# AGE OF PYRAMIDS, OBELISKS AND TEMPLES

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

Even to the men of ancient Greece and Rome. Expit was a land of darkness, and to us of today something of the old mys-tery and allurement still attach to the dwellers on the Nile. Herodotus brought away admiration for this people, whom he visited because, as he said, they did everything caucity opposite to the rest of the world. And Plate declared the Greeke were but children, ignorant of Greeks were but children, ignorant of life, in comparison with the riper civili-Batten of Egypt. From a careful study of inscriptions and papyrus manuscripts we have some to know many things about the land that were dark to the wise men of Athens. We know that the Greeks did not learn nearly so much as they thought from the pricets of the Nile, and thought from the pricets of the Nile, and we know that Herodotus' account of the Egyptian reliaion is in some important particulars quite false, but we have still much to discover. Yet in one respect our feeling toward the land has not changed from that of Piato and his contemporaries. In civilization is indeed old, and gives us authorite records that go further back probably than any others of the world, and a strange immutability seemed to possess the land. It is this antiquity and immutability that more than anything else lend a mystery to the people of the Nile. The vast pyramids, the solof the Nile. The vast pyramids, the emm temples, the placid reliterated forms of sculpture, the Sphinx staring out upon infinity—all these affect us with the same awe of magnitude and long-enduring time that aroused the wonder of ancient trav-

Even the written language of the land Even the written innguage of the shot impresses us in the same way, and there is no more romantic chapter in the history of scholarship than the deciphering of the hisroglyphs. In 1720 one of Napoteon's officers discovered at Rosetta a stone containing an inscription in hieroglyphic and demotic writing with a Greek translation,



The Bosetts Stone.

and the attempt to decipher the Egyptian characters by means of the Greek gave the first real impulse to the study. But itremained for another Frenchman, Champolling, to find the key to these strange signs. He began his sindy of the language in 1818, and in nine years had hid the foundation of all that has since been done.

The Egyptians employed three kinds of writing—the hieroglyphic and the hieratic, used especially by the priests, and the demotic, of later origin and less import-ance, used by the people. The hieroglyph-le is composed of pictures and conventionall signs, some of which represent ideas and others mere sounds. Thus, for in-stance, the picture of a vulture is drawn to signify the word, and such a picture is called an ideograph. The phonetic signs, on the other hand, form a sort of alpha-bel, and in a curious, primitive way. Thus the word for lion (as in English) begins



Ptolemy II and Bernice. Arsinge.

(Gold Com Struck to Ann of Protemy I and His Wife.) with L, and accordingly the picture of a lion is made to stand for the sound L; the

word for moose begins with O, and the picture of a noose does duty for that letter. The hieratic was a cursive hand derived from the hieroglyphic, and was adopted by the primate as more readily written than the other. Inscriptions on stone reach back as far

as the fourth dynasty—that is, to about 4500 B. C. Besides these there are pre-served in the tombs and elsewhere innumerable writings on wood and manu-scripts on a sort of paper made of strips of the inner fiber of the papyrus reed. In this way the built of Egyptian documents that have come down to us is enormous, extending over a period of about 400 years, and embracing almost every branch of literature. Perhaps the most interest-ing of these documents to us (apari from the famous "Book of the Dead") are the stories, a considerable number of which have been published to easily ac-





INSCRIPTION ON A ROCK, ISLAND OF ELEPHANTINZ.

"Egyptian Tales," edited by W. M. Film-

Methuen & Co., 1885. Methuen & Ca., 1885.
It cannot be claimed that these stories have great intrinsic value as literature. But on the other hand, they do possess what commonly forms the chief interest of exotic works; they emble us to trans-port ourselves to strange lands and past times, and so to extend our sympathics. To read these stories in chronological or-der would show us that in Egypt fiction passed through stages very simils

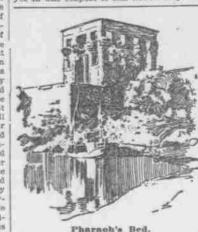
growth of the modern novel, and as Mr. Plinders Petris observes: "It would not be difficult from those papyrus tales to start an historical dictionary of the ele-ments of fiction."

