GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE

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

X-THE ATTIC PERIOD.

BY CHARLES FORSTER SMITH, PH. D. The great creative period of epic poetry was practically closed about 800 B. C. With the development of individuality new forms of poetry were required. Out of the epic hexameter Greek genlus created in the elegy an instrument not simply for lament, but which might express philosophic and sententious thoughts, even political wisdom. Elegiac poetry used the dialect and vocabulary of the epic in the main, and changed the outward form only by shortening every other line into a practical pentameter. The next step was a greater one. lambic verse was fashioned into an instrument of satire, and as the verse departed more from the traditional forms so the vocabulary became more like that of every-day life. The new form was doubtless of more or less slow growth, but the first great genius to appropriate it is reputed its founder, and the Greeks, grateful for this new literary achievement. halled Architochus as a benefactor second only to Homer. But there were other intimate and powerful feelings of the heart and soul still seeking literary expression, and the Acolians of the Island of Lesbos created melic, or song proper, in various meters. Passion in all its manifestations, but especially love, was its burden, and Alcaeus, Sappho and Anacreon became its chief representatives.

So far two of the great branches of the Greek race had been chiefly active in the development of poetry—the Ionians in epic, elegiac and iambic poetry, the Acollans in lyric proper. The Dorians, too, were de-veloping a form of lyric suited especially to the worship of the gods and to the cele-bration of athletic victories. These lyrics were to be sung not by individuals but by carefully trained choirs, either in procession or with a dance accompaniment. Of this Dorian choral lyric, Stesichorus and this Dorian choral lyric, Stesichorus and Arion in earlier times, Simonides and Pin-dar in later, were the chief representa-tives. This growth of the new forms of poetry had been coincident with the era of colonization in Greece. In the eighth century, B. C., the chief tribes sent colonies to all parts of the Mediterranean and the adjacent coasts, and soon all the mainland on both sides of the Aegean, as well islands, had joined in the general chorus of song.

The three chief tribes all bore their part in this lyric development, which lasted some 250 years. But Athens, which was to be the center of the golden age of Greek literature, had, so far, taken a relatively by Delphi and though not herself productive in literary lines, Sparta became a great center of talent from other Greek states. Tyrtaeus, Terpander, Thaletus, Alcman, Polymnestus and others, form a remarkable group of poets and musicians, who must eventually have revolutionized Sparta's attitude toward letters if such enlightened patronage had continued. But Sparia's attitude changed completely, doubtless because the authorities wished definitely to stamp out a spirit so at vari-ance with the fundamental tenets of Spartan discipline, which taught that the citizen belonged to the state, that obedience was his first duty, to become a soldier the

object and end of his existence. Sparta's renunciation of possible leader-ship in letters left the way clear for Athens, which had been the slowest of all the great Greek states to come forward and play her role in literature. No great poet had been an Athenian, and in all period only Solon had attained first rank, and even he was far greater come. The expulsion of the tyrants in the latter part of the sixth century, and more especially the brilliant leadership of Athelling the Persian invasions early the fifth century, turned all eyes upon r. Tradition makes identical the birth year of Themistocles, the founder of Athenian naval greatness, and of Aeschylus, the father of the Athenian drama. Under the one Athens was to become temporary the seas; following the lines marked out by the other she was to win the hegemony, perhaps for all time, in let-ters and act. With the return of peace and with enormously increased wealth and power and influence, Athens set to work, under wise leaders, to make berself the real capital of Greece. Wealthy public men yied with the state in the encour-agement of art and letters. Not only was native talent encouraged and rewarded. but from all parts of the Hellenic world men of genlus were drawn to the Attle capital by the atimulus which comes from contact with the best minds, and by the rich pecuniary rewards and etill riche, compensation in fame which fell to exceptional merit. It was not that Athens struck out new lines in literature. There was nothing distinctly new to be done. Her task was to perfect in many lines the beginnings that had already been made. If she might be said to have created any new form it would perhaps be the drama; but even here she rather borrowed and perfected what the Dorians had invented. The unique think was that whereas else-where princes had patronized art and letters, as in the case of Polycrates of Samos the Aleuadae of Thessaly, Hiero in Sicily, and even at Athens the Pisistratidae, now a whole people at Athens became encouragers and promoters of men of genius. It may be doubted if great talent has ever anywhere else found so stimulating an atmosphre as that of the Athenian demos in the fifth century, B. C.

