criticisms.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26 -(To the Editor.)-With your permission, I will try and make myself understood to Mr. E. T. C. Stevens, clerk of the Port of Portland com-mission. He claims the dike has been the cause of the bar at the sawmill wharf. Every pilot on the river knows that there has always been a large sand and gravel bar just where it is now, long before the dike or sawmill was ever thought of, and are fully 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel to be removed—if they cut a channel mills. At a low stage of water a very considerable part of the proposed channel is bare sand, and from all past experience at dredging any portion of this bar, there are numerous logs and roots imbedded which will make this one of the most tedious and expensive works ever under taken by the city dredge. The report for the last quarter shows for the month of December 31,031 cubic yards of material were excavated. The clerk informs me that this was gravel, and they are now doing much more dredging in sand, and i is very reasonable to suppose they will find large amounts of gravel cutting through to the channel on the east side, and, perhaps, some blue clay which the Bowers dredge cannot handle successfully. It does not take much of an expert to figure how long it will take, not allowing any time for repairs, estimated at about one-fourth for high water, and all time lost. The posed channel, 180 feet wide, 20 feet d of cut, 7920 feet long, will amount to 1,066,cubic yards of material to be exca vated. To allow them 50,000 cubic yards per month, it will take 21 months of steady be of more injury than benefit to the present channel, I would suggest to the com-mission they abandon this work before they will have done any serious or irre-

parable injury to the present channel.

Mr. E. T. C. Stevens further states, in referring to section 2, that I have over-looked the amendment. Why, my dear sir, this is the most interesting part of this premeditated scheme on the part of Mr. Mackay. I will here refer Mr. E. T. C. Stevens and the commission to a letter written by an ex-member of that body, one that was legislated out of the commission by the amendment referred to—and he plainly states his objection and points out to the public the deep interest taken by Mr. Mackay. Here is a copy of Mr.
Joseph Paquet's letter, headed, "Dredge
Work Criticised, With Remarks on
Changes Proposed in the Commission":

Portland, Feb. 15, 1899 .- (To the Editor.)-Any person not conversant with all the cir-cumstances and facts connected with the intro-duction of Mackay's Port of Portland bill would naturally wonder teines all that part of the bill relating to the building of a drydock has been eliminated) why Mr. Mackay takes so much interest, and is so anxious to pass the bill.

roebel was the first of child students to discover the significance of imitation in child life. "What man tries to represent, that he begins to understand" is his motto. Imitation is necessary as a means of understanding. "Let me do ind I shall know" is the left of the largest stockholders in the minimum of the largest stockholders in the city dredge was plain. Last spring the city dre use of the dredge, and the executive commit-toe had let him have the use of it, provided he would pay all the expenses of operating it.
It was taken from there to the shop for repairs. After being repaired it was taken to
Wolff & Zwicker's yard to dig a trench to launch a boat in. I, with other members, ob-jected to the use of the dredge for private work, when there were two private dredges lying idle in the city ready to do any work that offered. The commission concluded that the city should do no more private work. If you will examine section 2 of Mackay's bill you will find the following sentence: "That

there shall be made and permanently main-tained in said Willamette river at said city, from wharf line to wharf line, and in the Wil-lamette and Columbia rivers between said city and the sea, a ships' channel at any and all points as it may deem necessary." You can read the above carefully, and draw your own conclusions. As I understand, the place dug by the city dredge has filled in again. In section 9 you will notice that he has reduced the board of commissioners to seven members. The old board was composed of 15 members. There were only six members on the old board that suited him, so be put himself on to make out the complement, but for some reason his no was taken off and Mr. E. T. Williams (his partner in the mill) was substituted. Nearly all the members that objected to doing private work with the city dredge were left off this work with the city dredge were left off this commission, which comprised all the members from the east side of the river. The following members of the present commission will be stricken off by the passage of Mackay's bill. Killingsworth, Steffen, L. Nicolai, Dr. D. Raffety, Captain A. Pease, W. Steele, George Weldler and Joseph Paquet. Those retained are J. McCraken, T. B. Wilcox, C. E. Ladd, Ellis G. Hughes, J. Couch Flanders and J. A. Brown. The act in force at present gives the commission all the power that is required to improve the river and harbor, and does not compel them to dig out every man's wharf when he wants it done. JOSEPH PAQUET.

