CLASSIC LITERATURE; THE GREEK DRAMA

BY CHARLES FORSTER SMITH, PH. D. The drama is an original creation of the Greek genius. Here, as in so many other forms of literature, the Greeks were with-out models. According to Aristotle, tha Dorians claimed to have invented the drams, the Pelepennesians tragedy, the Megarians comedy, and the very name

Megarians comedy, and the very many drama, by which the Dorians designated action, was appealed to in proof.

The Greek drama grew out of the celebration of the adventures and sufferings of the god of wine, who was regarded as the representative of the reproductive powers of nature, his suffering symbolispowers of nature, his suffering symbolia-ing the decay and sleep (cold and storms) of nature in winter, his joys the reawak-ening of nature in the spring. Of the three kinds of drama, tragedy was named "goat song" either because a goat was originally the prize given, or, more prob-ably, because the chorus consisted of satyrs disguised as goats. Comedy means either "village sons," or more probably song of the comus, or revel band. The song of the commit of real states of satyr drama, named from its chorus of satyrs and taking its subjects from mythology, held its place after tragedy and comedy had borrowed most of its functions, probably through a sort of religious. ious conservatism.

Dramatic representations were not given at Athens at any and all times, as nowadays, but at the festivals of the god of wine. Tragedy was admitted to the pub-lic festivals at Achens in 536 B. C.; comedy some 70 years later. The chief glory of the greater Dionysia, in the month of the greater Dionysia, in the month Elaphebolion (March-April), was the new tragedies exhibited. Then Athens made holiday before her allies, whose tribute was then brought by representatives to Athens, before delegates from all other Greek cities, and before the whole assembly of her own citizens. At the Lenaea, in Gamelion (January-February), which was more of a home festival, comedy had chief place. At the country Dionysla, in December, usually only plays were given which had been already exhibited in the city. The greater Dionysta, like a modern musical festival, hasted only a few days (three or four), and on each day regularly three tragedies, one comedy and one satyr were exhibited, which, with the dithyramb and other musical features,

made a very full day.

If a poet wished to exhibit at the greater Dionysia, he applied to the chief archon, if at the Lenaea to the second archon, for a chorus. If his request was granted, there was assigned him a choregus, who chose from the singers of his tribe a chorus, had these trained by the poet or chorus leader, and provided for their maintenance and costumes. This liturgy, as it was called, was at once a burden and an honor, and was often performed with great magnificence and expense. The chorus, consisting in tragedy of 12 (later 15) persons, in comedy of 24, executed dunce movements (strophe and antistrophe) as they sang, and indispensable accompanists were the flute-player and the lyrist. The three actors-originally one, increased by Acsehylus to two, by Sophocles to three-distributed all the roles among them, the parts of women being taken by men. The actors were allotted to the parts and paid by the state. In the costumes of the tragic actors espocially characteristic were the long, flowing, parti-colored robes, the high-gold buskin, or boot, and the imposing headdress and mask, the whole being intend-ed to lend dignity and increase the stature. For comedy characteristic was the soccus, or low shoe, but the dress was more like that of every-day life. There was not much opportunity for action on the Greek stage, and none for play of fenture, so that the prime requisite for an actor was a fine, musical voice. The audience at Athens, numbering 20,000 to 20,000, and sitting in the open air, had sensitive cars, so that the actor must have a distinct, musical voice, which could carry far. The people, whose feeling for feminine worth, realist, and so bringing rhythm was probably as nice as that of his characters down into the everyday atrhythm was probably as nice as that of modern musical audiences for time, would storm if the meter was spoiled, a quantity missed, a syllable dropped or an ac-

