HOW TO STUDY SHAKESPEARE

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

POPULAR STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE

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XIII. HOW TO STUDY SHAKES-

BY HAMILTON W. MABIE.

He would be a bold man rather than a wise one who should attempt to lay down a system of rules for the study of Shakospears which should be equally applicable to persons of all conditions of intelligence, previous preparation and taste. There are almost as many ways of studying as there are students, and one of the most import-ant results of education is not to secure a certain amount of information or training, but to learn how to study. The wise edvisor will not venture in such a matter beyond a few hints, which may be taken as suggestions rather than as directions.

ested he may know that the minu has taken hold, and after that the process of perception, assimilation and digestion goes on rapidly and almost automatically. In the study of Shakespeare it is best to begin by making the poet's acquaintance in the most direct and familiar fashion. It is impossible to begin to study a man intelligently until you are fairly well acquainted with him. To study his environment before you have seen him, or to try to make a chart of his characteristics befor make a chart of his characteristics before he has revealed himself to you in
familiar intercourse, is to begin at the
wrong end and waste your time. Great
works of art are not begun by rule, not
are they carried on by precept, although
both rules and precepts may be derived
from a study of their methods after they
are completed. Great works of art are not mistored, and their spiritual and artistic content is not assimilated by following ab-stract methods, although, after one has learned them by heart he may be able to retrace and mark out the processes by which they have been produced. A great many useful books are written in those days about other books; but these aids, guides and commentaries ought not to be used at the start; what is needed then is direct contact with the subject. The student who is going to study Shakespeare would better begin by getting on easy terms with him; that is, to say, by reading the plays and poems to deal with rrough before attempting to deal with ten analytically or to make a compre-ensive plan for finding out all there is them. One will not find Shakespeare in a single play, although in every play there is something of the genius of the max. One must explore the entire artistle habitation which the poet built for himself before he can feel at home with the archi-tect. It counts a great deal in judging of an arrist to get into the atmosphere of his mind, and one must read many plays before he gets into the Shakesponrean atmosphere. It is wise, therefore, to read the plays from beginning to end, and to get the first and obvious delight which comes from such reading. The man who is heat on analysis, either literary or philosophical is not in the way of receiving. sophical, is not in the way of receiving the freshest impact from the work with which he is dealing. To get that, one must himself completely to the impres sion of the work; this is what the Shakes pearean student must do in the first in-stance. He must read the plays for the sake of the plays; for plot, story, human

interest, character drawing and the ex-haustless delight which comes from Shakeupenre's style. It is often assumed that because Shakespearse is a classic, he is therefore uninteresting mave to culfivated people, and that children especially can make little of him or gain little from him. Nothing could be further from the truth. To any man who has imagination, no matter how defective his training, or to any child who has fancy, Shakespearse is interesting from the very shakespearse in the very shakespearse in the very shakespearse in the further from the truth. To any man who has imagination, no matter how defective his training, or to any child who has fancy, Shakespeare is interesting from the very start; for the story-telling element, of which he is a master, is as pronounced and as effective as it is in most of the great novels. To the uncultivated and the cultivated affike, this is the most immediate charm of Shakespeare, and, therefilate charm of Shakespeare, and the continued that, boside the canonical scriptors on its handle. He tried to indicate his rank by pointing to them before he fell back and died.

Manila Methods.

The stallkeepers at the markets have a queer way of trading. If you wish to buy and pay a reasonable price for your fruits and vegetables, it is necessary to know the have received from our fathers that these are to be read in the churches." This assembly estremed these books to be "divine scriptures." from "Apostles," and a charge realized as come to them smeatcal quality, that is to say, his litterature and a charge realized as come to them from their "fathers" who must have lived in the beginning of the fourth century.

