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

offering him \$1500 for a full-length pic-ture of Washington he never even ans-

wered the letter; and to a request from

the Academy of Florence for his own por-trait—a great distinction, by the way—he

paid no attention. In 1825 his health began

to fall, but he worked on intermittently, completing a portrait of Mrs. Samuel Hay-

ward, his last work, in the spring of the year 1828. He died on July 27 of this year,

at the age of 72. He had a curious disposi-tion; at times he was the most charm-

ing of men; at others rough and irritable

He made many enemies and even alian-

THE WORLD'S GREAT ARTISTS | he remained until his death. Through all these later years he was still as improvi-

Contributors to this course: Dr. John C. Van Dyke, Dr. Russell Sturgis, Dr. A. L. Frothing-ham, Jr., Arthur Hoeler, Frank Fowler and others.

XIV. GILBERT STUART.

By Arthur Hoeber.

Details of the life of Gilbert Stuart, the greatest of the early American painters and surely one of the most remarkable of the art products of this country, are sin-gularly lacking. He left behind him almost no papers, but a few letters and practically no data upon which to build up a biography. One is obliged to turn to personal anecdotes from some of his old friends and patrons, and the memories of his daughter Jane, to get an idea of the man. This daughter was an estimable lady in every respect, but she had only a limited notion of the larger side of her father's life, no sense of humor, and with her the commonplaces took on a proportion quite beyond their value. So it is after all by his works alone that Stuart's memory will always be kept green and what more could an artist ask? His name ever will be associated pri-marily with the Washington portraits he painted-their name was legion-and his canvases command great respect everywhere, for he was a portrait painter a high order, unquestionably the best of

all the Americans. Gilbert Stuart was born on December 2 Glibert Stuart was born on December a, 1755, near Newport, in Narragansett coun-ty, Rhode Island. His father kept a mill for grinding sauff, which he gave up later, moving with his family to Newport, where his son went to school and received a fair education. Like most great artists, Gilhert had at an early age an intuition for drawing; he covered barn doors and walls with his sketches. These were subse quently seen by an English physician, who took a lively interest in the lad and furnished him with his first paints and brush es. At the age of 13, without having had any instruction, Stuart was painting portraits, his earliest commission being for John Bannister and wife, of Newport, persons who were prominent socially. The canvases are still preserved. In 1776 for the first time in his life he had the help of some one more or less qualified to ad-vise him intelligently — a Scotch artist named Cosmo Alexander, who settled for two years in Newport. On Alexander's return to England, Stuart accompanied

Unfortunately, the trip was not a suc cess. Stuart painted a few portraits and found a patron who sent him for awhile to the unversity of Glasgow. The patron died shortly after befriending the artist, and Stuart, finding it difficult to make a livelihood, took passage back to America, happily, to find instant encouragement. particularly among the wealthy Jews of Rhode Island. Realizing his lack of pro-liminary training, together with a friend named Waterhouse, he secured models and studied in the evening, drawing from the nude. With the troublous times of 1775 sitters ceased to come to his studio, businoss was at a standstill, and Stuart made up his mind to return to England, there to become a pupil of Benjamin West. That old Pennsylvanian was settled in London etijojing the favor of the king, and the patronage of the nobility. In 1782 West succeeded Bir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal academy. West was one of the kindlest of men, with gracious manner and much personal charm, and, although he was an indifferent painter, it is probable that he made an excellent teacher. At any rate, Stuart at the age of 22 was domiciled in his family and under his tuition, studying hard.

A musician as well as an artist, Stuart in his odd moments had learned to play on several instruments; he was an excellent performer on the organ, and he helped himself out in a financial way by playing that instrument in a London church, At about this time he printed a portrait of the Duke of Northumberland, and he assisted his master on many of his large compositions, for West had a way of painting enormous historical and mytho-logical pictures, covering many square vards of canvas, the value of which, un yards of canvas, the value of which, un-fortunately for the memory of West, has not increased with time. He was also attending the discourses of Sir Jochua Reynolds, studying anatomy with the famous Dr. Crulkshank, and drawing during the evening at the life school, for he was always a man with great capacity for work. Nathaniel Dance, the well-known portrait painter, became interested in Stuart's work, and noting its excellence strongly advised him to take a studio and set up for himself. This he did, and among his first sitters were Benjamin Westand Sir Joshua Reynolds, who helped to bring him into immediate note, for at once he became successful. He entered at once on a life of extravagance, and, although the money flowed in rapidly, it disuppeared ouite as fast; he not infrequently had six sitters in a day. he married a Miss Coates and later took her to Ireland, where he had many por-trait engagements, and was no less suc-



George Washington. (From Stuurt's portrait in the Boston Art mu-weum.)

cessful than he had been in London. It had been his strong desire for many years to paint an important portrait of George Washington, so now, unable to resist this inclination, in the midst of a highly prosperous career in Dublin, he packed up his ffects and sailed for America, landing in New York in 1792.