The antique Greek theater consisted in the main of two parts, the auditorium, or theater proper and the oval or round orchestra for the evolutions of the chorus. As dramatic spectacles were given in the open sir, the Greeks generally availed themselves of the side of a hill so shaped as to constitute a sort of natural amphitheater. At Athens the theater of Dionyslus occupied the southeast slope of the Acropoils. the Acropolis and their faces toward Mount Hymettus and the sea. Aisles ra-diating from the center enabled the spec-tators to reach the rows of (marble) benches. The part reserved for the move or on a level with the orchestra, was since the actors were few. To back of the stage represented in tragedy a temple or a palace; in comedy, a private house or a street. The scenery was simsisting of hangings or painted and triangular revolving woodwork, prisms at either side, properly decorated, facilitated change of scene. The curtain was pulled up, not let down. The subjects of tragedy were taken from myth-clogy or mythical history, and the persons were the gods or demigods and he-roes of the race, the main outlines of the story being always known to the audience. Tragedy was really a religious cele-bration. Comedy, on the other hand, rep-resented not the solemn, but the frolicsome, spirit of the season, and the sub-jects and characters were taken from dally life, as was the language used.

cent misplaced.

In marked contrast with Athenian late-ness of development in general was the sudden growth of the drama. In the early part of the fifth century coincided an era of great national activity and a great national audience that was the helr of all the acquirements of the race. We know the names, but little more, of several of the earlier dramatists—Phrynichus, Choe-rilus, Pratinas, Thespis—but the real father and founder of tragedy was Aeschylus, who was born in 525 B. C., and fought in the Persian wars. In 479, after battle of Plataca, Athens, which had borne the brunt of the war, was in ruins, her walls and temples dismantled and her territory laid waste. Just 50 years later Pericles died. In that short period Athens had become the art center of the ancient world, tragedy had culminated and was already showing signs of decay, and comedy had reached its acme under Aristophanes. In English literature there is almost a perfect parallel in the speedy and splendid development of the drama

from Marlowe to Shakespeare. In Greek tragedy there are but two su-premely great names besides Aeschylusi. e., Sophocles and Euripides. Aeschylus said to have written 90 plays, Sophocies 113. Euripides 52. Of these have come down to us from Aeschylus and Sophocles only seven each, and from Euripides 18, the "Agamemnon" and "Prometheus" of Aeschylus and the "Antigone" and "Aedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles belong-

In the "Prometheus" the Titan who in defiance of the tyranny of Zeus has brought fire to mortals suffers such punishment as only a god could devise or a demigod endure. Everything is on a colossal scale, the other characters being gods or demigods, the chorus sea nymphs, and the scene the bare cliffs of the Caucasus Mountains. What means Aeschylus found to effect a reconciliation justifying both Prometheus and Zous we can only guess, since the other panys of the trilogy But Aeschylus' reverent plety been satisfied with any-

GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE quite different from Shelley's magnificent treatment of the same problem.

The "Agamemnon," which belongs to the only extant complete trilogy, deals with the murder of Agamemnon o his return from Troy by his queen, Clytemnes-tra. The characters are all human, and the character-drawing is clear and power-ful. Clytemnestra outdoes Lady Macbeth on her own ground, and the scene in which the captive propheters Cassandra goes to her death is without parallel for effective-ness in the Greek drama. The whole is a great masterplece, and doubtless stamps Aeschylus as one of the half-dozen greatest poets of the world.

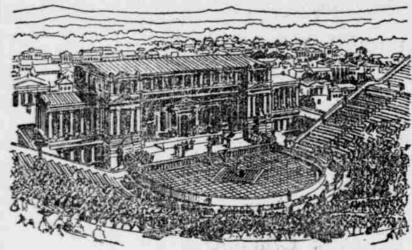
The "Oedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles powerfully sets forth the successive steps by which the prosperous King Oedipus discovers that he has unwittingly mur-dered his own father, and become the parent of children by his own mother. The inevitable way in which "the action moves straight and undistracted toward the catastrophe" doubtless justifies Aris-totle in treating the "Occlipus Tyrannus" as the type of the highest Greek tragedy. Antigone, the daughter of the same Oedipus, is in Sophocler' hands the most

his wares, and finds everywhere a demand for them. He anticipates no difficulty in disposing of the entire output of his plant, and says he will sell no berries fresh at a THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON proper solution of the difficulties of the growers. It does away with the transportation question, and the vexed commission question. He secures a freight rate of 35 cents per 100 pounds on his canned prod-ucts to any point in the United States. and has no complaints to make regarding railroad tariffs.