112 East Twelfth street, city.

I can assure the public and commission that there is nothing of a personal nature in this, neither do I entertain any ill-feeling towards any member of the Port of Portland commission. But it does seem to me that there is a great deal more private "graft" than a public be in Mr. Mackay's amendment, and if all the property-holders from Burnside-street bridge on the East and West sides, south to the city limits, where there is now very shallow water, insist on having the city dredge deepen the harbor from wharf line to wharf line, I believe the taxpayers will begin to realize that this amendment of Mr. Mackay's will soon have to be E. W. SPENCER.

Growth of Language. Charles Johnston in the Contemporary, the like, and so with other vowels. Let me give a few words which still survive from this epoch, in Polynesian, which are hihi, ha, hae, wa, wai, which mean fire, light, wind, ray, breath, envy, expanse, water-all elements or elemental emotions.

as by boat. As an evidence of that, the Delicious and fragrant smoke-Zarina boats are now doing fully four-fifths of Cigarettes, Russian blend.

DE LESSEPS FRAUDS IN ABUNDANT EVIDENCE AT PANAMA.

Major Sears Says the Canal Will Be Completed-Oregon Pine Advertised in All Newspapers.

I have made two trips to the west coast of South America since I left Portland, a year and a half ago; the first time going as far as Lima, the capital of Peru, in the pleasant company of an agreeable gentleman, sent out by a New York syndicate to search for mines of sulphur, copper and gold; the second time, on a similar errand for the same syndicate, when the commission of six persons went down the coast of Chile to the port of Antofagasta.

It is a severe experience to have to be ashamed, in a foreign land, of one's countryman; but on this occasion I had to suffer it as never before. The agent of the syndicate on the second expedition had been employed because of a certain large now as before the completion of the dike. He says they are going to extend the cut from the mill wharf obliquely and the best of every individual with whom he came in contact for purposes of business. He was unhappily contact the cut from the mill wharf obliquely and the came in contact for purposes of business. this sand spit to the channel, on the opposite side, paralleling the dike, but, of course, some distance above it. Now, if any person will go to the trouble of taking a coast survey chart and measure the disasted a shyster of the New York uptance of this proposed channel, he will country bar. The cap of all disgrace was soon be convinced that the Port of Portland commission have undertaken a stuthls "American citizen" went ashore at pendous task, and one that will keep the Guayaquil, one of the most important city dredge busy for a long time; for, if cities of the South Pacific coast, containthey attempt to cut through this bar, there lng a punctiliously polite population, diare fully 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand and vested of coat and vest, and exposing on the seat of his trousers, worn by riding 180 feet wide, 25 feet deep and 1½ miles two big hoies, from which floated a long from the north end of the harbor to about the red beacon north of the flour Brilliant specimen of the American gentleman, from the inflated Empire state, and not, as the New York editor would expect, from the "wild and woolly West." This man brought with him, as a chum

and "right-hand supporter," a townsman, by trade a meiancholy corpsewasher of professional solemnity, which he threw over the little party-a black pall-when-ever he appeared in our midst. He wa the only man among us who had no vices. The Panama Canal.

An arrival in Panema is always an interesting episode to me, who have been there so many times and number many friends in that interesting community. I have had occasion to note that the only foreigners who have passed the age of 50 at Panama in an uninterrupted isthmian life are men who have abstained from alcoholic drinks. The man on the isthmus who drinks liquor habitually dies

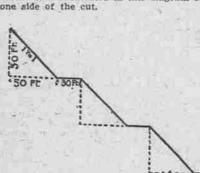
On this visit, the great point of interest was the condition of the canal and its present work. I had seen it 10 years ago, and written of it in The Oregonian. At that time the dredges of Slaven were lying in the canal on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, and I had gone with their custodian in his steam launch up the channel as far as it had been excavated. I then expressed in The Oregonian the belief, now confirmed, that the Pana-ma canal will certainly be completed and

in the near future. The whole line of the work from ocean to ocean was then as today an exposition of the De Lesseps frauds; locomo-tives clustered in scores, always useless and to remain so; enormous derricks with their engines mounted and ready for a use to which they were never put and never required, being unsuited to whatever exists on the isthmus; iron cars for moving excavated material; rails for lines of track; cross ties and rail fastenings-all these and more are still there, as they were in 1890, clustered at different points in extraordinary amounts, illustrating the profits of an illicit "divvy" with unscru-pulous manufacturers and contractors; not so well protected now as they were. for the sheds have decayed or perhaps have been stolen, being better fuel than the green wood of the tropical forest; for the present company has no need of them,

There are thousands of empty houses for laborers; handsome dwellings for division chiefs and engineers, without tenants; palaces for the closer friends of De Less now dead or in French prisons; million-dollar hospitals, without patients; all are there and fairly well preserved, so that a multitude of 15,000 souls could be added to the population of the isthmus in a day and be comfortably housed without th erection of a new building. But the pres ent company is doing earnest work and honest; the principal labor being directed against the Culebra (snake) cut.