He who had gone away a poor lad to seek his fortune had now come back a successful man with a European reputation, and immediately be was besieged with patrons. He entertained liberally; he was foolishly extravagant; he had no ideas of business; and again the money went out, perhaps even more quickly than it came in. Meanwhile he had taken care to obtain a letter of introduction to Washington from John Jay, and, congress then being in session, he went to Philadelphia to meet the great patriot. A house was secured on the corner of Fifth and Chest-nut streets, and there it was he painted the first of his series of many Washington portraits, destined to make him fam-ous. Fairly overrun with commissions, so great was his popularity, in order to work with something like tranquillity he subsequently moved out to Germantown. However, he had found time in Philadelphia for social galety, contributing himself with his sprightly talk and his music in no small measure to the success of the entertainments, and he painted such important personages as Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Blagham, the Marchioness d'Yrujo. Mrs. Madison, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and

From Philadelphia Stuart went to Washington in 1886, and after three years' res-dence there he removed to Boston, where

Chinaman represents far greater pur-chasing power than it does in the hands of

chasing power than it does in the hands of a European.

In China a dollar will purchase 1500 pleces of cash composed of copper and zinc. These cash, with a hole in the center, and strung on a cord, weiga seven pounds. A servant or common laborer in Peking is glad to give 10 days of labor, and a carpenter or a mason six days, to secure this amount of cash. This money would give a comfortable support to an average family. Three dollars a dent as ever, and carcless in all matters relating to his personal affairs. When the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts wrote to an average family. Three dollars a month, or \$36 a year, would cover the living income of a Chinese family of the working class. The meaning of this is that the Chinaman will survive and prosper under conditions of life which would discourage and finally overwhelm the European.

UNIT AND STANDARD.

One of the Snn's Curlous Lapses Shrewdly Pointed Out.

New York Times. He made many enemies and even alian-ated friends who knew the real warmth of his heart; without the slightest cause



GILBERT STUART.

he would abandon a picture, and nothing, of representatives was able and cogent. not even a woman's tears, could induce him to continue; although a wonderful money-maker, he died poor, leaving his family entirely unprovided for.

Stuart's first portrait of Washington cre-

ated a genuine sensation in Philadelphia. It was followed by the celebrated full-length commission from the Marquis of Lansdowne, which is known as the "Lans-downe portrait." It is now owned by a Mr. Lewis in London; it was exhibited at the centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 by courtesy of the owner. Of this, as of many other of his Washington portraits, Stuart made numerous replicas. The greatest of Stuart's portraits is known as the Gibbs-Channing portrait, originally painted in 1795 for Colonel George Gibbs; lery Channing, and is now owned by her son, Dr. Channing. Still another famous work is known as the "Athenaeum portrait," of which the artist made about 50 replicas. The canvas was purchased of Stuart's widow and presented with its pendant of Mrs. Washington to the Athenaeum. Boston: hence its title. It is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

In Stuart's day the standard for the silver countries with their units of the silver countries are there of the silver countries are there of the silver countries are there of each kind?

The unit measure does not answer the question, How many dollars are there of each kind?

The unit measure does not answer the question, How many dollars are there of each kind?

The unit measure does not answer the question, What are these dollars worth, respectively? For that the standard measure of value the world over. It is gold, Even the silver countries with the silver countries with the silver countries are there of each kind?

The unit measure does not answer the question, How many dollars are there of each kind?