WORK ON CYCLE PATHS.

What Has and Will Be Done on East Side Routes.

The cycle paths have passed through the winter, and are in much better condition than it was thought they could be. H. J. Kelly, who built most of the paths on the East Side, including those on the Milwaukie, Section and Base Line roads, says that he is satisfied with the results obtained. He says that on these roads good foundations for permanent, first-class paths have been laid, and now, with a little more work and small expense. these paths can be made much better than last year. The first year of cycle-path building it was necessary to build foundations, and in places there was very heavy work, but these are now in good condition. On the west side of the Milwaukie road, near Midway, where it was necessary to build on the side of and



THEATER OF DIONYSES, ATHENS, RESTORED.

She defies the law of the land along the edge of the bluff, quite a sec in burying the corpse of her brother. Polynices, and suffers martyrdom in con-sequence. It is impossible to conceive of loftler language than her defiance of

Nor did I deem thy edicts strong enough, That thou, a mortal man, shouldst overpass The unwritten laws of God that know not change. They are not of today or resterday,

Of the three great tragic poets, Aeschylus is the greatest poetic genius. The legend that the god Dionysus directed the boy in a vision to devote himself to tragedy might well have been true. A very demiurge he is-elemental, god-intoxicated, of sublime imaginative power, creator of the most splendid lyrics. The masterful seif-sufficiency of his Clytemnestra, the plastic beauty of his Iphigenia, the sublime unyleidingness of his Prometheus-these things and many more place him among ancient poets, perhaps second only

Sophocles had perhaps the happiest lot among the ancients-health, beauty, wealth, victory with his first tragedy and the primacy in letters for all his 60 years thereafter, such repute for gentleness as to make him the idol of the people, and for good judgment as to induce the popu-lace to elect him general and counscior. And so he was the fit exponent—artistic and spiritual—of the age of Pericles.

Very different from both was Euripides

the lonely thinker, philosophical, radical, innovator in poetry and music, "prophet of a cosmopolitan humanity," kinsman of the troubled spirits of all ages, forerunner of romantic drams, most appreciative of mosphere, and hence charged with replacing the heroic by the sensational. He is seen at his best in such plays as Bacchae," "Alcestis" and "Iphigenia in Tauris." Both Aeschylus and Euripides are nearer to us than Sophocles. Hebrew Scriptures have prepared us for Aeschylus, whom we recognize as akin to Job and Isalah; through his more modern spirit we can apprehend Euripides most readily of all. Sophocies is an Athenian of Athenians, and fully to ap-

preclate him we must become in a sense Atticized. Good translations are Morshead's and Miss Swanwick's of Aeschylus, Plumptre's of Aeschylus and Sophocles, Campbell's of Sophocles, Way's of Euripides and most excellent versions of single plays might be mentioned, e. g., Browning's "Alcestis" (Balaustion) and "Hercules Furens." To be read in connection therewith may be ecommended besides the litetories of sical Greek Poetry," Symonds' "Gree Poets," Mahaffy's "Social Life in Greece, "Creek Moulton's "Ancient Classical Drama," There were many comedians before Aristophanes-Magnes, Crates, Cratinus, Eupolis and others-but for us comedy means primarily Aristophanes. He belongs to the second half of the fifth century, was a contemporary and cordial hater of Euripides, and left 44 comedies, of which Il are extant. He represents what 's called old comedy-1, e., personal and political satire-and was the great buresque critic of Athens. Demagogues like Cleon, philosophers like Socrates, poets like Euripides, were ridiculed and maligned. When liberty of personal satire was somewhat curtailed by law, or taste was changing. Aristophanestended toward what was afterward called new comedy, or the comedy of manners. But the great exponent in this field was Menander, of whom not a complete play is extant, though we have adaptations of his comedies in the Latin of Plautus and Terence. Aristophanes was and remains doubtless the greatest comic poet of the world, but the Romans learned comedy chiefly from Menander, and the moderns again have learned it, especially from Plantus and Terence; so that the co of the lost Menander has been not less far-reaching in its influence than that of Aristophanes.