The first great literary achievement of Athens was the drama. The rule still held that poetry developed before proce. The suitable mellium for the other great branches of literary composition was still to be perfected, since history, philosophy and cratory could not be adequately ex-pressed, except in prose. The Ionian "logographets," or narrators in prose, had nade beginnings in history, but these were rude. Hecataeus of Miletus and Helianicus of Mitylene were clearly as inferior to Herodotus in their conception of history as in the style they commanded. The "father of history" belongs entirely to the fifth century, and, though from Hallearnassus in Asia Minor and using the Ionian dialect, owed much to Athenian influence. At any rate, it was Herodotus who fash-foned history into a new artistic form, and the Ionic dialect which he used was doubtless not cuite the same as that spoken anywhere, but feshioned for his purpose into a distinctly literary form. His style was called by the Greek critics the running style-where the separate parts of limbs are, as it were, disjointed-as op-posed to the peridic, in which the subordinate clauses are grouped toto more comprehensive periods of just length and proportions. But his is the perfection of narrative style, and it was a story of tories that Herofotus had to tell. First of ell, the general subject was the most thrilling story of Greek antiquity, the at-tempt of the Eastern world to overwhelm the Western, when Greek Pherty, political Institutions, literature and art were all at stake. The proper telling of this great story involved a clear exposition not only of what Greece was and stood for, but of the character and motives of her assallant. And properly to describe Persia it was necessary to trace the previous history of that great world power. And so Here dotue narrative became really a history of the world as the Greeks knew it, for the history of the Persians led back into

GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE account of the country of the Nile; later Persian expeditions suggested an account of the Scythians, as also of the Libyans, and finally there followed necessarily the story of lonian Asia Minor and the revolt from Persia, which had prepared the way for the conflict between Persia and Greece. Herodotus was a great traveler, and most of the world which he wrote of he had himself visited. Those who a few years ago listened with enger ears to Stanley's account of the country and the peo-ples in Africa can have some faint idea of the interest with which the Greek world received Herodotus' story of the great countries beyond the seas. All the world loves new stories. Herodotus found an es supply of such in connection with

the various peoples of whom he wrote, and

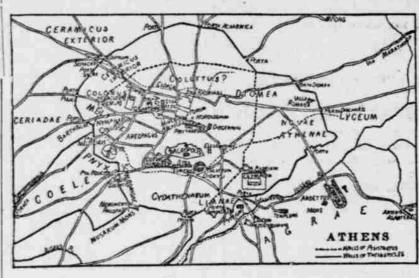
Charles Broten Smith.

ARE DISCUSSING LOCATION. Annual Encampment Will Be Held

the best prose literature were due, in

on East Side.

In advance of the meeting of the Mult-nomah County ex-Soldiers and Sallors' Association and Woman's Auxil ary, on the evening of March 28, at Foss Hall, Grand and Hawthorne avenues, there is already much discussion of the place for holding the encampment for 1903. A large holding the encampment to 1800. I have number of the members of the association have expressed a preference for Hawthorne Park, as the best place that could possibly be selected, provided it can be secured. Last year the encampment was greately interfered with by the rain: in spite of this, it proved very successful,



historian since has ever had the art to equal. And when he came to tell of Marathan and Thermopylae, Salamis and Plataea, even the veterans of those battles must have feit that the narration was adequate. The whole remains perhaps the most interesting history in any literature.