The unit measure does not answer the question, What are these dollars worth, respectively? For that the standard measure of the unit measure does not answer the each kind?



by Sir Joshua Reynolds; his was the pre-

Martha Washington. (From Stuart's portrait in the Boston Art

Joshua's manner was a good one to follow, or at least by which to be influenced, for he was a man with a fine color sense, a portrait painter of the first class, and generally well equipped in all the technique of his profession. Ruskin, calling him the "prince of portrait painters," places him among the seven great colorists of the world; his work may be de-scribed as that of the older masters seen through a fine personality and interpreted in an individual way. There is no such thing as originality pure and simple in art, for if the inspiration be not directly traced to some previous master, then it is nature that has given the hint, or in some way directed the channel of thought. In the style of most men, if the search is continued long and carefully enough, one may find the mainspring of the influence, and this holds true in the history of all races; the one took from the other, improving possibly, perfecting, or amaigamating, until the original was very nearly lost; but the source to the student is discoverable all the same. So we may find in the portraits of Stuart the same qualities that permeated those of Reynolds, seen through a sturdy, vigorous individu-

Chinese Thrift. The Atlantic. No race of men can surpass the Chinese in habits of industry and thrift, says D. Z. Sheffield, in the January Atlantic. With the introduction of Western civilization the vast resources of the country will be developed, the products of the soil and manufacture will indefinitely increase, and domestic and international trade will be multiplied in its proportions. Now, in all this material regeneration of China, the Chinaman will be in evidence. dollar will be gathered from the soil, from trade, from mines, from manufactories without his securing a due proportion as reward for his part in the enterprise. He will patiently and faithfully work for a master for half a generation, and in the second half he will appear as his own master, at the head of a thriving business. Thus, in the industries of the future, wherever there is work to be done, there will be found Chinese ready to "sell strength," as working for hire is called in China; and they will sell more strength for the money than will men of any other

commend especially to the misinformed editors and politicians who have been insisting that the gold standard needs yet to be established by legislation, the senator's explicit declaration that "the act of February 12, 1873, made the gold dellar the sole unit of value"; and that the purpose of the present bill is to declare "anew" that gold is the monetary standard of the United States. The amount of nonsense that has been uttered in contradiction of these facts is little flattering to the intelligence of

A unit is handy for reckoning. A standard is necessary for appraising. If Senator Aldrich had gold money in his trousers pocket, silver money in his coat pocket, and paper money in his the Gibbs-Channing portrait, originally painted in 1795 for Colonel George Gibbs; it was sold to his sister, Mrs. William Ellery Channing, and is now owned by her three. It would satisfactorily answer the

In Stuart's day the standard for the American painter was practically that set value, reckoned in tacis, pesos, rupees and Mexican dollars, habitually, even if unconsciously, refer to the gold-standard measure in estimating the value of their commodities. The daily quotations of the gold premium in the sliver-standard coun-tries proves that their sliver unit is not a final measure or standard of value. If the Rhode Island senator turns to the federal statutes he will, to be sure, disover that the act of 1873 makes the gold dollar "the unit of value." But he will discover also that the act of February, 1878, is entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard sliver doller"; and that the Sherman act of 1890 directs the secretary of the treasury to coin silver builion "into standard silver dollars." His confusion of mind will be further increased by the language of the repeal act of 1893, which declares it to be the policy of the United States "to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money." Plainly, here are two standards, the one fixed and serviceable, the other fluctuating delivers and serviceable. other fluctuating, delusive and worthless. Soliu ground is reached only in the declaration of the act of 1890, declaring it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other." That puts the faith and credit of the government behind each silver and paper dollar in the sen-ator's pockets. The gold dollars need no

backing. They will take care of them-A good many of the lifelong friends of sound money agree with the recent con-verts that the gold standard has existed in this country since the enactment of the act of 1878. The fact that this position is widely disputed and that the matter is under discussion shows that there is doubt about it. It can be removed only by an explicit and unmistakable statutory declaration establishing the roll standard of the standard declaration establishing the gold stand-ard. Neither the doubt nor the danger can be removed by saying that anybody ard. who differs from you about it must be an

Causes for Suicide in China. rom "The Yang-tse Valley and Beyond," Mrs.

J. F. Bishop.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the causes of suicide in China are not, as in Europe, profound melancholia, heavy losses or disappointment in love, but chiefly revenge, and the desire to inflict serious revenge. J. F. Bishop injury on another. Suicide enables a Chi-nese to take a truly terrible revenge, for he believes that his spirit will malignantly haunt and injure the living, and the desire to save a suicide's life arises in most cases, not from humanity, but from the hope of averting such a direful catas-trophe. If a master offends his servant or makes him "lose face," or a shopkeeper his assistant or apprentice, the surest revenge is to die on the premises, for it not only involves the power of haunting and of inflicting daily injuries, but renders it necessary that the body should lie where death occurs until an official inquiry is made, which brings into the house the scandal and turmoll of a visit from a mandarin with a body of officials and retainers. It is quite common for a man or woma to walk into the courtyard of a person against whom he or she has a grudge and take a fatal dose of opium there to insurthese desirable results!