Anti-Slide Slopes. Mr. E. T. Ward, an American engineer in the company's service, was my travel-ing companion from Panama to New York, and gave me some valuable information touching the present cost of the work now being excavated by a force of 2000 men. Thus, for taking out, loading on cars that carry six cubic meters each, and transporting a distance of two kilometers, the contractors are receiving 10 cents per cubic meter, American gold, which is equivalent to 7½ cents per cubic yard on a haul of a mile and a half. The company furnishes the transportation plant from the huge stores lying about and the contractor does all the rest. Another contractor, for work somewhat more difficult, is loading small cars that carry one-third of a cubic meter and getting 9 cents American gold per cubic yard on

a haul of a mile and a half. The method of construction, to prevent sliding in of the sides of this great cut, more than 200 feet deep, is ingenious as a protection against the ruinous effect of a slide as well as economical in that view. It is illustrated in this diagram of



The lowest slope entering the prism of the canal will be protected by a retaining wall in masonry. Enough of this work has been done to expose the system to the traveler on the trans-Isthmian rall-

Tides and Calms.

A feature of the physical geography of the isthmus not generally understood is found in the tides. The statement put The principle of growth in language, as forward by the old company intimated an in all else, is variation. And when the early races felt that variation had been carried far enough within the limits of of those oceans stood at a level at "mean the vowel language, rich as it was in tide." This may be literally true, but is tone and melody, a new direction for nevertheless misleading, as not containing growth was unconsciously sought. It was the whole truth. For on the Atlantic, at found by adding semivoweis to the already Colon, the sea rises but 19 inches in the existing vowels—that is, by partially closing the lips, or bringing the tongue near the teeth, or palate, or throat, while the yowels were being spoken. This would give words like wawawa or yayaya, and A popular argument against the Pana-ma canal is based on the existence of calms in the Bay of Panama. We have been gravely told that ships leaving the Boca can get out to sea only with towng. If the shrewd economists, this wis-iom advancing, will take from the experience of the Suez canal their learning, they will discover the interesting fact that ship canals are not built for "ships" depending on the caprice of winds. Sall-

TRIPS TO SOUTH AMERICA ing craft do not use these conveniences, channel. A ship canal means rapid trans-sit; the shortest distance and therefore the shortest time between two ports; and this we translate by steam. So, then, the calmest calm in Panama is grandly

in its favor for a ship canal.

I can readily understand that the fools with one blind eye, being the majority of mankind, will interpret this unprejudiced statement concerning the Panama work as an argument against the Nicaragua transit. For their information, I recent transit. For their information, I repeat what I said 10 years ago in the columns of The Oregonian to the effect that either canal is built the other will shortly follow." The reason is obvious: A one-lock canal cannot accommodate all the present commerce of the world demanding the inter-oceanic way; but that commerce will be enormously augmented by the stimulating invitation of means provided to promote that already existing, and will thus force the construction of the

other work.
What man, who has passed 60 years of life, does not remember the popular criticism on the value and traffic of the first transcontinental rairoad of the United States? "It is a good thing to have," said the prophets; "but, of course, it is of use only to move troops. The trade of San Francisco, the only trade to be considered, will continue to go around the Horn. No merchant can afford to pay the enorm freights of land carriage. And, then, hos-tile Indians will forbid all passenger traffic. and, moreover, keep the government busy in repairs of a line continually broken up by their depredations." How long it took to realize the Northern Pa-cific line! And now we have choice of five routes in crossing the continent.

Robbery of Passengers.