Charles Broken Swith University of Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRY JAM.

Washington Man Finds a Profitable Market for It.

Centralla News, J. O'B. Scobey, who is the ploneer pro-noter of a jamming and preserving plant at Olympia, says that two years ago he put up 250 cans of strawberry jam, packed in ordinary Mason fruit jars, and prepared as it would be in the kitchen of any Ing unquestionably to the greatest dramas farmhouse. It was merely in the nature of all time. when his berries would not bring enough in the market to pay the cost of picking them. The jam sold so readily that last year he put up 1600 pint jars, which retail at 25 cents each. They are in an attractive form, with a handsome label and a guarantee of purity. He had no difficulty in disposing of the entire lot at such a figure that he said it was more pro for him to can his berries than to sell them fresh at \$1 50 per crate. This season he will put up 100,000 jars for market, not only strawberries, but other small fruits

tion of the ming has been damaged, but it can be repaired at small expense. All the way to Gresham, 12 miles out, and to P.easant Home, 19 miles distant, there has hardly been a day during the past winter, except during the snow storm, when the trip could not be made awheel, which shows the condition of the paths to be reasonably good. All these cycle paths leading from the city have proved a great boon to the farmers and others

living in the suburbs.

Before long, construction of other routes will no doubt be commenced. The path on the Base Line road will be finished to at least the Twelve-Mile House, and perhaps further eastward. Farmers livthat a path be constructed to Troutdale this season along that road, and will urge the matter upon the attention of the Commissioners. The people living on the Peninsula are very desirous that the one along the Willamette boulevard be finished to St. John. A start was made on this path last year, and it was graded to John Mock's house, when unfavorable weather compelled a halt. So much dam-age was done the path on the boulevard by people driving on it that until the boulevard has been graveled it will be a waste of money to complete it. The Commissioners have promised to gravel a roadbed to St. Johns this year, and when this has been done it will be safe to finish the path. The people of Woodstock. Ivanhoe and Tremont are seeking to get a path extended into that neighborhood. Doubtless there will be many other points asking for the same.

Another important path is the one proposed to be extended to Mount Hood. A d cycle path to Mount Hood from Portland would be an achievement, and with the start that has been made in that direction, it can be accomplished this year. There is a reasonably good path already to Pleasant Home, and if Clackamas County would join Multnomah me extent in the matter of expense, if ould be completed to Mount Hood. A majority of the wheelmen in these coun-ties paying the cycle tax would no doubt agent to the use of a considerable tion of the bicycle tax to build this path ovided the money can be expended out The acitation of this oute to Mount Hood her some on for everal reces, and it is really the new anoth construction in Multnomah and Clackamas Countles.

Appointment to Annapolis.

OREGON CITY, Or., March 5,-(To the Pflitor.)-Please answer the following questions: How are reval cadets admitd to the Naval Academy at Annapo"s he examination or by appointment? Hewhom should I write to obtain further to formation in regard to the Naval Acad-

Cadets are appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis by Congressmen, one from each Congressional District. As it takes cadets six years to complete the course-four years at Annapolis and two years on some seagoing ship-unless a cadet resigns or his connection with the academy is severed in some other way, there is only one appointment every six years. Of course, cadets appointed have to pass a very strict examination, both in regard to their physical and educational qualifications.

Boys between the ages of 15 and 20 er: eligible. Appointments are made by Congressmen whenever they are notified that there is a vacancy in their district. An effort is now being made to increase the number of cadets, in view of the scarcity of officers and the increase to be made in paigns. the navy. One scheme proposed is to reduce the term to four years, as nearly all the cadets are doing naval duty at the end the cadets are doing naval duty at the end of four years, without the rank or pay. nel of the Thirty-sixth infantry. The loss Another scheme is to have two cadets at of it occurred during the brilliant camlarge for each state, appointed by Sen-

The President also has a number of sppointments in his gift, and there are about pointments in his gift, and there are about muchacho. This worthy, in an excess of 400 applicants for each of them. He, as a patriotic fervor, left for the rebel lines. usual thing, appoints the sons of officers. It has been suggested that he be allowed to appoint 10 every year. It is quite certain that in some way the number of cadets will be increased before long, and that, if Colonel Bell wanted it again, he equally certain that no one will be admitted who does not successfully pass a

stringent examination. On writing to the Bureau of Navigation, Naval Department, a pamphlet will be til the whole north was swept by the tri-forwarded to any one desiring further in-formation on this subject.