Athanasias was hishop of Alexandria from 126-273 A. D. He was a noted Greak you intend to pay. That satisfied air will have a superficial and not worthy the series of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of a charge realized as come to them twice what it is worth. Come back at him with "tabot," and he will smile with child-its attachment of the price of an article and the Chinese of an article and the Chinese of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of a charge realized as come to them the results of the price of an article and the Chinese of a charge realized as come to them the results of the price of an article and the Chinese of a charge realized as come to them the requirement of the price of an article and the Chinese of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the Chinese of the price of an article and the child of the price of an article and the child of the price of an article and the child of the price of an article and the price of an article and the child of the price of an article and stervating us. The book which does not interest after a fair approach to it, may contain valuable thoughts or solid infor-

The such as acquaintance has been formed and the student has become farming with the plays as a whole, perhaps the next step is to carry to its end the process already begun; that is to say, to realize clearly in the imagination the desirable himself. It is sometimes said. process already begun; that is to say, to realize clearly in the imagination the dramatist himself. It is sometimes said that it is of no consequence what kind of a man the author of a piece of work or art is, so long as the work itself is worth while; but the fallacy of this principle is shown by the fact that nobody ever acts upon it. Everybody wants to know overthing about the same and an olier than thou. As a son of the church, transgress none of these bounds." Euseblus, the father of eccles astical hisever acts upon it. Everybody wants to know something about the man whose pictures be is seeing, whose architecture be is studying or whose writing words he is reading. This is instingtive and is universal and therefore there is a good reason for it. That reason is to be found in the fact that a man's work, if it or really great and individual, is part of himself. It is not a more expression of his child. self. It is not a mere expression of his skill, something which he has put to-gother as a carpenter puts a house to-gether, or a mason lays a wall; it is something which he has made out of himself. The special quality of it is not mything which he gains from the world without or from other artists, it is something which he inconsciously imparts to it from his own nature. Thus there is in the work of every great writer something distinctive and individual; compounded of his temperament, his genius and his character; and that something is the most original and precious quality in his work; everything else can be imitated or reproduced save that clusive quality of personality. When people are eager, therefore, to know something about the writer of a book, they are on the right track; although their curtosity is sometimes more eager than intelligent and their way satisfying it more energetic than deli-

There was such a man as Shakespeare, and there are plain records of him. When the student has felt the charm of his work and has fearned something about it, he may well try to find the man; he has already, if he is intelligent, found a good deal about him in his work. It is often said that as that work is dramatic and therefore impersonal there is no revelation of the dramatist in it. This is a great mistake. The dramatist is not to be found in his work in the same sense in which the lyrical poet is generally to be found it he sentiments which are put upon the lips of his actors must not be put upon his ewn lips; he does not reveal. the student has felt the charm of his work the books of the New Testament were then says and the second of the New Testament were then says and the second of the New Testament were then says and the second of the New Testament were then says and the second of the New Testament were then says and the says and says and the says and th

to be found in the word character, as the keynote of the Greek plays was to be found in the word destiny. Shakespeare believed profoundly in the moral order of the world. He believed also in social of the world. He believed also in social and political order; he believed in order in the individual life, in the balance of qualities, in the subordination of the lower to the higher. It is easy to see that he to the higher, it is easy to see that he to the higher. It is easy to see that he had not an important order to the higher. It is easy to see that he had not an important order to the higher of the higher of Domittan's reign. His predecessor, the higher of Domittan's reign. was not a cynic; that he had not an im-pure mind, although the coarseness of his time is sometimes reflected in his work; that he was not a morbid man. In a word, it is not difficult to find the spiritual man behind the work. The order in which the plays were entered at the stationer's is known. It is therefore possible to trace the growth of his mind. Many facts about his personal life are known, in apite of statements to the contrary. Stratford is full of Shakespearean associations. All this material can be found in a few good books like Mr. Lee's "Life of Shakespeare," Professor Barrett Wendell's "Will-iam Shakespeare," Professor Dowden's "Mind and Art of Shakespeare," and Georg Brandes "William Shakespeare: A Critical Study."
Having gotten the image of Shakespeare