Spiders Are Gluttons.

Chicago Chronicle, Commenting on the amount which spider actually consumed during 24 hours, Sir J. Lubbock says: "At a similar rate of consumption a man weighing 160 pounds will require a whole fat deer for break-fast, a steer and five sheep for dinner, and for supper two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs, and just before retiring nearly four barrels of fresh fish."

Zarina cigarettes are made by Monopole Tobacco Company—white labor,

STRENGTH OF THE BOERS

HAVE FORCE OF 100,000 MEN AND TWO YEARS' PROVISIONS.

ing for Kruger-English Not Likely to Win in the End.

29, from the Transvaal to a friend in this from Lowell, Mass.:

My Dear Dillon-I don't know whether lies through British sources, as the letters real condition of things never reaches the outside world.

eigners were organized at once. The Ger-mans have a brigade of 2000 men or more, mans have a brigade of zon hear in hote, nearly all men trained in the army in Germany, and commanded by men of their own country—trained officers. There is a mixed brigade of French, Scotch and English, who have their own officers, and they are doing good. We have an Irish brigade of over 2500, the majority of whom are men from California and the West, with quite a sprinkling from the old country and the Cape. Our commander is Colonel Blake, a West Pointer, who used to be in the regular cavalry at home, and a Jim landy, a fighter and a tactician that West

Point may be proud of.

We are getting new men every day;
they come in from Lourenco Marques and
are from every country in Europe and the
States. The Americans are mostly husky young fellows from the Middle West, who have served in the Spanish war and in the regular army, and we have quite a few from around Boston, New York and Philadelphia. All these fellows, Irish, German and Yank, get into our brigade, for they feel more at home with us, under officers and men who have followed the old flag, and they are giving the "Red Necks," as the Boers call them, plenty of

It was our brigade—we had about had on the firing line that day—that scooped in the Irish fusiliers at Dundee, and had the Boer contingent been more experienced in military matters, we could have got the whole of Yule's bunch, horse, foot and wagons, for I never saw a worse beaten, demoralized crowd than that same British army. They are mostly pushing the Scotch and Irish regiments against us, and Scotch and Irish regiments against us, and we are able to take care of them. They we are able to take care of them. They It was our brigade-we had about 1200

have lots of commandos chasing through Natal to keep the files off the

We have White and about 10,000 mer cooped up in Ladysmith, and we will get the whole bunch as sure as shooting. We have the hills overlooking the town, which is down in a hole, fortified, and we shell the place occasionally to keep them guessing; but we place reliance strongly on dirt, disease and hunger to capture them. The town doesn't amount to any-thing, but the Johnnies have about \$5,000,-900 worth of arms, munitions and supplies that will come handy. White is in a tight place, and his camp is tough; heat, dust, rain, mud and anxiety are our allies and they are badly demoralized.

were wearing themselves out. A few days ago they came out in strength, and when the Boers retired Blake held to our po sition and we waited for them, running up the green flag to make them raw The Boers don't carry bayonets; the Irish

it. A volley point blank and then the metal. We went at them in good Irish fashion, and some of the Yanks and Ohlo rasmon, and some of the rails and only chaps were wilder than the Turks. The red coats wouldn't stand for it, but went down the hill on a break and out into the open, sprinting like greyhounds. We marched back about one-sixth of them, and there was a badly mauled lot ly-ing around that we sent into the Eng-lish lines that night, as we preferred to let them have the bother of doctoring them. They won't be very hot to rush a

vaal.

Letter From American Who Is Fight-

James F. Dunn, of Lowell, who is fighting with the Boers, has written the following interesting letter, dated November city, says a special to the Boston Globe

my Dear Dilion—I don't know whether you have heard any news from here since the war started, and I ought to give you some of the real facts of what is occur-ring. This letter will reach you via Lourenco Marques, by the German mail line. No letter can go out of the Boer repubare opened, read and destroyed. The English control the cables, and I have no doubt from what we hear in our camps that the

When the war broke out most of the mineowners, speculators, managers and even paid officials of the Rhodes clique even paid officials of the Rhodes clique ran off to the Cape just as quickly as trains would carry them. The foreigners, German, French, Irish, Scotch and even English, who are called outlanders, have joined the Boer army. You must remember that these are the men the British pretended they wished to help, to rescue from tyranny and all that, and yet they are in arms against the so-called liberators. The fact is that all the nonsense about the wrongs of the outnonsense about the wrongs of the out-landers was cooked up by the Rhodes gang for the English papers. I have lived here for the English papers. I have need here for two years and I have yet to learn that we have any wrongs—political, religious, commercial or any other. The men who wronged and threatened and bullozed the miners—I mean the working miners—were the Rhodes crowd-fellows of the Ham-mond stamp, who were getting fat salaries for working the mines and the papers for their English bosses. It was a great pity—as far as humanity and liberty were con-cerned—that Jameson, Hammond and the rest of them were not strung up after the

