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MRS. SIDDONS, QUEEN OF THE ENGLISH STAGE Indiana, out of selected oak and hickory, under the special supervision of the late James Abraham, of the East Side, and,

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

BIOGRAPHICAL

STUDIES FOR GIRLS

BY CHARLOTTE BREWSTER JORDAN. V-SARAH KEMBLE SIDDONS. (1755-1831.)

Sir Joshua.Reynolds' magnificent portrait of Mrs. Siddons as "The Tragic Muse" is interesting aside from its artistic value, because it recalls the gallantry of the painter and the personality of his subject. When the great actress came to Sir Josh-ua's studio he took her by the hand and ceremoniously escorted her to the place generally occupied by his sitters, saying: "Ascend your undisputed throne and graclously bestow upon me some good idea of the Tragic Muse." Mrs. Siddons com-piled with his request with such easy grace that the delighted artist selzed his palette, and imploring her not to change her first attitude painted her as we see her today. Sir Joshua Reynolds seldom signed his pictures, but in this instance painted it upon the border of the robe of the Tragic Muse, and justified his ex-ceptional act to Mrs. Siddons by exclaim-ing: "I could not resist the opportunity ding my name down to posterity on

In striking contrast to the social and professional adultation of her maturer years was the carly life of Sarah Kemble. Daughter of Roger Kemble, monoscor of a years was the early live of Sarah Acamose. Daughter of Roger Kemble, manager of a company of strolling players, she was born at the "Shoulder of Mutton," an inn at Brecknock, South Wales. Notwithstand-ing his humble vocation, Roger Kemble was well bred and of unquestioned integrity, ingeniously described by his wife as "the only gentleman Falstaff that I have ever scen." Mrs. Kemble, also of play-going extraction, gave to her daughter Sarah, her striking beauty, her supple and Saran, her striking beauty, with supple and majestic figure, together with educational advantages, especially in music, far be-yond her lowly station. As a child Sarah was forced to follow the family voca-tion and strive after that intrepid self-confidence which she gained with great

difficulty in her maturity. At 17 a mutual attachment sprung up between Sarah Kemble and a Mr. Siddons, an indifferent actor in her father's company of itinerants. This attachment met with the stern disapproval of the Imperi-ous Mrs. Kemble, who hastily exiled her daughter to the companionship of a coun try family. Thereupon the disconsolate Siddone "dropped off into poetry" and sang to a sympathetic audience a metrical ac-count of the banishment of Phyllis from the company of her bewalling Colin. Mr. and Mrs. Kemble, although greatly exasperated by these personal allusions, final-ly consented to the marriage at Coventry. With the exception of his ill-judged poetical ebullition of bad tasts, Mr. Sid-dons proved to be in every way commendable-a model husband, a devoted father, a satisfactory actor and an obliging cipher in the household of genius.

Immediately after their marriage young Mr. and Mrs. Siddons began acting at Cheltenham and attracted the favorable criticism of the aristocratic families of the neighborhood. In some ways this patronage, friendly and encouraging though it was, proved of doubtful advan-tage to the debutante, for it induced Garrick to invite her to act at Drury Lane, Pick to invite her to act at Drury Danc, where her immaturity caused inevitable failure and mortification. Ill-dressed, frightened, frequently inaudible, her Por-tia drew down such unfavorable comment upon the management that she was curtly and unexpectedly dismissed. But the hereditary tendencies of four

generations of actors were not to downed by this mudden blight. With her husband and two children Mrs. Siddons now returned to the provinces, where for six years she played, chiefly at York and Bath. This period of disciplinary training, oftentimes necessitating disagreeable or subordinate parts and daily exhaustive journeys, caused her, nevertheless, con-stantly to rally her forces and make evin reaching that higher ery effort tell plane upon which she eventually stood as

rpnssed actress

with her distinctive stage genius, her rich, warm voice, and her sympathetic inter-pretations. Her spirited face has been described by a contemporary as "so thor-oughly harmonized when quiescent and so expressive when impassioned that most people think her more beautiful than she is." In 1512 she took her leave of the public in her great character of Lady Macboth, and reappeared on the stage only in benefit performances. She occasionally varied the irksome vacuity of the remaining 20 years of her life by readings in public or before the royal family, chiefly from Milton or Shakespeare. Some have asserted that the Bible, Shakespeare and Milton were the only books which she