It is a matter of prime importance to be-come interested in the subject which one it to study. When one has become inter-ested he may know that the mind has good notes and introductions he ought to understand the background of each play; that is to say, the sources from which it was derived, the time in Shakespeare's life in which it was written, and any pe-culiar circumstances attending either its

creation or its production. This knowledge is not difficult of access. It is idle for the man who does not intend to be a Shakespearson scholar to attempt to master all the Shakespearean litera-ture. The general student needs to put himself in possession of such facts as will enable him to group the plays in the order of their production with reference to the growth of Shakespeare's mind, to nderstand the sources from which the plots or parts of the plays were derived, and the immediate historical background. When he has done this, in addition to the other things which have been enumerated, he is in a position to read and enjoy the plays to the full. From this point he may go on indefinitely to study the phi-losophy of life behind the plays, which he may discover for himself, or which h may take from half a dozen authorities among them Mr. Denton Snider, whose very suggestive commentaries need not be wholly accepted in order to be thoroughly enjoyed. After all, the best way t know Shakespeare is to possess a goo edition in small volumes; such an edition for instance, as the Temple Shakespeare to carry a volume in one's pocket; to cu down one's newspaper reading, and t devote one's time, as one travels in street cars, railway trains and ferries to the

. W. makin New York city. Note — This concludes the Shakespeare

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Quotations From Many Sources to Attest Its Credibility,

EUGENE, - 4 -To the Editor.)-If not trespassing too much on the patience of your readers, I submit the following as evidence to show connection between the extant MSS, of the New Testament and the original writings. Ecclesiastical assemblies, in their acts

against heresy, have set forth what they considered to be the true word of God. This inquiry is only made to show that what was thereby adopted existed at that

Athanasias was bishop of Alexandria from 238-372 A. D. He was a noted Greek writer of his age. He mentioned all the broke of the No. writer of his age. He mentioned all the books of the New Testament as we have contain valuable thoughts or solid information, but cannot be literature; because Shakespeare's plays are primarily literature and not ethics, philosophy or philosogy, they are extremely interesting. One ought not to be afraid to read Shakespeare for the same reason that one reads Scott.

Inchese or Thomas Hardy. religion is taught; let no one add to them

clesian persecution against Christians which waged from 365 to 311 A. D. The emperor's decree was universal that all churches should be raied to the ground and the seriptures burned. In the he mentions all the books of the New Tes-tament. His testimony reaches back into the third century. Constantine, later, required him to have provided 50 copies of the Bible for the church at Constantinople. Origen was born at Alexandria 185 A. D., and died 256. He was a voluminous writer, and mentioned all the books of the New Testament incidentally in his homily on the book of Joshua.

Clement of Alexandria, 165 to 220 A. D., mentioned all see books in his "Outlines." He is quoted as writing "Preserving the tradition of the blessed doctrine derived directly from the holy apostles. Peter, James, John and Paul, the sun receiving it from the father (but few were like the fathers) came by God's will to us also to denosit those appeared and content. to deposit those ancestral and apostolic seeds."

Tertullian, a Latin writer of Africa, born in Carthage 160 A. D., and who died about 280, mentions all the books except II Peter James, II John and III John. In the discussion between Marcion and

scriptures"; that Matthew "Issued a written gospel"; that "Mark, the disciple and
loterpreter of Peter, wrote what Peter
preached"; that "Luke, the companion of
Paul, recorded in a book the gospel
preached by him," and that "John, the
disciple who had leaned on the Lord's
livenst, published a gospel during his residence at Ephesus." He wrote about Simon
the Screen and the standard of the Paul'. the Screerer in Acts 5, and about Paul's conversion in Acts 5. He quoted from 12 of Paul's epistles, from 1 Peter and I John and II John. He met Polycarp at Smyrns. He quoted quite a lengthy passage from the second epistle of Peter concerning "A day of the Lord." Quotations out of all the books of the New Testament, ex-Pothimus, was contemporary with John Back in the middle of the second century a man of ability and piety spoke of "The Sacred Scriptures," "The Oracles of God," "The Writings of Evangel'sts and Apos