The hest of the tales are: "The Ship-wrecked Sallor" and "Annu and Bata."

wreeked Sallor" and "Anpu and Bata."
The former is the story of a sallor cast upon a magic island, where he has a strange adventure with a monstrous serpent. "Suddenly," the tale goa. "I heard a noise as of thunder, which I thought to be that of a wave of the sea. The trees shook and the earth was moved. I uncovered my face and I saw that a serpent drew near. He was 30 cubits long, and his beard areater than two cubits; his body was as evertaid with gold and his weighed in one arm of the scales and color as that of true lazuli." The other the law of righteousness in the other. If this heart weighed the balance he was and Bata," tells in simple, beautiful lan-allowed to pass on into the heavenly bought took a drop too much,

GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE and Pottphar's wife, and this is the more interesting to us because it was probably enough written about the time of Joseph's enough written about the time of Joseph and Pottphar's wife, and this is the more interesting to us because it was probably enough written about the time of Joseph and Pottphar's wife, and this is the more interesting to us because it was probably enough written about the time of Joseph's enough w

munion with nature, forms an idyl of genuine and permanent value. Careful study of documents and inscriptions the world over has of course given us truer notions of ancient religions, and yet in one respect it has added only con-



fusion to our understanding. When ou knowledge depended chiefly on one or two writers of the period who had written systematically on the subject, it was easy to form a clear conception of the religion as a consistent unity, but wider informa-tion shows us that no such unity ever existed. Religious grew up naturally, and were the result of many diverse tenden-cies, more or less crudely grouped togeth-er. So in Egypt every nome or province had its peculiar gods and ceremonies, and when in the course of time these different currents of belief flowed together to form what may be called the Egyptian religion the resulting discrepancies were never entirely obliterated. We know the names of a great number of gods, and the attri-butes of many are fairly well defined, but of a uniform system of belief we have no knowledge, and, in fact, it probably did

The Egyptians seem chiefly to have worshiped the sun, and the highest gods were but names of that luminary. They were passing through the stage of what Max Muller has called henothelsm, which is not exactly menothelsm, but the habit of ad-dressing and worshiping now one god and now another as if he were supreme, especially the sun-god, as there are hymns that sound like the psalms to Jehovah. But beyond this henotheistic state of mind there comes to light at times a notion of the Diety quite apart from these nature-gods. Read for instance these lines from well-known hymn:

God is One and Alone, and there is none other with Him.
God is a Spirit, a hidden Spirit, the Spirit of

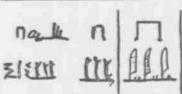
God is the Truth, He lives by Truth, He lives upon Truth, He is the King of Truth.

God is compassionate to those that fear Him and hears those who cry unto Him. For us the religious literature of Egypt. has three points of interest. First, be-cause many of the customs and rites of the Jews as related in the Old Testament were probably due to Egyptian influence as, for example, the custom of holding swine's flesh as unclean. Secondly, be-cause we may take encouragement to ourselves in reading the moral precepts of this ancient people, and in finding that as far back as time goes morality is still the same and always a measure of civilization. Sometimes these precepts were quite separated from religion, and in general we may say that the Egyptians were more advanced in their moral than in their religious ideas. Others of their maxims breathe a true spirituality, as for example this:

To obey is to love God; but to disobey is to finte

And thirdly, we may find interest in religion because, as Herodotus says, Egyptians were the first to mainain that the soul of man is immortal, n a certain sense this statement is true Ithough it is not to be supposed that the ther peoples of the world borrowed the octrine of immortality from the dwellers

The Egyptian notions concerning the future are the result of a conglomeration of various views, and are so confused that it is impossible to give any clear account