The next great historian was an Atheian of the Athenians. Born about 471, Thucydides was in his prime when the great conflict broke out between the two foremost states of Greece. He was a pub-lic man of great wealth, an aristocrat, and onnected with the family of the hero of Marathon, had had the best training that Athens at her greatest period could furnish. He belonged to the best circles at Athens doubtless to that of the great Pericles markable tendency to foster letters. This enlightened policy, so at variance with her usual attitude, was probably encourse. of history was, in many respects, different from that of Herodotus. Perhaps he had the other in mind when he wrote: "Very likely the strictly historical character of my narrative may be disappointing. But if he who des'res to have before his eyes a true picture of the events which have happened, and of the like events which may be expected to happen hereafter in the order of human things, shall pronounce what I have written to be useful, then I shall be satisfied. My history is an everlasting possession, not a prize composition which is heard and forgotten." He regarded the great struggle between Athers and Sparta, which lasted I years (431-404), "the greatest ever known" down to that time, and he considered it his duty not simply to narrate the events of the war, but to set forth the causes which led up to these, and so he became the first philosophic historian. He died before his great work was completed, leaving his account broken off at 411 B. C.; but even thus some of the chief of succeeding historians have pronounced him the greatest doubless as statesman and patron of let-ters than as poet. But now her time had ham called the work "the eternal manual of statesmen," and directed that it should be the first book which his son, William Pitt, should read after entering the university. Macaulay put the seventh book above even the "De Corona" of Demos-thenes, as the "ne plus ultra of human composition," and Pericles' great funeral oration, in book 2, may well be ex-pected to keep its rank as one of the greatest oraterical compositions in all litera-

ture. One passage of this oration may properly be quoted here, as setting forth, in the words of h'm who did most to create the Athens of the fifth century, the spirit that animated the city and people of Athens at the acme of the Attic period: say that Athens is the school of Hellas, and that the individual Athenian, in his own person, seems to have the power of adapting himself to the most varied forms of action with the utmost versatility and ore. This is no passing and life word. rified by the position to which these unlities have raised the state. For, in the our of trial, Athens alone among her ontemporaries is super'or to the report of her. No enemy who comes against her is indignant at the reverses which he sus-tains at the hands of such a city; no subject complains that his masters are unworthy of him. And we shall assuredly not be without witnesses; there are mishty monuments of our power which will make us the wonder of this and of

succeeding ages. We shall not need the praises of Homer, or of any other panegyrist whose poetry may please for the oment, although his representation of e facts will not bear the light of day. For we have compelled every land and every seat to open a path for our valor, and have everywhere planted eternal memorials of our friendship and of our Thucydides' history was completed by Xenophon in his Hellenics; but Xenophon,

however delightful his account of the expedition of the 10,000 with Cyrus the younger, and however interesting his semi-historical romance of Cyrus the eld-er, was no historian. He was a great writer, but not the legitimate successor of Herodotus and Thucydides. The works of later historians of this period, such as Ephorus and Theopompus, have been lost. Far more than the beginnings of philosophy had been made before the Attic period, especially among the Ion'ans. Prose had been used by Pherecydes of Syros, Anaximander and Anaximenes of Miletus, Heraclitus of Ephesus and others, but Ionic prose was not yet an adequate ve-hicle for philosophy. Xenophanes of Colophon, Parmenides of Elen and Empedocles of Agrigentum chose verse as the medium of their philosophy, but the true form for philosophy is not verse, but prose. The great work was to be done here, too, by the Athenians. The greatest impulse was g'ven to the study of philosophy by So-crates, who was exactly contemporary with Thucydides. But he left nothing in writing, and his young disciple, Plato, be-came the great exponent of his doctrines. But this subject belongs to a separate study, as does also the account of Athenian oratory, which had in the fifth century, perhaps, its greatest representatived in Pericles, who left nothing in writing and in Antiphon, from which 15 speeches

are extant. To sum up, then: After the drama, artistic prose was the great contribution of the Attle period to the forms of literature. The medium which it thus created is, perhaps, still unexcelled, as found in the perfected parts of Thucydides, in the principal dialogues of Plato, in the chief speeches of Demosthenes. The clearness of perception and the native intellectual vigor of the Athenians, as well as the natural excellence of the Attic dialect, fitted them especially for the highest at-tainments in prose literature. But 28 that of Medes; the contact of the Median Greek poetry had been ementially oral— Jacob Snover, and their sister, Mrs. Pen-Empire with Egypt made necessary a full that is, composed to be recited or sung dieton. For many years, prior to a month