Before I leave the Panama region, let me call attention to some irregularities in the present conduct of the passenger transshipment across the isthmus. When you have entered the train and all have got comfortably seated, a crowd of darkies comes in and tells you "dis isn't de fust-class kyar, boss; it's dat kyar for'ard. sah," whereupon you let them seize your hand-parcels and transfer them to the proper place, and for their labor the rascals have received several dimes. Again, seated in a chair car, another crowd of the same class enters, and the spokes-man tells you "dis isn't de fust-class kyar, boss; dls is a cheer kyar; you has to pay \$1 extry to ride hyar"; and another crop of dimes go out to the lying wretches from the "smart Yankees." An officer of the line sat in the only chair occupied o the car, which, save for employes of the company, would have gone to Panama quite empty. The conductor and one or two other train hands were the com-panions of the official. Arrived at Panama, the train was in-

vaded by a horde of abominably dirty ne-groes, odorous of tropical sweat, who filled the aisle of the coach, so that it was impossible for any passenger to leave the coach without indecent jostling of these flithy brutes. An officer of the company present at the time, seemed to think I quite the thing, for he said nothing of sympathy to the passengers or of rebuke to the invaders. These creatures appear to have terrorized the employes and ficials of the company. It is hard to under stand, for I found them yield readily to vio lent threats larded with some striking evangelical particles of speech reinforced with a raised cane.

In a spirit of accommodation, the Pana-ma Railroad Company will give you checks for such small baggage as you like to be rid of till you reach the steamer on the Pacific side. It is an illusion and a snare. Your valise will be robbed on that mpany's launch before you receive it on coard the coastwise steamer of the Pacific Our small pieces were hoisted on board and received at the rall by their respective owners, on surrendering their checks, and taken directly to our rooms, where nearly every passenger, who had so trusted the Panama Railroad Company, found he hadbeen robbed. In some cases the loss was considerable. This was especially the case with a mechanic with a mec with a mechanic, going out to the Talara petroleum works on the Peruvian coast, and with a young woman, a missionary, going to Chile. I ventured to write to the superintendent at Colon, in whose absence, his assistant coolly told me, I was mistaken, for his agent had sent him a receipt for the safe delivery of all baggage from and so no demand for their protecting, the purser of our steamer. A second letter unless it he to sell them. al knowledge this robbery was perpetrated on six of my fellow-passengers. How many more I did not attempt to learn. As passengers part company at the ports on the coast, there is no redress by united action on their part.

Gregon Pine Widely Advertised. After four days' steaming down the oast from Panama we run up the gulf and river of Guayaquil to the city of Guayaquil, a busy town in the edge of the rainbelt-filthy and treating Itself to perennial visits of yellow fever; but at the time of our passage enjoying a scourge of dysentery, which subjected us to quarantine at the next port. At Guayaquil I saw our old Portland friend, the bark Coloma, lying at one of the moles, discharging lumber from the Northwest. The name of Oregon should be a familiar one along the west oast of South America, for in every por entered there was a cargo of "Oregor pine" at anchor in the bay or roadstead, and every newspaper on the coast advertises Oregon pine in large capitals.

After a day's run from Guayaquil, we ceach the port of Palta, a splendid harbor, and port of the richest department of Pe The American consul of Paita in prison at Piura, the departmental capital, 60 miles inland, for shooting a man who had slapped his face. The local judge who tried him decided that his shot through the hand which struck the blow was justifiable, but that he committed a crime by shooting the man in the back after he had turned to run! Since then, the supreme court of Peru has reversed the judgment of the lower court and or-dered the release of the consul, declaring that both shots were fired under a provo

cation that justified the act. However, the gentleman has ceased to be consul. This relation reminds me of an outrage perpetrated by a judge of the department of Piura and the Peruvian minister in Washington on an American citizen, our consul at the city of Plura, that is as yet unredressed, for reasons that I purpose stating and discussing hereafter, because the story is not a short one. It is suffi cient to say here that the common com plaint among Americans generally in South America is that their government gives them no care nor protection; that they would be better off as Germans, who al-ways receive the prompt protection of their government and the redress they demand. Rev. Dr. Wood, in charge of the mission of the Methodist church, declares that not until the present administration sent its minister there has an American stood for anything in the republic worth

ALFRED F. SEARS, C. E.

Roberts' Authorities Don't Apply. PORTLAND, Jan. 26,-(To the Editor.)-When I read in The Oregonian that Rob erts' defense of polygamy was greeted with applause and that the ladies were especially demonstrative, a feeling too possession of me and prompted me to write this article.