When the war broke out brigades of for-

are uncertain, and he is dead against any military grand-stand tactics. He won't allow any charges or attacks on fortified places: he makes the British do that business, and then he soaks them. The con-sequence is that the English lose five men killed and wounded where we lose only ne. The English artillery is fairly good, though their guns are not up to ours, but their fund are not up to ours, but their infantry and cavalry can't hit a flock of barns. We are now intrenched around Ladysmith with a strong force down at the fords of the Tugela, intrenching and waiting for that advance of the British we are promised; and we

They used to make sorties and rush hills but we had orders to drop back and let them rush; and when they got tired we occupied our old positions and soaked them as they limped back to camp. They

brigade does. They shelled our position for an hour dropping shells over us and beyond us, but doing no particular harm. Blake passed the word along the line to wait and give them a good fight.

A real English regiment came at our position and their officers called and urged them on. I am in Cassidy's company he is an Arizona man-and we have half dozen fellows from Tucson who are dead shots. We lay low, squinting over the breastworks while our Tucson fellows tumbled over officer after officer.

When they reached the foot of the hill Blake ordered us to cease firing and told a few men from each company to yell, jump up and pretend to run away. This encouraged the Johnnies to cheer, and they came up the hill panting and shout-ing wildly. When about 100 feet from us we let them have it, from Mauser, Mannlicher and Maxim, and Blake yelled "Now, boys, give them a taste of the real thing." The cheer that went up could be heard a mile off and we went over the entrenchments at them with the bayonet. Surprised? You never saw anything like

adding the property of the rush a hill with a green flag over it again. I imagine. The regiment was Gloucestershire or some other such name—I don't recall it just now, and if they don't get any better material than that to fight us the English are more likely to march into the Indian ocean than into the Transvasi

I suppose the English are rushing in all the men they can get hold of, but as we have our backs to the mountains and

they have to come at us over our own fortified positions, they will need a quarter of a million men to do the work. Counting those we have in the field, those at Pretoria and around, and the men who have come from Europe in two months, we can count up almost a hundred thousand men; and we have supplies to last two years. Our people are all over the colony, and we get all the news there is to be had. The accounts sent out by the English come back to us, and the fellow that runs their inteligence department and sends out the news is a star—the noblest liar of them all. You want to take no stock whatever in him; we are all right. The only thing we are short of is doctors and medicines; we ought to have a better staff of physicians and an am-bulance corps, and I suppose they will be organized soon, as these things are to ar-rive from Europe.

The siege of the town drags along and

it may be two months before it surren-ders. We are going to move down toward Colenso in a couple of days, leaving about 500 of our brigade as a support for the siege train. The Boer commandos and recruits from Natal will be put on duty here to watch White, for we can hold them with green men, while the seasoned fellows go down toward the Tugela. The German steamer sails in a couple of days, and this letter will go by that; if it catches the Brindis! boat in season you ought to get it by the New Year.

I don't know when I'll get a chance to write again. Address me at Pretoria, Cassidy's company of Colonel Blake's com-mando, and I'll get it in good time, if I'm

USEFUL MEMBER OF SOCIETY

alive.

Chicago Girl Makes a Debut That Is Eminently Successful.

Chicago Tribune. While the Women's Club is engaged in the discussion of the question "Why So-ciety Exists," there is one member of society in Chicago who deserves a whole day of the club's time to herself and mer-its an election as honorary member as a recognition of her usefulness to society. The Tribune refers to the grocer's daughter, Della Marcoux.

When Louis Portiers and Nathan Harwhen Louis Fortiers and Nation Har-ris, two confidence men, sought to swindle the father out of \$302, their scheme was defective in that they did not take into account the 18-year-old daughter and her ability in running down just such scoun-dreis as they are and making them disgorge their plunder. Della wasted no time in lamentations or hysterics when she discovered what had been done. She did no even stop to make a tollet, but "accou-ered as she was," gave chase to the ras cals. The start was made from Fiftieth street. She came up with them at Thirty-first street. One of them, deeming prudence the better part of valor, fled at sight of her. The other, on the platform of a car, was not quick enough, for Della had him by the throat and held on to him. and at Fourteenth street he gave up the money and took to his heels.