these stories he told in a fashion that no on account of the convenience and match less beauty of the grounds. There are others who think that it would be better to have the encampment further from the city, as the counter-attractions in Port-land are too alluring for the visitor to remain on the grounds; but where to go is the problem. Sellwood had a proposition that is very attractive, if it holds good for this year. The people of that place pro-posed last year to furnish grounds, lighted with electricity, supplied with water, wood, camping facilities and speaker's stand; but it was set aside for the proposition from the manager of Hawthorne Park. It is not known whether they will make another such an offer, but it will be known this week. At the first annual meeting of the association and auxiliary this and other business connected with the encampment will be thoroughly discussed. There promises to be a farge at

> Held a Business Meeting. Gilbert Camp, No. 4, Second Oregon held a business meeting at the Ross Hall, on Union avenue, Monday evening, when there was a large attendance. Captain Teifer presided. The hall committee ap-pointed to act jointly with a similar committee from the auxiliary camp, reported that the hall on the second floor of the Hawtherne building, on the corner of East Morrison street and Union avenue, had been secured. Besides being a large and finely furnished hall, it is central for the East Side, and reached by the street-cars. The next meeting of the camp will take place in this hall, April 2. The camp will meet alternately with the Auxiliary Camp.
> At this meeting also the matter of initiatory ceremony for the benefit of those coming into the camp hereafter will be considered. A committee was appointed on ceremony, and there will be a report on this subject at the next meeting. It is thought that a ceremony will add inter-

The Woman's Auxiliary Camp will hold its next meeting Monday evening, March 26, in the new hall, on East Morrison and Union avenue, where it will after that date meet every two weeks.

Two Crafts to Be Launched.

The new and handsome steamer of Hos-Work is progressing rapidly, with the weather so favorable. The cabins are being furnished up. Also the ways for the launching are being prepared. This is the first steamer in which the timbers exposed to the water were treated with the new wood preservative. the new wood preservative. Captain Hos-ford said that he wanted to give it a thoruch test, and if it proves a success it will be a great thing for boat construc-tion, and will save many a dollar in repairing the hulls, where the timbers are

There will soon be another launchine in Supple's boatyard, as the elegant craft for The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigution Company is being completed. The long shapely hull rests upon the blocking. ready for the plunge. At present work is In progress on the second cabin. Mr. Supple says he hopes to get the boat in the water some time the present week.

Contractor Pleased,

Contractor Bridges, who has the con-tract for the erection of the carshops building of the Southern Pacific Company. is greatly pleased with the present fine weather, as it means that he will soon be able to commence actual construction of that building. He has been waiting for the laying of the railway switch from the building grounds to a connection with the main line at the north end of the tract, and yesterday the filling necessary for the roadbed for this tract was rapidly being made. The switch will extend across Brooklyn Creek and the low grounds on either side of this stream; but at the rate the fill was progressing yesterday the roadbed will be completed and ready for track-laying in a few days. Out-ide of the brick the building material will have to come in by this spur, and hence every energy is being put forth to get the track laid. The brick will be hau'ed in from Kern's yard, on the Powell Valley road, and about 500,000 will be required. Yesterday the large two-story residence that stood at the north end of the tract was moved to the east side of the main line and out of the way of this spur.

The Sellwood Republican Club will meet this evening at Fireman's Hall, to com-nicte the business commenced at the last meeting. At this meeting there will be a report on the constitution and by-laws from the committee appointed to draft them. After the transaction of business

there will be some short talks.

The Albina Republican Club will hold "smoker" this evening in Gomez' hall. on Russell street. The club has secured this fine large hall until after the election, and provided more seats, so that a large crowd can be accommodated. A good social time is expected.

Happy Family Reunion. A happy family reunion occurred at Fairview, Sunday, when Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snover, of Pine Springs, Mex., ar-rived to visit their brother, Andrew and

relatives to be dead. The family separated at Elisworth, Kan., in 1876, when Jacob went to Mexico, and the others coming to Oregon. Since then there was no correndence with each other.