Justin Martyr wrote his "Apology" about 145-147 A. D. He quoted about 120 passages from the New Testament. Trypho, his opponent, declared: "Tour precepts in the so-called gospel are so wonderful and so great that I suspect no one can keep them, for I have carefully read them," Paplus, bishop of Hierapolis, and a companion of Polycarp, wrote a book of five volumes on "An Exposition of the Oracles

Polycarp, as Irenaeus says, was "Ir structed by the apostles of Christ." H wrote letters to Christians, and in an in-cidental manner quotes from Philippians. Acts, I Peter, Ephesians, the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Juke, all of Paul's epistles (except Titus and Philemon) and from 1 John.

Clement, who was bishop of Rome in the 12th year of Domitian (83 A. D.), wrote an epistle to the Corinthians, and in it re-ferred to Paul's writings to them. He uses incidentally, not all, but several New Testament writings, Ephesians, Romans, Matthew, Mark, Luke, Titus, Hebrews, I Peter, II Peter.

This testimony ties the generation in which the aposities lived with the age of the ancient manuscripts now extant. There must have been a widespread use of the apostolic writings in their subsequent gen-eration, as is evidenced by the early ver-sions, catalogues and writings of the fathancient writings have come down to us through the like fire, equal devotion, plety and learning. None were so much copled, translated and commonly used led, translated and commonly used. J. B. LISTER.

LIFE IN LUZON.

Rough Campaigning-Y. M. C. A. Opening in Manila.

Mantla Freedom, Jan. 4. The part taken in the fight in the mour

The part taken in the night in the mountains near Montalban by the Twenty-ninh infantry. December 28, was one that secured the commendation of the officers in command of the expedition.

A and I companies made the advance upon the enemy's front. The position was made almost impregnable by the perpendicular mountains almost 1500 feet high, which had to be climbed before the strong. which had to be climbed before the stronghold of the enemy was reached. The fighting was fast and furious. From every nook and protected cranny in that mountain side came showers of Mauser bullets. The men seemed to bear charmed lives as they pressed onward up the ascent. It was not only the steep sides of the intain that made the fight so difficult The brush was so dense that clothes were torn from the soldiers' backs. Almost all their hats were lost, and most of them

were scratched and bleeding from contact the trenches with his men of A company

Lieutenant Wells was almost exhausted, but no one gave up, and when Major Johnston's command charged over the trenches the enemy fled, after attempting to destroy all their papers and stores that they could not carry in their hurried flight.

Sergeant Crook killed the first man. He turned out to be a meetizo officer. He had the picture of a motherly woman on his person, and just before he died he drew a long knife and exhibited four notches

are to be read in the churches."

This assembly esteemed these books to be "dlvine scriptures," from "Apostles," native dealer names an amount at least lisappear instantly, and the merchant will tell you with tears in his eyes that it is impossible. Gradually he will come down and you must go up until the bargain is closed. The dealer always grumbling, but satisfied with a small profit.

The prices in the different markets vary

omewhat. They are, as a rule, a little higher where the Americans do their trad-Owing to the system of barter, bowthis is to be expected, and only when Americans have learned the ian-guage and are able to do business with eds can they hope to buy as cheaply as others.

The health authorities discovered a case of cuspected bubonic plague at 14 Calle Legaspi, Tuesday morning. The house was quarantined and a guard placed there and every precaution was taken to prevent contagion should the case develop into anything serious. While there are some indications of the epidem'c in the sympoms, the authorities are not alarm

Y. M. C. A. Opening. The new quarters of the Y. M. C. A. were formally opened at 3 P. M. Monday with a reception, and later in the even-ing, 6:30 P. M., a concert was given, at which a well-selected programme was rendered and enthusias leady ap lauded by

Among the guests at the reception were Admiral Watson, Captain Forsythe and other officers of the navy, and General Hennett, of the Red Cross Society. The

army, too, was well represented.