Do the American people realize what they are doing when they allow a polyga-mist to enter congress? Slavery cast a shadow on our nation's fair name, and may not another one be cast by who uses religion and liberty to defend

If the Scriptures and Martin Luthe sanction polygamy, is that a sufficient rea-son for ua? Anything which is injurious to the welfare of the human race is crime, and polygamy is injurious. It kills those swet sentiments of love and home, hardens the heart, awakens jeal-ousy and makes woman a mere plaything. to be cast aside at pleasure.

Any woman who enters polygamy sins against Her country, her sex and hersel and any man who practices or defends it out help, a

bald spot never grows smaller. It keeps SPOTS spread-ing, until at last your friends say, "How bald he is

With-

getting." Not easy to cure an old baldness, but easy to stop the first thinning, easy to check the first falling out. Used in time, [baldness is made AJU impos-sible Ha

It stops falling, promotes growth, and takes out all dandruff.

with -

It always restores color to faded or gray hair, all the dark, rich color of early life. You may depend upon it every time. It brings health to the hair.

\$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists. "I have used your Hair Vigor and am greatly pleased with it. I have only used one bottle of it, and yet my hair has stopped falling out and has started to grow again nicely." JULIUS WITE, March 28, 1809. Canova, S. Dak. Write the Doctor.

do not obtain all the benefity pected from the use of the rrite the Doctor about Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass

If the Scriptures and Martin Luther sanc-AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

BEGGING ON THE STREETS. Efforts of City Board of Charities to

Stop It. PORTLAND, Jan. 26 .- (To the Editor.)-Vith reference to the matter of begging on the streets, the officers of the City Board of Charities desire to acknowledge their responsibility in the matter and to relterate that which the history of the board has constantly affirmed-there is no need of any professional beggar's appealing to the citizens of Portland on streets or elsewhere. Regarding the c that is now before the public mind, we can say that the City Board of Charities first called attention to the violation of the city ordinance and offered to provide such need as was demanded in this case if he should be compelled to give up his begging. The unworthiness of the man is revealed in his defiant answer to the officer who informed him that the chief of McGINN, HENRY E., Atturney-ar-I police wanted to see him, and was told McKELL T. J., Manufacturers' Recelve any notice whatever. To my person- that the chief might see him if he cam where he was. Upon his arrest he prompt ly furnished \$20 bail and hired a lawve to defend himself. He was discharged by the police judge on the ground that the documents-the placard which he wore and the cup which he carried-were not produced as evidence, although the offier arrested him in the act of begging. The man again appeared on the streets The City Board of Charities again inwas no use to arrest the man if they could not gain a conviction before the police judge. Since that time the board has taken further steps to rid the city of the nuisance. It would seem that this much ought to be said in justice to the City Board of Charities, which has done, all that it can do. It has called attention to the disorderly conduct: it has offered all needful aid; It has relaxed nonof its vigilance, although its first and second efforts were defeated of their pur-pose. That the board was right in demanding that the professional beggar should be kept off the streets must not be denied, because the people have spoken their minds in a city ordinance. It is against the law for any one to beg on the streets. That we should receive such weak support from the police department is a matter to be deplored, as it reveals an unfortunate tendency. Why a man who has been arrested in the act of stealing should be allowed to continue to steal with the knowledge of the authorities simply because he was not convicted before the police judge is past comprehe sion. Professional begging is not exactly stealing, but it is as truly a violation of the law, and certainly should not be allowed to continue, even if the first arrest

failed of its purpose.

A. W. ACKERMAN, For the City Board of Charities.

A Set-Back. Detroit Free Press. "I thought I was all over nervous protration.'

Well?" "My doctor sent in his bill and I've go! it again.'

"Hunger is the best sauce." You will have a good appetite if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

has taught us how to make the best Emulsion in the world; Experience has proved that this Emulsion is worthy of entire confidence. There are many imitations of

Scotts Emulsion

and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.

If we had your address we would send you a sample and a pamphlet telling more about it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 415 Ptari St., New York.