Hieroglyphics, with heiratic forn and explanation.

of them. Everybody knows how careful the people were in hewing or building mbs-the pyramids stand as witness to and in embalming the dead. ternal habitations, and apared no magniti cerema habitations, and spared no magnin-cence in their construction; but they called the houses of the living inns, to be inhabited only for a little while, and took small care to adorn them." We do not quite understand why the Egyptians were so careful in building their tombs and in preserving the dead. They seem to have bed some notion of the resurrecto have had some notion of the resurrec-tion of the body. They also believed in a sort of double of the man, called his KA, which hovered near his dead body. and received nourishment from the KA of the food which was offered up by the man's relatives in the tomb. All this while the actual soul of the man was supposed to be going a journey down that mysterious river that flowed through the region of death as the Nile flowed through Egypt. On the way he had to encounter all sorts of devils and monsters who at-tempted to scize him, and to escape these it was necessary to repeat certain magic formulae. These formulae were collected in the so-called "Book of the Dead, a copy of which was commonly buried with the corpse to refresh his memory during the journey, and which, though of little philosophic or intrinsic interest, is much the best known work of Egyptian literature. At the end of the journey the soul entered the great hall of judgment, where before Ositic and 32 indress he must give ormulae. These formulae were collected before Osiris and 42 judges he must give an account of his life. His heart was



Paul E. More.

FEELING FOR THE BOERS.

Sympathy for Them Is Natural in This Land of Liberty.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-If in America the majority of the people are not in sympathy with the Boers, as some of our writers try to make appear. then the people must have changed won-derfully in a very short space of time. Only two short years ago, when the Cu-bans were struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke, while Spain strove to crush and exterminate them, how did the Amer-ican people feel; and how did they act? Did any one think then that they were not Did any one think then that they were not Did any one think then that they were not sincere? What other country could give such a manifestation of sympathy and feeling for the weak and oppressed, and who but did not feel proud of a country that possessed such a spirit? And today, as of yesterday, the slumbering spirit of freedom is awakening, and again

the war of civilization. She has never power; she has gained her object. But why should they speak of civilization in this war? Do they mean to say that these peaceful farmers need to be civilized?

the Boers with the better marksmen and the better guns, or the British with their short-range cannon and tom-tom bullets? There is a possibility of the British com-Ing out of the country more civilized than when they went in. A great and power-ful nation, beaten back at every turn, and finally driven from the land, would. not vibrate the strains of sympathy in the minds of the American people as much as

dued in their own land.

We know that the British have ample territory without the Transvaal, and each of the soldlers fighting there has a home in some other clime, and when they are licked they can go back to their homes, there to rest and recuperate. Not so with the Barrs, driven and erounded and there to rest and recuperate. Not so with the Boers, driven and crowded and hemmed in on every side. Where else can they go to find a place they can call their own? Yet men will argue that Engiand does not aim to crush them, nor drive them from their land, only to force the hand of justice, and open the gates of freedom. If she comes to do them good, why do they resist? Why do they fling such a desperate wave against her? filing such a desperate wave against her? Why have they learned to hate and to fear her? Nations, like individuals, are judged by their deeds and actions—by the nistory of their past. The Boers are enough advanced to know what is best for the welfare of their country; they have experience from the past. Were they to grant the concessions which Eng-iand has usked, she might gain her end without a war. Were they not so able and shrewd, they might bow their heads in submission and allow England to fasten the yoke upon their necks. True, they nytted immigration to their country, and offered inducements to settle the land; but this is a common thing to do, and it shows good statesmanship. They also have a right to legislate against foreigners if thows good a right to legislate against foreigners in they see danger ahead; other countries have done the same. They are not seeking to hurt any other country, nor they could not if they chose. They only desire to be operation easy with Great Britain and Japan.