When the concert came on the auditorium was packed to its fullest capacity. while the audience overflowed into the adjoin ng room and crowded about the doors and windows as far as a sound from with-in could be heard. The announcement was made at the begining that, owing to the limited time allowed by the curfew law, no encores could be given, and, though the audience freely expressed its delight, no repetitions were insisted upon. The opening number was the "Poet and Peasant" overture by the combined bands of the Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry, under the direction of Jose Rodri-

Fall of "Young Griffo."

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-Albert Griffiths, beter known as "Young Griffo," the pugli-st, is a prisoner at the police station. He An effort is being made by his friends and the police to send him to Australia, from whence he came several years ago. Lant summer, when he was thought to be alightly demented, he was sent to Dunning, where he was cared for until two months ago, when he was pronounced well and

MADE FASTEST PASSAGES

COLUMBIA RIVER GRAIN FLEET LEADS ALL OTHERS.

Remarkable Advantages of a Fresh Water Harbor-Steamer Homer Mulcted-Marine Notes.

The last issue of London Fairplay con ains a list of record passages of salling ressels for 1899. As usual, vessels leaving the Columbia river made faster passages than those from other coast ports. The fastest passage made between San Fran-ciaco and Europe was by the American clipper Roanoke, in 108 days. Although the Columbia river is over 500 miles far-ther away from Europe than is San Francisco, the British bark Semantha, from this port, made the outward run in 101 days. The second beet passage from San Francisco was that of the British bark Madaguscar, which was 112 days on the run. The second best run from the Columbia was made by the Sixtus in 103 days, followed by the Clackmannanehire in 112 days, Metropolis 114 days, Laomene 115 days, and Euphrosyne in 117 days. Even in the longest passages of the sea-son, the fleet from the Columbia makes a much more favorable showing than the California port. From San Francisco, the two longest passages of the year were made by the Brussels and the F. S. Clam-pa in 189 and 178 days respectively. From the Columbia, the Cambrian Queen secured long passage honors, with a voy-age of 172 days, the Les Adelphes coming second with 168 days, both of the Columbia river ships salling over 500 miles farther in eight days less time than those from San Francisco.

This saving in time is almost entirely due to the beneficial effects of the fresh water of the Williamette and Columbia on the hulls of the ships. After lying a few days in the fresh water of the river, all kinds of marine life is extinguished and drops off the hulls, leaving the vessel slick and clean, and in condition to sail her best. This advantage is so well known to masters visiting this part that some of order to give the ship an additional smoothing down.

In the list of record passages as given

by Fairplay, the names of quite a num-ber of well-known traders out of this port are given as making rattling runs in various parts of the world. The Eiginshire and the Sutherlandshire were 84 and 95 days from New Caledonia to Greenock, the Southesk To days from Lyttleton to Falmouth, Auckland \$4 days from Wellington to Lizard. From West coast ports the Ardnamurchan was 76 days, To to Dungeness, Flery Cross 77 days from Talial to Prawle. Between Liverpool and Calcutta, the Australia, Euphrosyne and Eulomene were credited with runs of 86, 82 and 95 days. The Marion Inglis sailed from Liverpool to Adelaide in 86 days, and the Province from Liverpool to San Fran-cisco in 111 days. The American ship Ken-ilworth made the fastest run from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco, being out

in a 33-day run from England to Rio de Janeiro. The Marion Ballantyne was 37 days from Prawie to Rio, and the Scot-tish Isles, which left Portland a few days ago, was 41 days from Cardiff to Rio. From Newcastle to San Francisco the Metropolis made the record run in 51 days, with the Montgomeryshire second in 61 days. The Otterspool and the Mowhan sailed a tie of 37 days, from Newcastie to Iquique.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BUSINESS.