The whole north was swept by the tri-umphant forces of the Americans.

When McRae's forces rushed into Do-

W. C. T. U. Lecture.

There will be a free lecture by Mrs. Harford, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at 7:45 this evening, at Sunnyside M. E. Church. The cordially invited. The follow-

ing is the programme ing is the programme:
Scripture; prayer, Mrs. Harvey Bailey;
mandolin and gultar duet, Will Sheehy
and Mrs. E. M. Cook; song, Miss Mary
Thomas; gultar solo, Mrs. E. M. Cook;
lecture, Mrs. Harford; gultar solo, Mr. would not have been satisfied with any-thing less, and the whole was doubtless extensive Eastern trip, in the interest of diction, Rev. S. A. Starr.

Grip Hangs On.

It Destroys the Nerve Force, Reduces the Vitality, Fills the Blood with Millions of Poisonous Germs and Opens wide the Door for Disease and Death. Driven out with

Dr. Wiles' Nervine.

erable aching of the body in general case had robbed it of. Dr. Miles' and the sudden loss of strength Nervice cures the grip.

FILIPINO INSURGENT SOLDIERS DIS-

SATISFIED.

tory of the Capture of Custer's Sad-

dle-Revival of the Tobacco

Industry.

From the last copy of the Manila Free-

A great many Filipinos who have been in sympathy with the insurrection from

the start are free in condemning the guer-

rilla warfare that Aguinaldo and other in-

surgent leaders are keeping up in the

he, "because our own people do not un-

derstand the meaning of liberty, and less that of harmony." The movement, he be-

lieved, was wrong on account of that fact,

and he is satisfied with the result.

He went on to explain that when one of

the leaders was known to have money

der it. In this way they robbed them-

selves, since they made away with their only means of carrying on the war.

Then there were jealousies and factional

fights for place, in which they krifed each other to such an extent that the ch-

ject of the armed opposition to American

authority became a secondary considera-

Another Filipino, who did not go into

the field of his own free will, gave vent to

similar expressions. He stated that when

he saw he could not avoid taking the field through influences that he could not over-

come, it would have pleased him to have

died then, fighting like a soldier. "But," said he, "my own people, before my very eyes, robbed me of all I had."
Continuing, he said: "I was not born for the life of a soldier, but I will say, as

a patriot who loves his country, that our leader did not do as he ought to have done. By rights, he should have concen-

trated all his forces at Tarlac, and there met the Americans like a General, at d

not run and turned his men into bush-

whackers. He should have died on the field, or surrendered like a man, and at

least have done honor to his countrymen

Instead, he is a leader of murderers and cut-throats, as I call them."

200 or 300. The entire army was without discipline, and the lack of faith in the

leaders, whom they blamed for their many

the entire organization in failure and dis-

Custer's Saddle Recaptured.

In the fight at Dolores between Captain

McRae's men and an insurgent force un-

forced to fice so unexpectedly that he left

Among the latter was a saddle belong-ing to General Bell, which fell into rebel

hands through the treachery of a trusted

muchacho. This saddle had originally be-longed to General Custer, and had been

Bell, while with him in the Indian cam-

The saddle was carefully preserved as a memento of Custer, and was used all through the Spanish and Filipino wats

paign which brought the Colonel so prom-

inently before the public. He was accom-panying a movement on foot, and left als

horse and saddle behind in the care of his

on the horse, and presented the outfit to General Mascardo, with the compliments of Colonel Bell.

der General Mascardo, the latter

all his clothing and personal effects.

defeats, resulted in the breaking

aster.

It is strange that during the entire in-

e held together in larger numbers than

country.

adjust matters.