The cycle path along the Mallory cross rond, between Hawthorne avenue and the Section Line road, has been practically completed. This path will prove a great convenience to those going to the lower reservoir, as the reservoir can be reached quickly by way of Sunnyside. The great majority of bicycle-riders pass through Sunnyside on the way to the reservoir.

Walter Jones, who submitted to the am-rutation of the great toe of his left foot 12 days ago, is able to walk around, and will soon be entirely well. He suffered very much before the operation. It has been seven years since his foot was injured by a block of wood falling on it.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Tanforan and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.-The weather at Tanforan Park was fine and the track fast. The results were: Three and a half furious-Eonic won, Merida second, Princess Leota third; time,

Six furlongs, selling—Rosafora won, Monda second, Sorrow third; time, 1:14. Mile and a quarter, selling—Chimura won, Go to Bed second, Red Pirate third;

won, Go to Bed second, Red Pirate tard, time, 2:07%.

Six furlongs—Afghan won, High Hoe second, Casdale third; time, 1:13%.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Scotch Plaid won, Silver Tone second; Espionage third; time, 1:48%. Six furlongs—Joe McGee won, Pirate J. second, Decoy third; time, 1:14.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.-The track was heavy. The results were: One mile, selling-Frangible won, Chance second, Caviar third; time, 1:48%. Mile and a sixteenth-Plantain won, Nailor second, Shinfan third; time, 1:56. Four furlongs-Fred Hanlon won, Dalsy Osborne second, Juanetta third; time,

bert Vale second, Lovable third; time, One mile-Sister Fox won, Double Dum-

second, Little Reggle third; time, Six furlongs, selling-Agitator won, mer, second, Lord Neville 'hird; time, 1:1836.

Fitzsimmons Wants a Fight.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Bob Fitzsim-nons appeared at the Delavan House to day with his forfeit of \$5000, as agreed on last night. After waiting half an hour and Sharkey not appearing, Fitzsimmons said he declared the fight with Sharkey Martin Julian, representing Tuckahoe Club, was present with a certifled check for \$500, offering 67 per cent of the gross receipts for the fight. Fitzsimmons told Julian he would accept this offer and fight any man Julian would se-lect. Julian asked Fitzsimmons to name lect. Julian asked Fitzsimmons to name the man. Fitzsimmons named "Kid"

English the Coming Language. PORTLAND, March 17 .- (To the Editor, Civilization kills out inferior dialects. just as the better breeding of horses elim-inates the cayuse. Therefore, the num-ber of tongues actually spoken is constantly decreasing, and the principle of the survival of the fittest comes into play in the matter of languages with peculiar force. For certain reasons, a universal language will some day be spoken throughout the world, and that language will not be Volapuk, but English. The British Empire extends now over an area of 5,000,000 square miles, with a population of, say, 350,000,000; while the United States, whose people speak the same lan-guage, have an area of 3,000,000 square miles, exclusive of our newly acquired ter-ritory, with a population of 75,000,000. This est and spice to the meetings. So far there has been nothing secret in the meetings, and the by-laws provide that all ensconced in every part of the inhabitable ings, and the by-laws provide that all members of the Eighth Army Corps are welcome.

The Woman's Auxiliary Camp will hold rest of the world must have, and send them in their own ships to their destination. And, more than all, the Englishspeaking people have a civil and political constitution which has grown up out of the experiences and wants of her own progressive citizens, making it the best adapted to the actual needs of mankind. The new and handsome steamer of the languages, Greek, Laun, Arabayard, East Water street and Hawthorne French, German and Spanish have either practically perished or dwindled down to appear to the comparatively, while in no avenue, is nearing completion. Captain practically perished or dwindled down to P. Hosford said yesterday that he hoped to have his boat in the river by Saturday. giving up their own language for other, but the English uniformly displaces

English is fast becoming the ontact. business language of the world, the Frenchman, German and what not being forced, even at home, to say wagon ticket, tramway, telegraph, teleph ther modern commercial words for which they have no synonym.