The Boers are now fighting the battle of their lives. They must triumph in order to exist as a republic. Upon their shoulders now rests their fate and their destiny. No quered it will be when their last stand s taken, when their last gun is fired, and heir last drop of strength is exhausted; raise to a people who so nobly defend their country. They are surely satisfied with their laws and their mode of govern-ment; they must enjoy freedom, else they would not be so brave and resolute. Yet they say that if England does not triumph in this war civilization will get a backet, and they fear it will be the beginning of the downfall of England. We need not fear that there will be any turning back of the world. The people will ever advance step by step. Every form of government, as every form of life, that has ver fell and sank into oblivion, has been perseded by a better one. Although Engand may lose this war, it may ultimately bring her good, and leave her atronger and wiser. High, proud heads must often bow, lest blinded by vanity they fall in their might. The storm that sweeps the forest may appear to be creating a havour and to leave a trail of ruln in its wake exists; the long-bending branches broken be rotten and decayed limbs carried down

the tottering giants felled.
England, we know, gives to many of er colonies home government; and they flourish and thrive in peace and freedom. She has gained wisdom by experience; her evies and extortions are exactly what their temper will bear. How lightly she must deal with Canada, with a shining ex-ample of liberty close by her doors. The reedom she has advanced to them is not her original thought. Froud rulers relax their clutch of power only by compulsion. The lords of men have never humbled themseives, nor severed the source of her-liage; but the onward march of the world has torn away and trampled over many a

would America be what she is today were she yet under British rule? How much darker the old world would be as well as the new. And this is what Inde-pendence and freedom has gained for the world today-a better and more advanced stage of civilization-fewer crowned heads and more happy homes. And this is the reason today that the masses of the Amercan people are in aympathy with the

It is certainly true that the expression of sympathy is the impulse of feeling born of love and justice—the feeling that flows from the people in a land of liberty so free from ruce and religious prejudice-and they that hold the reins of state, and expect to gain the patronage of the peo-ple, should not turn to them a deaf ear, nor frown upon them.

FELIX O'NEIL. Why People Are Right-Handed.

Chicago Chronicle.

A professor who has made a study of children says he has discovered why the majority of people are right-handed. Infanta use both hands until they begin to speak. The motor speech function controls the right side of the body and the first right-handed motions tending to help out speech. As speech grows so grows right-handedness.

How It Was. Boston Journal. Jack-I hear you lost a lot of money on Wall street while you were drunk. Tom-I wasn't drunk, but the stock I

# TRADE FREE IN THE EAST

APPROACHING COMPLETION OF NE-GOTIATIONS WITH THE POWERS.

The Mutual Character of the Agreements and Effect of Neutrality of Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(Special to New York Journal of Commerce.)—The ne-gotiations in regard to the maintenance of the "open door" in China will soon be completed. There has been some misapprehension in regard to the degree of mutuality of the agreement, but its effect will be substantially what was announced in these dispatches a month ago. Secre-tary Hay, with the help of Chief Rockhill, of the bureau of American republics, upon whom the secretary has greatly relied in these negotiations, is engaged in the preparation of a diplomatic note to each the powers. This note will set forth what all the others have promised in regard to the maintenance of the "open door" in China. It was one of the conditions of apirit of freedom is awakening, and again the strains of sympathy are vibrating. It is evident that the majority of the hearts are yet in the right place. The only difference between now and then is that now we have a finger in the pie ourselves, and we don't care to take it out just yet. And it was England that stood up for us and take England that stood up for us and back; it's theirs." Now we feel that we owe England our gratitude.