LaGrippe destroys the health by deadly effects of disease and restorparalyzing the nervous system, thereing the broken-down nerves is to
feed them; and no medicine yet distroop which life and health are built
covered contains so much nerves and upon which life and health are built. covered contains so much nerve and the morning than when I retired; lost all de-When the disease gets a hold on its brain food and so many strengthen- sire for food and became so despondent and victim it fills the blood with myriads ing and health-restoring qualities as filled with gloomy forbodings that I lost all of the disease germs which find their Dr. Miles' Nervine. This truly great ambition for work-in fact I had the blues way to the little nerve centers scat-tered throughout the body and there centers, cools the feverish brow and help, and findly commenced taking Dr. Miles' Nervine. begin their work of destruction. soothes the tired brain to sweet, re- It brought sweet rest and refreshing sleep Then follows the congestion of the freshing, restful sleep. It brings almost the first night, and after using five small blood vessels; chilliness, fever, back the lost appetite, stimulates bottles I was perfectly cured. I now enjoy a cough, sore throat, sneezing, running the digestion, overcomes the exces- good night's sleep, my nervous system is reat the eyes, splitting headache and sive waste of the system and replaces stored to its normal condition, and I am pain in the spine. It is this intol- the vitality and strength that dis-

which proves beyond a doubt that "Last winter I had a very severe attack of on a positive guarantee. Write for free Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold at all druggists LaGrippe is a disease of the nerves. the grip and try as I might I could not get advice and booklet to The best method of combating the over it. For months I suffered with a terri- Dr. MILES MEDICAL Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Protecuting Att'y, Roscommon, Mich.

CRITICISE THE OFFICERS course, is an amigo, and always has been.
They are drawn up in line for inspection by the Spaniards, and it is the greatest satisfaction imaginable to them to point out as the ringleaders the afficers who found it so amusing to inflict needless Gen, pain and suffering upon the poor fellows each; who had fallen into their hands. It is and the retribution of the most righteous sort.

Conl in the Philippines. While little is being said, active work

is being carried on in the south, looking to the proper development of the coal prospects which have been found in the islands of Cebu and Rombion. Practical mining engineers are now on the ground there, and the different properties will be properly surveyed and patented, with a dom received by The Oregonian, a num-ber of newsy items are taken. Among them is the following: view to commencing work as soon as pos-

Good coal will always bring a high price here, while at the same time it can be sold at a far lower rate than foreign If the coal compares favorably with that which is now being used on Government vessels, the navy will handle a greater portion of the first output of the new

A prominent Filipino, who was one of the leaders and is now in the city, gave expression to his view of the unpleasant-ness and the conditions under which it was kept up. He stated that it was not the intention of the revolutionary forces to fight against the American Govern-In Luzon, now that the thorough pactfication of the island is but a few months distant, much activity can be looked for in mining and timber propositions. To meet the demands of these two fields in the ment at any time, but the prevailing feei-ing among the leaders was that they were getting the worst of it through not shorway of transportation, railroad lines will necessarily have to be built that will convey the lumber and crude ore to the oughly considering the situation and using nearest and most convenient point of final a little patience until the Americans could

With activity in the above lines, Manila According to his statement, he took up arms in defense of the honor of treir country, or what he supposed at the time crushing life of trade, while the harbor to be the defense of his people. "We will be crowded with great merchant have falled in what we undertook," said ships. The time is close at hand when prosperity will come to a country that has had the disadvantage of being under Spanish rule.

The most cheerful signs of the times at present are the great loads of tobacco coming in from the provinces. As fast as vessels can be unloaded they are sent back to the newly opened ports, in ballast, to bring down more.

The canal is crowded with cascoes load-ed down with the weed, while continuous lines of the bales are kept rolling into the warehouses all along the banks.

Prices are much lower since the arrival of the new stock but are still much are likely to remain so for some time, in spite of all that can be brought in.

RUSSIA IN THE PACIFIC. The Bear Has Sent Her Largest Fight-

ing Ships to the "Far East." The cruising programme of the Russian Navy for the current year recently made public by the Russian Minister of Marine demonstrates the correctness of pothesis of the British Admiralty experts that the entire attention of Russia is at present concentrated upon the far East, though, so far as the Mediterranean quadron is concerned, it can at short notice be speedily reinforced by the vessels ordered to be kept in reserve.