with five yoke of oxen attached, driven icross the plains in 1852, and was used by him on his farm for more than 40 years thereafter. Placed in the care of he society by Mrs. Jane Abraham. A heavy curly maple stand with draw-rs, constructed by John B. Garrison in the

ers. 1854 and used as a receptacle for legal doc-uments for many years by the late Judge W. W. Page. Donated by Multnomah W. W. Page, Dinated by Multicolan Printing Company. A portrait in oil of Rey. Elkanah Walker by Stanley, in 1847, a noted portrait painter of that day, and the first in Ore-gon. He had arranged to paint portraits of Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife, but

the massacre on November 29-30, 1847, pre-Deed from Abiel Pease, "Long Meadow,

County of Hampshire and State of Mas-sachusetts," for the consideration of \$53.33 lawful money, to Theophilus Swetland, of eight acres of land, dated June 24, 1789. thoroughly comprehended, and these she knew by heart. Although her intellectuality From L. Q. Swetland of this city, who just returned from a brief visit to Massachusetts.

lay strictly along varied reading in addition to this exceptionally strong foundation. Educators, students and strangers in



(From an original painting by Gainsborough in the National Gallery.)

the

positive educational value.

In 1822 she published a book called "The rooms are rapidly becoming a center of In 1822 she published a book called "The Story of Our First Parents, Selected from Milton's Paradise Lost," for the Use of Young Persons." Her poetical composi-tions were never fully published. The latter part of her life was sad-dened by the loss of husband, children and friends: 25 of her friends dying in six years left her restless and desclar. The

years left her restless and desolute. greatest blow was the death of her eldest son, Henry, the proprietor of the Edin-burgh Theater. Although her voice was gone, and she said her sight was almost washed away by team, she determined to devote the remainder of her life to her son's w'dow and children. Before her death, in 1831, she was overloyed at the favorable reception given to her niece, Fanny Kemble, whose performances she watched with tears of joy running down her face.

Throughout her long life of 76 years, she

UNIVERSAL GRAB

ISSUES TO ANNOY REPUBLICANS-FATE OF RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

THE

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

Interests of Expansion and Protect tion Greatly Embarrass the Party.

Washington, D. C.-(Chicago Rec-ord's staff correspondence.)-Sooner or later the Republican party will come up against an economical question which will seem a thousand times more serious than that which now perplexes its leaders in connection with the government of Puerta Rico. It will be a blessing for all con-cerned if it can be settled by the courts before it reaches Congress, but even then every Republican, from the President down, will be compelled to adapt himself to new conditions which the expansion policy of their party has created. At this session of Congress the Republican man-agers and the high-tariff protectionists have been sorely disturbed by the reciproc-ity treaties which their National Convention pledged the President to make; by the admission of Hawaii, which was also a prominent feature in their platform, and by the Puerto Rican tariff law. Every new proposition connected with commer cial or territorial expansion seems to hit ome industry that is protected by the tariff, and to involve the political future of one or more Republican politicians and the control of the House of Representatives. If the French reciprocity treaty is ratified the New England and New Jersey manufacturers will bolt; the woolgrowers of Ohio, Wyoming, Montana and other states will vote the Democratic ticket if the Argentine treaty goes through: the sugar-beet farmers threaten to revolt if the rec-iprocity treatles with the British West Indies are ratified, and Connecticut will go Democratic if Puerto Rican tobacco is mitted free. These and others that might he mentioned are Republican propositions pledged by the Republican National plat-