New Year Opens With a Highly Satisfactory Showing. The report of the collector of customs for the month of January, 1960, shows that Portland exported over \$1.000,000 worth of

iomestic products. A summary of the ransactions for the month is as follows: Vessels entered from foreign ports... Teared for foreign ports... Entered from domestic ports..... Cleared for domestic ports..... Entries for warehouse..... Entries for export to adjacent British

tion ...
Entry from warehouse for exportation to adjacent British provinces...
Entries for immediate transportation without appraisement Entries for consumption liquidated...
Entries for warehouse liquidated...
Certificate of enrollment granted...
Licenses for coasting trade granted...
Value of exports—
Domestic \$1.088 %

AGAINST THE HOMER. Seattle Ship Carpenter Secures Heavy Judgment for Injuries.

Judge Hanford, of the United States district court at Seattle last Saturday handed down a decision in admiralty, awarding Charles H. Newman judgment for \$12,000 in his suit against the steamer ner to recover damages for personal

One day last April the bark Blakeley

lay at Schwabacher's dock. The steamer Homer, which had been at Moran's dock, steamed up to Schwabacher's to take on cargo. The wind and tide placed the Ho-mer in such a position that she was in danger of crashing into the dock. In putting her helm hard to port to avoid this she collided with the Blakeley. The force of the collision jarred loose a block of the bork aloft, and, falling, it struck New-man, the ship's carpenter, on the back. Newman, as a result of his injuries, lost ntrol of his body below the hips, and laims to be disabled for life. He bro uit against the Homer, and the judgment yesterday is the result.

Steamboat Inspectors Busy.

Steamboat Inspectors Edwards and Fuller have been quite busy since the first of the year, They returned last week from an official trip to Newport, Idaho, where they inspected the new steamer Volun-teer. Last Saturday they inspected the teer. Last Saturday they inspected the the steamer Regulator at The Dailes. Yes-terday they looked over the Mascot and conounced her in Al condition after exensive repairs, which were needed on account of her disaster in Lewis river. The aspectors go to Astoria Saturday to look over a boiler which is to go in the steamer North Star, now being fitted out for Alas-ka. While there they will also inspect the little steamer Brisk.

Fast Time on the River. The Goldsborough made a very good run own the river Monday afternoon, going brough to Astoria in a little less than 4% purs. Her time passing the different

Mount Coffin.....
Oak Point
Foot Puget island
Asturia Over 30 miles of the run was made under a slow bell, and the wind was blowing a living gale during the latter part of the

oints on the river was as follows:

Lib Curtis, son of Captain Eben Curtis, of the American ship Tille E, Starbuck,

city, is now filling the position of quarter master on the steamship China, running between San Francisco and the Orient.

The lighthouse tender Columbine is in port, taking on supplies for the coast stations. The Manzanita has stepped a new mast, and will be ready for service again n a few days.

The British ship Colony left down yes-erday morning. The Jules Verne finished bading yesterday, and will leave down he river tomorrow.

The schooner Spokane, a Pacific coast product, made one of the fastest runs on record on her just trip across the Pacific. She was but 2 days from Kobe to Part

There were no arrivals and departures at the mouth of the river yesterday, and the evening report from the cape showed a rough bar and northwest wind. Neither the Ness or the Doyu Maru had been sighted at dark.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

Bomestic and Foreign Ports.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Arrived—Barkentine North Bend, schooper Nettle Sundborg, from Gray's harbor: schooper Dei Norte, from Shusiaw. Salled—Schooner W. F. Jewett, for Columbia river.

Hoquiam, Wash., Feb. 5.—Arrived—Steamer Coquille River, from San Francisco for Hoquiam; tug Astoria, from San Francisco for Hoquiam. Arrived February 4—Schooner Mary Buhnne, from San Francisco, for Aberdeen.