They tell us that England is fighting the war of civilization. She has never a strain the empire of the East, but they have been dispensed with without embarrassment, and were not originally asked for, in view of their small share in the empire of the East, but they ahare in the empire of the East, but they taken to herself the task of civilizing any country where there was no territory to be gobbled. Where the land did not of being factors in the maintenance of taken to herself the task of civilizing any country where there was no territory to be gobbled. Where the land did not abound with riches, she has not noticed that the people were in need of being civilized. No credit is due her. She is amply paid by her increased strength and commercial policy. The pledges ers were sufficiently specific to cover the programme of the United States, since But they involve the assurance of complete ion in equality of treatment for American citi-that zens and American trade in all territory which may be leased or influenced by the A real war of civilization is generally a power taking part in the correspondence one-sided one. The uncouth savage, with his bows and arrows, and spears, will set to specify that the assurances desired melt away before the modern guns. It is generally conceded that the mode of at the frontier, but to all internal taxes warfare is a measure of civilization, and commercial regulations, and even to Which, then, stands most in the light. upon equal terms for industrial contracts, railway franchises and all classes of con-The question how far this agreement is

mutual depends, like other phases of the agreement, upon the moral influence of the powers entering into it. As the ne-gotiations stand, there might be a colorndeed, be an appalling thing; but it would able pretension that a Frenchman in Manchuria would not have the same right to protest against discriminating charges as would to see the Boers beaten and sub- an American, but, in fact, it would be almost impossible to deny equality of treat-ment to the citizens and subjects of all the contracting powers. It would be exeedingly difficult for Russia or any other ower controlling a sphere of influence in Thina to refuse to the citizens of other countries than the United States the freedom of trade relations which have been promised, because the subjects of other nations would bust that they are entitled to the privileges of the most-favored nation. It is possible that surreptitious dis-crimination in such matters as the grant of valuable franchises might not invite a general protest from the powers, but it is felt that the combined interest of all would require, in the matter of tariffs and internal charges at least, that a denial of equal freedom to one should be treated as the in-jury of all. There is little doubt that the administration will adopt the same liberal policy in the Philippines, Perhaps the most graceful way of doing this, without an open abandonment of the protection-ist principle, is the method which has been decided upon, of vesting in the presibeen decided upon, or vesting in the president complete control of the government of the islands. The United States may see fit to maintain a revenue tariff in the Philippines, but if it is maintained equally against the United States and all oth countries, it can hardly be a subject remonstrance by any of the powers, Wi comparative freedom of trade pledged in China, and between the Philippines and all other countries, the United States will

ton-Bulwer treaty, providing for the neu-trality of the Nicaragua canal and for equal charges to the tonnage of all na-tions, will point in the same direction of commercial freedom as the policy which nas been adopted in the East. The opposition to the new treaty with Great Britain regarding the canal may result in some amendment, permitting the United States fortify the approaches, but is not likely to impair the equality of all nations in the use of the canal in time of peace. Chairman Hepburn, of the house committee on commerce, has been disposed to fa-vor discriminating charges in favor of American vessels, but the enlightened pol-ley of President McKinley and Secretary Hay will probably prevail with congress A strong combination of the more liberal powers will thus be rendered possible in position to the exclusionist policy which has been feared from Russia and France. Judging from the language of the replies to the suggestion of the state department for the open door, both these countries are as cordially in favor of a liberal policy in China as the United States, Great Brit-ain, Germany and Japan. If there is any oubt of their sincerity in the matter, there is little doubt that they will adhere to a liberal policy in the immediate future, when it is sustained by such a formidable concert of powers, embracing those of the greatest industrial capacity, as that which supports the policy of comercial freedom now advocated by the republican party under the lead of Presi-

ARNOLD AND EMERSON. Former's Estimate of the Place the Later Holds.