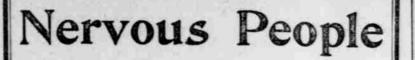
form, and the people were asked to vote the Republican ticket four years ago in order that the Republican party might carry them out; but the bitterest and most determined opposition to every one of them found in the Republican ranks. These are but trifles, however, compared with the great questions which are im-

ending, whether we shall have free trade with the Philippine Islands and what shall e done to secure commercial monopoly in Cuba. Many able lawyers are confident that the Supreme Court will decide that the Philippine question was settled when the treaty of peace was signed, and that its ratification by the Senate extended both the Constitution and the statutes over the people of those islands. But if it decides the other way and leaves out new territory to the mercy of Congress, the question of commercial expansion will have to be decided, and that involves several important matters, chief of which is the beet-sugar industry, which Secretary Wilson, with the approval of Con-gress, has been working with so much

energy and ability to develop. There are now 25 beet-root sugar mills in the United States, representing an in-vestment of about \$5,000,000, where there were only four in 1896, and they are scat-tered all over the Union. The amount of their product is trifling compared with the total quantity of sugar consumed by this country, which is eald to be an avgrage of 60 pounds per year per capita of our population, but it is very important to the farmers who are growing the beets and the men who own the factories that have re-EAST SIDE W.C.T.U. MEETING

cently been erected. The total amount of beet sugar pro duced in the United States in 1896, accord Mrs, Helen D. Harford, state president ing to Willett and Gray, the statisticians of the New York Sugar Trade Journal, was \$7,555 tons; in 1899 the total had inof the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gave a lecture yesterday afternoon at the First United Evangelical Church on creased to 95,000 tons, and during the current year it is expected to reach 125,000 tons

"Outlook for the Temperance Reof the East Side Union, and Mrs. Sarah Kern, as president, made a few introduc-tory remarks. She said that that church The total cane sugar produced in the United States in 1899 was 122.000 tons, which was less than half the average crop, owing was conducting revival services from evening to evening, and that it was peto various causes. A normal crop of cane sugar is about 250,000 tone, and, taking the beet and cane sugar together, the product next year, under favorable circumstances, will be in the neighborhood of 350,600 tons.



That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured obstinate cases of locomotor ataxia. partial paralysis, and St. Vitus' dance, is the best evidence that they will cure all lesser nervous disorders, because the principle in the treatment of all nervous diseases is the same. Nervousness is a question of nutrition. Food for the nerves is what is needed and the best nerve food in the world is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Annie H. Magee, of Port Austin. Michigan. says: "My daugh-ter. Jean. was always a delicate child, had stomach trouble, nervous debility and general weakness. She had to be taken out of school and kept from all study for nearly five years. About three years ago she began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis for Pale People, and 1 am happy to say they have heiped her to become a healthy, happy girl who no longer needs medicine of any kind. It scarcely seems possible she can be the same one who a few years ago was a delicate, almost a hopeless, sufferer."

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

current year an export of 125,000 tons is Park and College streets. There had been estimated

Under the present law sugar from the Philippine Islands pays the same duty in the United States custom-houses as that from any foreign country-viz., \$1.70 per hundred weight-but the most of it has gone to the neighboring countries of Japan, China and Corea, and some of it to Europe. In fact, it is entirely proba-ble that those countries will absorb all the sugar that can be raised in the Phillppine Islands in the future, and that the producers in the United States have little to fear from competition in that quarter, which should be a consolation. Of the sugar imported last year, we got

about 300,000 tons from Cuba, 50,000 tons from Puerto Rico, 300,000 tons from others of the West Indies, 280,000 tons from the peal. Hawalian Islands, 500,000 tons from Java, 350,000 tons from Europe, 75,000 tons from Peru, 50,000 tons from Brazil and the reinder from the other Central and South American countries.

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Fing-Raising at Williams-Avenue School-Other Matters.

The handsome new flag just purchased by the directors for the Williams-Avenue School, to take the place of the old one which had been worn out, was raised to the top of the schoolhouse staff yesterday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock, with an appropriate exercise. Preparations for the raising were made yesterday and were

not elaborate. At 1 o'clock the entire school marched from the rooms through the main entrance facing Russell street and assembled on the lawn on the east side of the building. There are nearly 700 pupils in this building, and they made a great showing as they marched from the rooms and assembled on the grounds. The flag had been raised in a bundle to the folded to the breeze the entire assemblage of pupils, led by Principal Pratt, saluted the flag in concert with the words, "One flag and one country." Then, led by one of the teachers, "Red, White and Blue" was sung. This was followed by a short address appropriate to the occasion. Reference was made to the making of the flag by Betsy Ross after consultation with General Washington, George Ross and Robert Morris, and its adoption by Con-gress June 14, 1777. It was particularly significant that Williams-Avenue School should raise a new flag, in view of the fact that this school sent with the Second Oregon Regiment over 41 volunteers, a rec-ord not excelled by any other one build-ing in the city, and also Edwin Hampton, ing in the city, and also have rampon, first volunteer to fall in the Philippines, had been a pupil of the Williams Avenue School. After singing "America," the pupils marched back into the building and resumed their studies. Following the flag-raising several members of the Sec-ond Oregon fired 21 guns as a salute in honor of the new flag. This was done by loading the Albina wooden gun with bombs and discharging them.