The Tribune submits that Della Mar-coux has amply vindicated the claim of usefulness to society, and if pluckiness and persistency count for anything she is also an ornament to any society. So long as there are Della Marcoux, society is not altogether a failure. If there were more Delia Marcoux, society would be safer, and there would be no curious inquiries among the women's clubs why the Lord didn't kill society. It is the first time Della has been publicly known as a member of society, but it must be con-ceded that her debut was a success, though she made it without hat or wrap and covered with mud. She is a little

Life in Santo Domingo.

The International Magazine may have English regiments, but they keep them back in reserve, for we haven't seen them, though we are red hot to get a crack at them.

General Loubert is This pot is about as large as a good-sized washbasin, and has a hole in the bottom refuses to let us take any chances that for draught. The houses are furnished with a rough board set upon sticks for a table, one or two small native chairs, and a cot covered with cowhide. Here the peon lives with his wife and more or less naked children huddled together with his

pigs, dogs and gamecocks. The native's one staple dish is known as sancoche, a stew of rice, beans, cassava, manioc, pork, piantain, chicken and other convenient ingredients. With this and a joint of sugar cane he makes his dinner and dessert. Any morning in the market place one may see him looking over heaps of sugar cane and selecting from them such sticks as his judgment dictates. If he has a trip to make, he does not bother with a lunch basket, but takes two or three joints of sugar can Having stripped the cane, he chews t pith and nourishes himself with the juices

Your complexion, as well as your tem-per, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking Carter's Little Liver Pills.

children are sick children. Their inactivity and sober faces are not in keeping with robustchildhood. They lack vitality and resistive power, and are very susceptible to colds and contagious diseases.

Scotts Emulsion.

brings new life to such children. It enriches the blood; it restores health and activity; it gives vigor and vitality to mind and body.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.



BEECHAM'S PILLS

taken at night will make you feel right, act right and look right. They cure Constipation. 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.



Mother's advice is worth more than the advice of any other woman to the daughter who is perplexed by the problems of physical health and comfort. There's no need therefore to "write to a

woman," who is a stranger. There may, however, be need for a physician's advice to supplement the advice of the mother. In such a case the offer of free consultation by letter, made by Dr. Pierce, opens the way to health, and at the same time avoids the unpleasant questionings, the repulsive examinations and offensive local treatments which less experienced physicians often insist on.

Any sick or ailing woman is invited to write to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, in the strictest privacy. Each letter is held as a sacred confidence and its answer is sent in a plain envelope, bearing no printing

Do not be misled by advertisements offering "medical advice," which are published by those who not being phy-sicians are not qualified to give such advice. Any physician or doctor who has a legal and professional right to the title will publicly claim that title. Those who offer "medical advice" and invite you to "write to a woman" do not claim that the woman is a doctor. The "medical advice" of an unprofessional woman is just as dangerous as the "medical advice" of an unprofessional man. In more than thirty years Dr. Pierce and his staff of nearly a score of medical specialists, have successfully treated over half a million women. You can write without fear as without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Badly Sprained Arm

HOUSTON, Texas.

DR RADWAY & CO.—Dear Sira: August 25th last I had a body sprained arm. After using six different (what were called) remedies, I newer got relief till I used Radway's Ready Relief, which eased the pain at once and oursd me in two days. My father, who is 56 years old, says: "Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills are the best of all medicines." We keep them in the house she year round. Respectfully. rar round. Respectfully, THOS. HANSHOROUGH, Special Police, City Hall.



RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA Frostbites, Chilblains, Headaches, Toothaches, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to wenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading his need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by Druggists. Co., 55 Elm St., New York,

Mr. B. P. McAllister, Harrodsburg, Ky., says: "I employed numerous methods of local treatment for a severe case of Catarrh, but the disease grew worse steadily, getting a firmer grip on me all the time. finally realized that this treatment did not reach the disease, and decided to try Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. The Blood

which promptly got at the seat of the trouble, and cured me perma-nently."

Catarrh is a blood disease and can not be reached by sprays, inhaling mix-tures, etc. S. S. S. is the only cure. send for valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga

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ermanently Cured. You can be treated at hon-der same guaranty. If you have taken ma-ry, lodide potneh, and still have aches ar-ling, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sets Thron-Pimples, Copper-Colored Spats, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

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REYNOLD'S Goutor Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.

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