祖祖哲學

THE PALATIAL

Not a dark office in the building absolutely fireproses electric high and artesina water: perfect saults tion and thorough vertiliation, her

ASSOCIATED PRESS; R. L. Powell, Mgs ... HANKERS LIFE ASSOCIATION, of Des Moines, Ia.; C. A. McCargar, State Agent. & BRIENNE, H. W., Prin, Person Shorthand BINSWANGER DR G S, Phys 2 Sup 411-BRUERE DR G E, Physician 412-413-BUSTEED BIGEARD Plug Tobsors 682-CAUKIN, G E. District Agent Travelers

CARDWELL DR J B

Manager 415
DAYIN NAPOLEON President Calumbia
Telephone Co.
DICKSON, DR. J. Physician 113 TTORIAL ROOMS. EMBOR OF TABLE LIFT ASSURANCE SOCIETY:

L. Samuel, Manager: F. C. Cover Cashier, VENING FELEGRAM. E.5 Arbre et ALLOWS, MRS M. A. Manager Women's Dept. Mutuni Reserve Fund Life, of New ENTON, J. D., Physician and Surgeon, 509. ENTON, DR. HUNS! Ers and Ear ... ENTON, MATTHEW P. Denish. FIDELITY MUTUAL LIPE ASSIN: E. C. Stark, Manager
RENCH SCHOOL by conversations; Dr. A. Murrarelli, Minager GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughts-

GRARY, DR. EDWARD P., Physician Surgace 212-GIESY, A. J., Physician and Sucgeon, 700-GODDARD, E. C. & CO., Footwear, ground Life Insurance Co. of New York.

RANK S. Atturney-at-Law.
GRENIER MISS BEATBICE, Dentist. HAMMOND, A. B. HEIDINGER, GEO. A. & CO., Pau

EDLEMAN, C. M. Altorney at-Law, 400-17 KADY, MARK T. Manager Pacific North-west Mutual Reserve Fund Life Asso., 604-LAMONT, JOHN, Vice-President and Gen-eral Manager Columbia Telephone Co., LITTLEFIELD, H. R. Phys. and Surgeon. MACRIM, W. S., Sec. Gragin Carmera Club., MACKAY, DR. A. E., Phys. and Surg., 711-MANWELL, DR. W. E., Phys. & Surg., 701-McCargar. C. A., State Agent Bankers' McCOY, NEWTON, Attorney-at-Los MILLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist and

MANHATTAN LIPE INSURANCE CO., of New York, W. Goldman, Manager. 200-McELROY, US. J. G., Phys. & Surg. 704-702-McFARLAND. E. B., Secretary Columbia McKIM. MAURICE, Atterney-at-Law. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New Tork; Wm. S. Pond. State Mgr. ... 404-405-NILES, M. L., Cashler Manhathan Life In-surance Co., of New York. OREGON INFIRMARY OF OSTHODATIES:

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL; H. W. Bebnke, Prin. POND, WM S. State Manager Mutual Life

QUIMBY, L. P. W., Game and Forest;

Warden REED & MALCOLM, Opticians, 183 Sixth str SALISBURY GEO. N. Section Director, U. S. Wenther Bureau S. SAMUEL L. Manager Equitable Life 3 SANDFORD A C & CD. Publishers' Agia 3 SCHIBNER'S SONS, CHAS, Publishers' Lesse Hobson, Manager SIS-306-3 SHERWOOD J. W. Deputy Suprems Commander, K. O. T. M. 5 SMITH DR L. B. Osteopath 608-4 SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, STARK E. C. Executive Special, Pidelity Mutual Life Association of Philis, Pa. 3 STARK & COLF. Pyrography STARR & COLE Pyrography
STEEL G. A. Forest Inspector
STUART DELL Altorney-at-Law Gif-GifSTOATE DR. CHAS E. Dentst. TOSSURGEON OF THE L. P. RY. AND N. P.

HARDOR IMPROVAMENTS, Captain W. C. Lengfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. WALKER, WILL H., President Oregon of New York

WATKINS, Miss. E. L., Purchasing Agency
WEATHERRED, MRS, EDITH, Grant Sec-

A few more elegant offices may

had by applying to Portland Tru Company of Oregon, 109 Third st., to the rent clerk in the building.

MEN - NO CURE.

PAY - THE MODE.

APPLIANCE A pass
way to perfect manno

Everything else fails. The VACUUM TREA

MENT CURES you without medicine
sil nerveus or disenses of the generality orgasuch as lost manhood, examining drains, ward
cole, imposency, etc. Men are quickly restored
perfect health and strength.

Write for circulars HEALTH APPLIANCE CO.