a storm, and it was alleged that horse was knocked down by an electric shock, the current coming from a broken wire of the General Electric Company, It was further alleged that the animal received a second shock, and, while the horse was not killed outright, he was so badly injured that he was rendered worthless. The defense admitted that the horse might have failen, but denied that he had been injured by the electric shock, or that there was any evidence that the horse had received a shock. His present condiilon was accounted for on the grounds that he had been used up in heavy ser-vice. Justice Vreeland decided that the plaintig is entitled to \$50 damages. The electric company gave notice of an ap-

East Side Notes.

The Multnomah-Union Republican Club will meet this evening at its quarters in the Holman Block on Grand avenue and East Washington street. Hon. C. A. Cogswell and J. T. Gregg will adress the meet ing, and there will be good music pro vided. The new quarters are now full and comfortably furnished, and all will

e welcomed to this gathering. The funeral of W. H. Huster, the veteran hotel man took place vesterday afteran notel man, took pince yeaterday alter noon from Dunling's undertaking par-lors, and the place of interment was Riverview Cemetery. Rev. R. W. Farqu-har, pastor of the Hassalo-Street Congre-gational Church, conducted the services and there was a large attendance of the deceased's old associates.

A Retraction. PORTLAND, March 16.-(To the Editor.) -Referring to my article in today's Ore-gonian on Christian Science, I desire to recall all of that paragraph entitled "A city ordinance needed." I wish this done because I have since learned that I was misinformed as to certain particulars bearing on the funeral of a child. The



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McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stenographer

Life Ageociation .

In 1782 Mrs. Siddons received from the new management of Drury Lane, an offer of a three years' engagement. For the sake of her three children she agreed to reappear upon the stage from which she had been so summarily dismissed. With many missivings lest her voice might not prove strong enough to efface the impres-sions of her former failure, she dragged through a memorable fortnight of nerv-ous rehearsals, and finally appeared with her beautiful 8-year-old boy in Southerne's tragedy of "iselin." Her success was instantaneous and indisputable, only sec-ond to Garrick's incomparable first night. Garrick had retired from the stage shortly after acting as Shylock to Mrs. S'ddon" discreditable Portia. Rumor said that her early dismissal had been largely due to Garrick's irritation over her unintentional blunder in making him act one of his favorite passages with his back to the audience, a mortification which it was difficult for the veteran actor to brook. Mrs. Siddons always felt that he flattered her unduly only to dash her heavily downward. He certainly did not discern in her early unequal efforts the genius which was to make a triumph of her reappearance.

. Since tragedles were becoming increas-ingly fashionable, society lent its sanction to the popular enthusiasm and the tragle actress became a social as well as a his trionic celebrity. Occasionally she essayed comedy, but not with marked mirthful-ness. Tragedy was more favorable to her cast of powers, her extraordinary physical endownments, her we'rd majesty, brilliant beauty and solemn dignity. So well were these characteristics combined in her im rsonation of Lady Macbeth that Charles Lamb said in his "Last Essays of Ella" "We speak of Lady Macbeth while we are in reality thinking of Mrs. Siddons." While playing she permitted no distrac-tion from the painfulness of the drama in which she was to enact her part. "I never." she writes. "from the beginning of the play to the end of it, once suffered my dressing-room door to be closed, in order, that we stimute which he could order that my attention might be con stantly fixed on those distressing events which I could plainly hear were going on upon the stage, the terrible facts which were to be represented by me."