Seattle, Feb. 6.—Arrived—Steamer Coftage City, from Skagway; aleamer Rosalle, from Skagway.

Port Angoles, Feb. 6.—Salled—Steamer Mattewan, for San Francisco, with steamer Washtenaw in tow.

San Pedro—Arrived Feb. 5.—Barkentine John Smith, from Seattle.

Yokohama—Arrived Feb. 3.—British

John Smith, from Seattle,
Yokohama—Arrived Feb. 3—British
steamer Sikh, from Tacoma.
San Francisco. Feb, 6.—Salled—Steamer
South Portland, for Oyster bay; steamer
Titania, for Nanaimo. Arrived—Steamer
Umatilla, from Victoria; steamer Charles
Nelson, from Seattle; steamer Jeannie,
from Seattle; bark Prussia, from Port
Rakeley. Blakeley.

Boulogne, Feb. 6.—Salled—Phoenicia, from Hamburg for New York, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.—Arrived—Kalser Wil-nelm, from New York. New York, Feb. 6.-Sailed-Saale, for

Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. &-Salled-Stenmor Aorangi, for Vanccuver.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—Arrivod—Waes-land, from Liverpool.

VANCOUVER'S NEW PAVEMENT

To Be Hrick, at \$156, or Plank, at 75 Cents Per Square Yard.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 6.-The que ion of the repayement of Main stree ame up for discussion before the city ouncil at its regular meeting last night upon the report of the committee on streets, stating that the committee had made a thorough investigation of the matter, and had made estimates of the cost of laying down different kinds of pave-ment, which were submitted to the council for its consideration. It had been pre-viously announced that the matter would come up at this meeting and the council chamber was crowded with speciators. Chairman McCarty, of the committee, stated that among the estimates received were: One for vitrified brick pavement at Atlantic coast to the first form New York.

The Colony, which left Portland yesterday morning, tied with the Mozambique in a St-day run from England to Rio de The Marion Ballantyne was 34 vored brick pavement, and Schofield was vored brick pavement. a number of property-owners, who were given permission to speak. No agreement was reached last night, and action on the matter was postponed until next Friday evening. The matter was practically sift-ed down to a choice between brick and planking.

In connection with the streetpaving matter, the city attorney and street commit-tee were directed to prepare a resolution declaring the city's intention to pave Main street, and submitting estimates of prob-able cost.

The committee on fire department was authorized to purchase a team of horses for use on the fire engine, and to dispose of the present team.

LAW WITHOUT A PENALTY. Such Is Washington's Compulsory

School-Attendance Act. TACOMA, Wash, Feb. 6.—An Olympia pecial to the Ledger says: Judge Linn, in the superior court today, anded down an opinion in the case of T. N. Henry, county superintendent, plaintiff, vs. John McDonald et al., defendants, This action was brought by the county superintendent to compet the attendance of the defendant's children at the sessions of the common schools, to which the defendant interposed an objection that the law under which the state is proceeding is unconsti which the state is proceeding is unconsis-tutional, for the reason that the purpose of the portion of the act providing for compulsory attendance is not expressed in the title. As the report of the ex-aminer shows that none of the three chil-dren of defendant have attained a suit-able professory in the common school able proficiency in the common school branches, it is directed that an order be prepared directing that they be placed in the public schools for instruction as soon

Thus the court holds the penalty clause f the statute is unconstitutional, but naintains the validity of the act, and it he defendant fails to comply with the ourt's order, he can be fined for contempt, which would practically carry out the in-tention of the constitutional clause,

as such schools be opened in the neigh-

Charitable Liquor Dealers. Philadelphia Record.