To maintain her pretensions in the Orient, Russia this year will be represented in the Pacific Ocean by the most powerful fleet she has ever assembled away from home waters, as the following summary will show: At Port Arthur will be stationed the guardship Slatch and a torpedo flotilia, and patroling the Pacific will be the undermentioned vessels:

Battle-ship class: The Poltava and Petropaulovsk, of 10,900 tens each; the Na-

varien, 10,206 tons, and the Clesoi Veliky, 8SS0 tons. Armored cruiser class: The Rurik 10 523 tone; the Admiral Nahimoff, 8524 tone; the Palloda, 6630 tone; the Waryag, 6500 tone; the Vladimir Monomach, 6061 tons; the Dimitre Donskoi, 5882 tons, and the Ad-

miral Korniloff, 5000 tons. Gunboats: Grem!astchy, Otvazny, G lzak, Korietz, Manchester, Amur, Emsee and Bobe. Torpedo-boat destroyers: Vzadnik, Gaid-

longed to General Custer, and had been amak, Kit, Delphil, Kassatka, Forel, Ster-given by him to (at that time) Captain lind, Sam, Ossetr, Kefal and Skat. In the Mediterranean Sea the Russian Government will maintain the following squadron: Emperor Nicholas I, battle-ship 9672 tons; the Terez, Kubanetz and Ura letz, gunboats of 1224 tons each, and the

torpedo-boat Abrek, 525 tons.
As a reserve to the Mediterranean fleet there will be stationed in the Black Sea five battle-ships, namely: The Tria Sviati-telia, of 12,480 tons; the Georgi Pobledono-setz and Sinope, of 10,280 tons each; the Rostislaw, of 8880 tons, and the Dvenadzat Apostoloff, of 8076 tons; the third-class cruiser Pamyat Merkurya, 3050 tons; the ort Danube, training-ship Beresani ad three torpedo gunboats, the Captain



Sacken, Griden and Kazarski. The Baltie fleet will comprise the battle-ships Peres-welt, of 12,674 tons, and the Sebastopol, of 10,569 tons; the coast defense ships Admiral Ouchakoff, Admiral Senjayin, Admiral Apraxine, of 4126 tons, the cruiser Svetlann, of 3828 tons, and the imperial yacht Standart. The battle-ship Emperor Alexander II, of 9927 tons, and the armored cruiser Parnyat Azova, of 6675 tons, recently attached to the Mediterranean and Pacific squadrons, respectively, have been ordered to Cronstadt for rearmament, with modern weapons.

Oregon National Guard.

ALBANY, March 12 .- (To the Editor.)-Will you please state how many compa-nies there are in the Third Regiment, O. N. G., and at what cities they are located?

In the Third Regiment of the Guard as at present organized there are 12 companies, located as follows: A at Baker City, B at Ashland, C at Eugene, D at The Dalles, E. F. G. I and M at Portland H at Grant's Pass, and L at La Grande. Besides these companies, which are in the regimental organizations, there are the fo'lowing separate companies: A at Marshfield, B at Portland, C at Eugene, F at Oregon City, D at Hubbard, E at Woodburn, G at Roseburg. The last three companies named have not been mustered yet. but applications for their formations have been approved by the State Military Board, and they will be sworn in during the next two weeks.

> Cleaning Up at Astoria. Dally Astorian.

Yesterday an investigation was made of the alleged unclean condition of that part of our city commonly called Swilltown. Swilltown has not the whole thing her way, as Chinatown is running neck and neck for first place.

be described as disgustingly filthy. One festering hole can easily be reached by entering a small alley leading east off Seventh street. Here, in a back yard of about 15 or 20 feet square, can be found a variety of decayed vegetation.

Most all of the China-houses facing Bond street have small back yards, and

the condition of all are filthy. Planos-Organs Wiley R Allen Co.

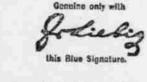
CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

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WINTER

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