Her stately manner in tragedy gradually became habitual to her daily life, and was not always engaging to strangers. Mrs. Thrale exclaimed upon first meeting the renowned actress: "Why, this is a leaden goddess we are all worshiping! However, we shall soon glid it." Her statuesque bearing was largely affected by her study of antique sculpture. Once, while touring in the provinces, she was requested to buy a stucco bust so unlike herself that she did not wonder that the salesman failed to recognize the original. Feeling that she could do better, she studied at sculpture in her leisure moments, and executed a bust of herself which may be seen today in South Kensington. Her studies of mar-bles of antiquity served to heighten her statuesque charm as Hermione in "The Winter's Tale." She told Lord Lands-downe that "the first thing that suggested to her the mode of expressing intensity of feeling was the position of some of the Egyptian statues, with the arms close down by the side and the hands clenched." Comparisons with Rachel, the great French tragedierne, were inevitable. Those favored in beholding the art of both ac-tresses were generally agreed that in burning intensity Rachel surpassed Mre. Siddons, especially in her rendering of pas-sion in its fiercer concentrations, while the English artist retained pre-eminence in finish, dignity and pathos. Although occasionally accused of parsimony, Mrs. Siddons never such to the grasping avar-iciousness for which Rachel was so notorious, and Dr. Johnson said of his countrywoman after one of his frequent visits: "Neither praise nor the love of money.

the two powerful corruptions of mankind, eem to have depraved her." For 30 years she charmed her audiences

s sincere, industrious and c with an unconquerable love of truth which won her the immediate confidence of all with whom she came in contact. Ev riotous mob around the theater fell back when it heard the deep voice of the digni-fied woman in the sedan chair appealing: "Good people, let me pass. I am Sarah Siddona

Sir Walter Scott, in responding to a toast to this great actress and noble-spirited woman, gracefully volced the attitude of his contemporaries regarding her charms. After describing the usual struggle to secure tickets for her performances, the breakfast near the theater, the day-long wait outside and the hour's wait within. after forcing a way through the mob, he concluded by saying: "If anything could reconcile a man to old age it would be the reflection of having seen the rising as well as the setting sun of Mrs. Siddons. Those young fellows," he reiterated, "who have only seen the setting sun of this distinguished performer, beautiful and serene as it was, must give us old fellows seen its rise leave to hold our heads a little higher."

AT THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Several Valuable Accessions Within the Week.

The rooms of the Oregon Historical So-lety, top floor of City Hall, northwest corner, will be open for public inspection from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., 1 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M. today. More than 3000 visitors have registered in these rooms since date of opening, December 16, and many have expressed their high appreciation of the important work so favorably begun. The states of the Union having well-equipped and well-supported historical societies are those which stand in the front rank in business and educat onal activities. Among them may be mentioned Massachusetts New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The degree of prominence that these states have is largely due to the influence of their historical societies. The Oregon Society is attracting the at-

tention of scholarly men as never before, notwithstanding it has only started on the second year of its life. From a purely business point of view it is worthy the most loyal support from all citizens, and it is hoped before long that some one or more of the wealthy citizens of Port-land will provide it a permanent home-one commensurate with the work necessary to be done in order that it shall be of the greatest value to the citizens of this city, and to the public generally. The accessions for the past week have been numerous, and among them may be noted the following:

A bedstead that was brought from New A bedstead that was brought from New York, via Cape Horn to Oregon, in 1840 by Rev. J. H. Frost and Hamilton Camp-bell, starting in October, 1829; the sum-mer of 1840 it was taken by Mr. Frost to Clatent Dicks when he was taken by Mr. Clatsop Plains, when he went there to establish a mission, and when he left in 1843 he sold it to Solomon H. Smith, who was the owner until his death in 1878; then it was sold to W. W. Raymond, and after his death it was the property of his widow, formerly Miss Elmira Phillips, who caused it to be sold at austion a short time before her death at the Patton Home

early this month. A lunch basket, made by the late James Abraham in 1851 in Indiana, cut of h ckory, and brought to Oregon in 1852 over the plains The Oregon presidential election ticket

The California presidential election of 1864.

A copy of "The Voice of the People and Albany Whig." Albany N. Y., De-cember 6, 1836, from William H. Young, McMinnville.