"The most charitable class of people I now are those who deal in liquor," says a Methodist minister. "Of course, I never ask them for money. Dear me! They come and offer it. I wish my deacons and shepherds of the fold were like that. The yearly conference once set at my church, and a brewer supplied the delegates with cigars—it was no small job, I tell you, for some ministers will hit a box of free cigars pretty hard and frequent taps. total abstinence advocate found out the source of all our smoking, and made a terrible speech in open meeting about money stolen from the drunkand's starving babes and so forth. Well after that I shunned the brewer as if I owed him money. One day he cornered me, though, and I waited for his reproaches. He said: Twe been looking for you for some time. Here's a check I want you to take and do what-ever good with it you can. Then he got very red, and said in an embarrassed roice; 'You needn't be afraid about where the money came from. It's interest on electric light stock, and I bought the stock when I was in the grocery business.

A Rare Painting Discovered,

A Bare Painting Discovered,
Chicago Record.
A painting of Goethe, believed to be one of Jagemann's original, has been discovered in a second-hand slop at Halle, where it had been for more than 30 years. It is at present in the possession of Dr. Vafulnger, who has permitted is to be exhibited at a museum for a short time. It is believed to be the same picture presented to Goethe's friend, F. A. Wolf, August 24, 1805, by the poet, who later added these words to the gift: 'It is very pleasant for me to know that my intention of giving you pleasure by the picture has been realized. Let it wink at you during hypochondriacal moments."

Watching for State Papers.

Cleveland Leader.

Foreign embassles are always on the sharp watch for the Seaths of prominent subjects of their respective countries who may possess interesting correspondence of more or less value to the state. Thus, when the Countess di Castiglione died in Paris, at the request of the liaffan

Pinkham Remedies

For disorders of the feminine organs have gained their great renown and enormous sale because of the permanent good they have done and are doing for the women of this country.

If all ailing or suffering women could be made to understand how absolutely true are the statements about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, their sufferings would end.

Mirs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. The advice she gives is practical and honest. You can write freely to her; she is a woman.

seal on every supboard and drawer in her house. It is suspected that she had many interesting letters from Victor Enamanusi and Cayour, in whose employ she was furing a part of the second emplre, and the Italian government does not inlend to, let these fall into irresponsible hands.

Test of Newspaper Advertising. Frank Daniels made an experiment re-ently at Wallack's theater. Speaking of , the comedian said:

it, the comedian said:
"Between the acts ushers distributed among the audience slips with a brief printed statement politely asking the recipient to indicate by a check mark in the list of various advertising forms employed which one had attracted him to ployed which one had attracted him to the performance—newspapers, billboards, window lithographs or something else. "The people seemed to take kindly to the idea, and the response was most lib-eral. Eleven hundred slips were handed to the unhers, and of that number 301 had been attracted by the newspapers sole-ly."

Bowed the Caller Out.

Chicago Tribuns.
"I am sorry to disappoint you, young man," said the great railway magnate to the reporter who had called in for the purpose of writing him up, "but I did not begin at the bottom and work my way up. begin at the bottom and work my way up. I never blacked the boate of the engine-wipers and never carried beer for the lanitor of the roundhouse. I was kicked through college by my father, inherited a fortune, which I invested in militard shares, and I hold this job because I have votes enough to control it. It is too bod, my young friend, but we can't all be self-made men. We would became threatmen made men. We would become We would become tiresome."

To keep the skin clean is to wash the excretions from it off; the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it, requires a most gentle soap, a soap with no free alkali in it.

Pears', the soap that clears but not excoriates. All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it

The English War Office

has selected the world-known Liebig Company's Extract as being the best and most suitable for use in the Field Hospitals of the British Army Corps in South

Every pound contains the distinctive properties of 40 lbs, of lean beef. It is recognized as the best and used throughout the civilized world.

has this signature foliables in blue:

COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

Catarrh caused hoarseness and difficulty in
speaking. I also to a
great extent lost hearing. By the use of
Ely's Cream Balm droppoing of macus has
ceased voice and hearing are greatly improved—i. W. Daviddon, affy-at-law, Monmouth, ill.
Cysam Balm is placed into the matria,
speads over the membrane and is absorbed.
Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is
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