At the beginning of this century French was the court language of Europe, and pairing the hulls, where the timbers are constantly rotting. The new steamer will be called the Bonita, after a steamer it is the vernacular of a very limited area indeed. The German in 1800 was spoken by about 25,000,000 people. Captain Hosford's boat is by about 25,000,000, and today has spread but little beyond what it was then, while the Spanish is worse off yet. English at that time was the language, all told, of about 12,000,000, while today it is used by not less than 318,298,000. These people own more than two-thirds of the tonnage, they live in all regions and all climes; they manufacture and transport the indispensable articles of trade, and produce more than one-half the world's gold, and dis-tribute the bulk of the Bibles, Testaments and other valuable works of litera-ture. More than one-half of the letters written, mailed and read are in the Eng-

lish language.
The English-speaking people are the great colonizers of modern times; they have taken possession of America, India, Australia, Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines and South Africa. In politics and progress it seems as if Divine Providence is bidding the Englishman and American take possession of His heritage, and become the teacher of the world; and it would be as easy to put a chicken back into its shell after it is hatched as to stop this onward march. C. E. CLINE.

Native Sons of Oregon.

D. W. Jenkin's Cabin, No. 25, Native Sons of Oregon, was organized at Canyon City last Saturday evening by Hon. A. D. Leedy, of that place, with the following officers: Junior past president, J. W. Powell; president, A. J. Stephens; first vice-president, R. R. McHaley; second vice-president, B. C. Herberger; third vice-president, Willam Fyram; recording and financial secretary, R. K. Chambers; treasurer, C. H. Bell; marshal, W. E. Overholt; trustees, W. Lynn George, Jackon Chambers, John Hyde: inside E. O. Martin; outside sentinel, Ed South-

This cabin starts out with a very strong membership, comprising the most promi-nent and influential citizens of Canyon City. The initial meeting was character-ized by unbounded enthusiasm, and the most profound interest was taken in the objects and purposes of the order. An order has been sent in for Native Sons regulation hats for every member of this cabin, and when the Oregon boys line up in the grand procession in Portland on the 13th, 14th and 15th of June, D. W. Jenkin's Cabin, No. 25, will be strictly "in it, and will not take a back seat for anybody. The Native Son movement is on the boom in Eastern Oregon.

Don't wait until you are sick before try-ing Carter's Little Liver Pilis, but get a vial at once. You can't take them with-out benefit.

SLOCUM WILL CURE YOUR WEAK LUNGS

Famous Physician's Free Offer to Every Sufferer From Lung Troubles, Colds, Grip, Catarrh and All Pulmonary Diseases.

The Great Conqueror of Consumption Praised Throughout the World.

Dr Slocum, whose grand campaign against diseases of the throat, head and lungs is well known, has made over 10,000 cures the present season, and to meet an enormous new demand he has prepared several thousand more free treatments which will be sent out promptly to all who apply.

If you have a stubborn cough or cold, it may sap your vitality and strength and lead to consumption. The Slocum system will quickly cure and give you new strength and l'fe-will enable you to avoid catching cold with every change of the

weather. If you have sore, weak lungs, no matter whether they were developed or inherited, the Slocum system will make them sound and healthy by feeding the system with that which drives out impurities and at the same time adds healthy flesh.

If you suffer from the grippe or its terrible after effects, which have shattered

millions of constitutions, the duty to your-self is plain—the Slocum treatment. If you have Catarrh, Bronchitis, or any other disease of the head, throat or lungs, the printed testimony of thousands who have been permanently cured by the Slocum treatment after the failure of doctors

speedy recovery.
Dr. Slocum stands today the greatest benefactor of modern times. He has lifted the gloom of despair from thousands of homes throughout the land; he has restored men, women and children to new life and usefulness, and has robbed consumption of every terror.

and hospitals, should point your way to

PRESIDENT OF LARGE COMPANY TELLS OF SLOCUM'S WON-DROUS DEEDS.