An ox wagon of the type in common use 50 years ago, built in Johnson County,

culiarly fitted that the W. C. T. U., which stood for everything directed toward spir-itual elevation, should hold a meeting there and at the present time. Mrs. Har-ford was then introduced. She read first from Isalah, x1:2: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord," which she applied to the W. C. T. U. work. She said in part:

Address by State President Helen

Harford, Followed by a Reception,

"Our work is not for effects, and we nall probably not see them in our day shall and time, but our duty calls us to lay the foundations, and I think we are building better than we know. The good effects of our labors will be manifested in the com ing generations, and in that way we have builded a worthy monument. One of our principles is a firm belief in the gospel of the golden rule, and that each man's life should be an example safe and beneficent for others to follow. According to the Bible, God created man and woman in his own image, and consequently there should be the same standard of purity and rights for both.

"He named them Adam, and I Lave metimes wondered if Adam might not have been the woman. "There has been a decided change in

public sentiment in regard to social drinking, which change is undoubtedly due to the work of our women. For this reason, if for none other, I believe we are gain-ing in our work, for once the public sentiment favors a cause, then half the batthe is won. "It is of the greatest importance to

impress upon each individual that this question touches them, as well as any one else; in fact, the thought of total abstinence touches the lives of all men and women. Back of the sin and misery with which the whole world groans is the liquor traffic. It is certainly the worst evil with which we have to deal. Wrong seems always to be in the front rank, while truth is overshadowed, but there will come a time if we stand firmly when we shall win." At the close of the lecture and during

the pleasant social hour which followed, new members were taken into the union. Light refreshments, served by the ladies of the East Side Union, enhanced the enjoyment of the heur.

Native Sons of Oregon.

"Uncle" Jack Morrow's Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon, No. 24, was organized by Hon. S. T. Jeffreys, of Portland, last Sat-urday evening, March 10, at Heppner, with the following officers: Junior past pres-ident, Frank Gilliam; president, E. S. Freeland; first vice-president, M. 3, Gal-here and the president M. 7. loway: second vice-president, M. s. sale loway: second vice-president, Eli Kesney; third vice-president, Jack Matlock: rc-cording secretary, J. B. Beal; financial secretary, J. W. Shipley; treasurer, George Conser; marshal, J. J. Wells; trustees, A.

B. Thompson, Walter Crawford, Frank Eastern Oregon is rapidly coming to the

front in the matter of representation in the order of Native Sons and will soon have as many cabins if not more, in pro-portion to the population of the state, than Western Oregon,

Another very strong cabin will be or-ganized at Canyon City within a few days by Hon, A. D. Leedy and still an-other at Burns. Others are contemplated at other points very soon. The order is cathering strength worth. gathering strength ranidly.

Woodstock School to Open.

The Woodstock School, which was closed two weeks ago on account of the smallpox scare in that district, will be reopened Monday morning. It has now been about two weeks since the patient was removed to the pest house, and the directors think that all danger of a spread has passed. As a child from the afflicted family had been attending the school up to the time the patient was removed, the parents of the pupils were very much alarmed and the school was closed. Before this was done the pupils were all vaccinated. The apprehension at Woodstock has also about subsided.

The total sugar imported into the United States during the last calendar year was 2,002,902 tons, or 3,980,250,569 pounds, valued at \$94,964,120, and it paid a duty of \$61,428,332.

The average duty on sugar is 1.7 cents a pound, or \$1 70 a hundredweight. It costs about 4 cents a pound to produce beet or cane sugar in the United States and pay a fair profit to the men who raise the beets and the cane and run the refineries Therefore, to compele with them and pay the duty, the foreign producers are com-pelled to sell their sugar for not more than 2.3 cents a pound, of \$2 30 a hundred-weight, which has been the ruling price since the present tariff was imposed by the Dingley law. No doubt sugar can be pro-duced at that cost in any other country than the United States, because of the cheaper labor, and hence the people of this country are taxed \$61,428,332 or thereabouts annually, year after year, in order that a few farmers and manufacturers

may make a living raising beets and squeezing the saccharine from them. This tax must be permanent. It cannot removed at any time in the future, we are told, without destroying the sugar-beet industry, and the longer it is continued the greater the damage if the protec-tion is removed. The important question is," is it wise to attempt to build up any kind of an industry at a cost of \$60,000,000

a year? A bill now pending in Congress propo to expend a maximum of \$9,000,000 a year in building up a fleet of merchant steamers to carry our products to foreign markets One of those markets is Cuba; another is the Philippines, but both will be practical-ly unimportant unless we encourage their sugar industries by removing the hurden that rests upon their products which are imported into the United States.