CORVALLIS, Feb. 13 .- (To the Editor.) The enchantment of the Middle Ages" in-cested Oxford in those years when Arnold tudied in its classic balls. At Welmar, ondon and Concord, Goethe, Carlyle and Emerson were sending out their voices through all the world; voices potent in their eloquence and magic to catch the ear and stir the heart of one dreamer at least, who was to send on to other days the thrill that comes from high and noble thinking. "At Oxford, Emerson was but a voice speaking from 3000 miles away -a clear, pure voice," but so well he spoke, says Arnold, that Boston Bay and Concord were from henceforth charmed names to the imagination. At last siter years of educational and literary work, Arnold finds himself in Emergon's own country, standing in one of Boston's lecture halls, confronting a sea of upturned faces, eager to hear what this spostle of culture had to say of the sage of Concord. It must have been a trying ordeal for Arnold, whose wish was to say only agreeable things of this beautiful spirit; and yet "who was as unwilling as Emerson himself would have been to have his works. himself would have been to have his works tested by any but the highest standards."
Arnold's treatment of the writings of this rare mind was that of one "who communes with time and nature," permitting no indulgence that time would not accord; no illusions that the coming years would sweep away. With this high praise he commences his analysis: "Emerson he commences his analysis: "Emerson was your Newman, your man of soul and gentun, visible to you in the flesh; speaking to your bodfly ears, a present object for your heart and imagination. That is the most potent of all influences. Nothing can come up to it," And farther on he says; "There are hundreds of lofty sentences in Emerson's writings I never have lost out of my memory; I never can But we must pass on to the estimate of Emerson as a poet, as a writer. Let

Arnold speak in his own words. the legitimate poets, Emerson, in moplaton is not. His poetry is interesting it makes one think; but it is not in poetry of one of the born poets. Milton It makes one think; but it is not the poetry of one of the born poets. Milton says that poetry ought to be simple, sensuous, and impassioned. Emerson's poetry is seldom either. In general it lacks directness; it lacks concreteness; it lacks energy. Even passages and single lines of thorough plainness and commanding force are rare in his poetry. They exist, of course; but when we meet with them they give us a slight shock of surprise, so little has Emerson accustomed us to them. I do not, then, place Emerson among the great poets. But I go further, and say that I do not place him among the great writers, the great men of letters; men like Closero, Plato, Pascal, Swift, Voltaire—writers with a gentus and instinct for style; writers whose prose is by a kind of mative necessity true and sound. Emerson has passages of noble and pathetic elequence; he has passages of shrewd and felictous wit; he has crisp epigram; he has passages of exqualately touched observation of name. of shrewd and felicitous wit; he has orisp spigram; he has passages of exquisitely touched observation of nature. Yet he is not a great writer; his skyle has not the requisite wholeness of good tissue. Emerson is, however, the propounder of a philosophy, but he cannot, I think, he called with justice a great philosophic writer. He cannot build; his arrangement of philosophical ideas has no progress in it; no evolution. We have not, then, in Emerson a great poet, a great writer, a great philosophy maker. His relation to us is even superior to that of any of these personages. His relation to, us is more like that of the Roman emperor. Marcus Aurelius, who is a friend and aider of those who would live in the spirit."

C. S. M.

THE CLAIM OF THE FIREMEN Mr. Pennoyer Insist, as Usual, That He Is Faultless.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14 -- (To the Editor.) In this morning's Oregonian, alluding to the firemen's judgment against the city, you say that "this claim upon the city is one of the fruits of the loose methods of do-ing business characteristic of the Pennoyer regime." This assertion is not true, but it is "one of the fruit of the loose meth-ods" of The Oregonian in making charges It is one of the fruit of the loose methods" of The Oregonian in making charges against political adversaries. This claim upon the city is the result of a charter gotten up by republicans, and it accrued before I took office as mayor, and I most respectfully suggest that I have sins enough of my own to answer for without being held responsible for the sins of the republican party. There was a claim (De Boest vz. Gambell) against the city which accrued under the Pennoyer regime. The firemen (democrats) in that case, sued for what would make their pay equal to what firemen had received before them and what firemen now receive, and they lost their case. In the suit referred to by you, which originated before my term of office, the firemen (republican) sued for more than any extra firemen receive now, and they gained their suit. eceive now, and they gained their aut. hus showing that justice and court decis-ons are not always synonymous terms. ions are not always synonymous terms. It pleases me very much to see The Oregonian come to the defense of the oppressed taxpayer, and as this is St. Valentine's day, allow me to lovingly suggest that you should be impartial in your efforts and favor the repeal of the very burdensome and useless law compelling the publication of the delinquent tax list thus relieving the poor taxpayer from a heavy burden. SYLVESTER PENNOVER burden. SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