The Hon, Francis S. Barzee, Turner, Or., President of the Commercial Safety Sale & Check Company, writes:



"For years and years I suffered from bronchitis. I tried in vain to get cured and I finally decided that the dhease had too firm a hold of me. How I suffered no one can realize unless in my condition. I could scarcely breathe and a good night's rest was something I knew nothing of. I finally resorted to so-called patent remedies, but got nothing in shape of relief. Finally I heard of Dr. Slocum's famous discoveries and sent for a full course of free treatment. My dear sir, the effect was marked. In two days I felt decidedly better, and in two weeks I knew I was on the road to recovery. Now, after a few months' continuance of the treatment, I am entirely cured. Refer to me any time."

Why will you suffer, reader, when a curis at hand-a series of discoveries which more than 12,000 physicians have publicly indorsed as the greatest boon to mankind

in all medical history?

The Slocum treatment kills the consumption bacilli, heals the sore, raw surfaces and makes you strong, fat and healthy. It is the treatment you and your affing friends should take without delay.

WRITE FOR FREE TREATMENT

To further demonstrate the value of his new discoveries, Dr. Slocum has ar ranged to send to every reader of The Oregonian, a FREE course, consisting of the four preparations (the Slocum System), to all who write for them.

Simply address Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., giving your express and postoffice address and stating that you read the announcement in The Oregonian.

No matter how many discouragements you have met with, the Dr. Slocum Remedies will cure you.

WONDERFUL DEMONSTRATION

At the Marquam Grand Monday Night

It was Mayo's first lecture to the public in Portland, and the house was packed to suffocation and great cheers for Mayo shook the building to the foundation when the crippies who had been cured by Mayo appeared upon the stage, jumping, running and stamping their feet like young boys.

(Private Lecture to Men Only Tonight)

MAYO VICTORIES

Monstrous Parasite Removed. Rheumatic and Paralytic Cripples and the Nervous, Dyspeptic, Asthmatic, Epiteptic and Pieurisy Sufferers cured by their wonderful system of medicines.

Consultation and examination free at his office, southeast corner Third and Alder streets. Rooms 6, 7, 12, 13, 14,

Broke His Cane

Mr. H. Miller, 6624 Raleigh street, suffering with Rheumatism and Paralysis of 10 years' standing, was given the use of his limbs in 40 minutes. Pronounced incurable of Rheumatism by the most celebrated of your medical practitioners-everything known to Alchemy and Chemistry was tried and skinally falled. Mayo, The Great Foreign Healer, with the use of Mayo Electric Fluid, in 40 minutes imparted to Mr. H. Miller the use of his limbs, took away all the stiffness, inflammation and lameness, and enabled him to walk and H. Miller ran down the stairs and up and down the hall among the audience. His cane was broken in pieces and thrown away, and Mr. H. Miller walked home as spry as when a young man.

A Marvelous Cure

Mr. John Wright, 50 years old, has had Asthma all his life. He was given one treatment with Mayo's Asthma Cure and was immediately relieved, jumping and howling for joy. Another Surprising Case

Mr. W. Hansen, 312 Main street, has been a cripple for several years, and unable to walk without assistance of his cane, owing to great pains, stiffness and weakness, and several doctors tried to cure him, but failed. The Mayo remedies were applied, and to the astonishment of everybody, in an hour Mr. Hansen was able to walk and stamp his feet without pain.

Mayo's Wonderful Tapeworm Remedy

Mrs. Hansen. North Fourteenth street, has had a tapeworm for six years, and has tried several times to be relieved, but without avail. Sunday evening Mayo's TAPEWORM REMEDY was given to her, and to the astonishment of everybody, in 60 minutes the tapeworm came, head and all. Mrs. Hansen went home the happlest woman in the district, having suffered no inconveniences after taking the Tapeworm Remedy or after the worm was removed. The tapeworm can be seen at the office.

Another Cripple Cured

Mr. C. H. Chase, Sellwood, has been a cripple for 15 years with Sciatic Rheumatism, unable to walk without the assistince of his cane, owing to the great pain, stiffness and weakness. Several remedies were applied in full view of the audience Monday night, and to the astonishment of everybody, in 45 minutes Mr. Chase was able to walk and stamp his feet without pain. The audience cheered and shouted as Mr. Chase walked home without his crutches. Hundreds of people followed him—they could hardly believe their own eyes, but it was done. Several doctors said it was the most remarkable thing they ever witnessed.

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