Cuba is the greatest sugar-producing country in the world, and its normal crop is about 1,000,000 tons. With the intro-duction of American enterprise and the removal of the restrictions which were imposed upon the planters by the Spanish Government, the industry will be ex'anded

rapidly, and good judges estimate that the output of the Cuban plantations will reach 2,000,000 tons within the next five years. while the future capacity of the island is practically unlimited. It is asserted that Cuban can produce sugar enough for the whole world under favorable conditions at a cost of not more than 2 cents a pound. However, if we expect to control the market of Cuba for our agricultural products and manufactured merchandlise, it will be necessary to give preference to the suga and other products of that island in our own markets, and to do that at least a part of the protection now enjoyed by the beet-sugar men must be sacrificed. The annexation of Cuba, which is universally accepted as the manifest destiny of the island, will of course be even more serious, and it was a beet-sugar manufacturer who wrote the Teller resolution that was passed by the Senate two years ago pledging independence and a republic to the

Cubans Hawaiian sugar already comes in free We have taken the entire crop for many years. In 1839 it amounted to 282,807 tons, valued at \$22,500,000, which was an increasof 53,000 tons from 1898 and 51,000 tons from

1896. The sugar capacity of Hawaii is not so great as that of Cuba, but is very large, and people familiar with conditions there predict a crop of 500,000 tons within a few years.

The Philippine Islands have a similar productive capacity, and for many years previous to the American occupation proluced about the same crop as Hawall which, however, fell off during the revo lution that preceded American occupation and will not be recovered for a year or two. In 1896 the exports of sugar from the Philippine Islands amounted to 302,007 tons; in 1897 to 178,000 tons; in 1898 76,000 tons, and in 1899 to 70,000 tons. During the

Improvement at Engine Co. No. 8 Engineer Fanning, of Engine Company No. 8, Upper Albina, has contrived an ex-cellent improvement for keeping hot water in the boller of the engine, which is in advance of anything of the sort at any of the engine houses. He sank a deep shaft in the ground under the rear of the place where the engine stands, which he bricked up. Here he placed a heater, with the smokestack passing out under the engine house and then up the side. Attached to the heater is a hot water bolier, through which the water circulates when the engine is out of service. When in the station the hot water circu-lates through the boller direct from the heater underneath. To keep the required amount of steam up with this device for 20 hours takes the same amount of coke used formerly in 12 hours, which is a considerable saving in fuel. When the engine leaves the house all the connections are severed automatically. There is nothing for any one to do. The engleer may be at some other portion of the uilding, or on the outside, but that makes no difference. The instant the engine is moved out the connections are all broken, and the hot water then commences to cir-culate through the boller in the shaft be-low. From all points of view the con-trivance is highly useful and very cred-itable to Engineer Fanning.

Auxiliary Will Assemble.

The Woman's Auxillary of the Multno mah Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association will meet with that organization on the evening of March 28 to aid in preparing for the encampment of 1900. The joint meeting will take place in the Foss Hall, corner Grand and Hawthorne avenues. Dr. Flora Brown, president of the auxil-iary, is unable to issue personal notices to the members for the reason that there residences are not known. The names of the members were simply put down on the membership book without either initials or addresses. President Brown de-sires that all who are members aid in preparing for the coming meeting. It is the purpose of the auxiliary to prepare en-tertainment and a lunch for this joint meeting, and the president would like to have some conferences with the member as soon as possible.

Damages Awarded.

The case of Phillip Chaperon against the General Electric Company to recover damages for the ruin of a horse was tried yesterday afternoon in Justice Vreeland's court. There was a long array of witnesses on both sides and the trial brought out many spectators. Chaperon was driving his delivery wagon at an early hour one morning in December on West

bearing on the funeral of a child. The funeral was private-not public. I do this cheerfully, and wish also to say that no reflections of a personal nature R. H. BLOSSOM

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