The Oregonian's statement was confused and inexact. It made a slip which it will andidly admit and as frankly correct. It finds this state of facts, vis: The original act providing for the Portland paid fire department contained the provision that the salaries of certain firemen "shall" be a certain sum. This language was carried into the charters of 1891 and 1883, and was not changed until the charter of 1888. It is upon the mandatory word "shall," in the law, that the firemen base their claims for back salaries, claiming that the several boards of fire commissioners, in their efforts to reduce the expenses of the department, had no legal right to reduce these salaries, even when the firemen made an agreement with the elty to accept a reduction.

In the particular case referred to, the suits for back salaries had their origin prior to Pennoyer's administration. There are other similar claims not yet decided. A claim against the city for back saiaries of firemen employed during Pennoyer's administration has been decided upon in favor of the city by the supreme court. It is not for The Oregonian to reconcile the differences in the rulings of the court. It will pass that subject. But it will say that all these claims against the city have arisen from a demagogical scheme of economy, in which the administrations of Mayor Frank and Mayor Pennoyer allke participated. Instead of reducing the expenses in the legitimate way, the employes were required to take less pay than the salaries which the law allowed, or made mandatory. The fault was partly in the

The Oregonian will not dispute Mr. Pennoyer's admission that he has sins enough of his own to answer for. It leaves him o wrestle with that problem. As to his 'loving suggestion" that the law which equires publication of the delinquent tax ists be repealed, it has only to say that if the people of the state desire its repeal The Oregonian will make no objection whatever. But do they desire it? "That would be scanned." The honest taxpayers of the state probably do not consider the publication "useless and burdensome." They desire that tax-shirkers shall be compelled to pay their taxes. And if Mr. Pennover and all others will pay their taxes when they ought, or even within six months of the time when they ought to pay them, there will be no delinquent list to publish. Again, it is not the ready taxpayer, but the delinquent, who is called upon to pay the additional cost. However if the people of the state want this method of forcing tax-shirkers to come up and pay, repealed, The Oregonian will acquiesce, hoping to be able also to "beat" he collection, as others may.

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A man never made a greater mistake. A man should not only so is the man that succeeds. The man who does not care a copper about his dress, whose face is rendered unsightly by pimples, blotches and eruptions, whose complexion is sallow whose even are beauty whose

face is rendered unsightly by pimples, blotches and eruptions, whose complexion is sallow, whose eyes are heavy, whose shoulders are bent and whose carriage is slouchy, does not succeed, either in business or in social life. A ma like that should be sentenced to live for thirty days in a room where all the walls were mirrors. He would then get sick of his own unwhole-someness, just as other people do. Such a man should have an honest protrait that did not flatter him always before his eyes. It only costs a trifle for a man to dress well, and it costs still less for him to keep clean, wholesome and healthy in a physical way. When a man's stomach is right and his digestion is right, his blood will be pure and rich and he will be wholesome and healthy physically. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes a man right in every way by making his stomach, liver and digestion right. It gives him a hearty appetite and fac"litates the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food. It drives out all impurities from the blood. It is the great blood maker and flessb builder. It does not build flabby flesh or make corpulent people more corpulent. Honest dringists don't advise substitutes.

"I was tired all the time." writes J. Edward Davis, Esq. (care of Geo. F. Lasheri, 19 No. 10th St. Philladelphia, Pa. "In the morning Left as it I had never alept and was too languist to est. I was very despondent and thought mothing would cure me. Then I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine, together with Dr. Pierce's Fellets, cured me. Folks now say. Hello, Edi. What's become of your pimples?"

THE BOUNDATION OF REALTH

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