# GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE

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

## GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE

### XIII—DANTE'S "DIVINE COMEDY."

BY VIDA D. SCUDDER.

Dante's "Divine Comedy" belongs to a great group of poems which may well be studied together; symbolic or allegorical poems, which tell us how noble imaginations have conceived of the spiritual history of man. The Book of Job is one of the first of these poems; in the Renaissance, Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is the great representative of the type. At the beginning of the modern era we meet Goethe's "Faust" and Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound." A little later, on a more limited scale, but of the same order, Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." They have wonderful interest, these poems, and curiously enough, they reveal better than any realistic literature the true character and ideals of the ages that produced them.

The 14th century was the only period in which the "Divine Comedy" could have been written. The poem comes right out of the heart of the Middle Ages, but the Middle Ages old enough to have become conscious, and, as so often happens in literary history, gaining power of utterance just as they pass away. The accumulated passion and insight of many Christian centuries are in the poem.

The "Divine Comedy" is the story of a pilgrimage. A little later, in the Renaissance, Spenser showed us his conception of earthly life, and his was a great battlefield, where knights of spiritual glory fought forever against the forces of sin and guile. Either conception is true. Life is a journey, it is also a battle; but a man of the Middle Ages, which were even more profoundly contemplative than militant, was more likely to use the symbol of the pilgrimage.

Into strange regions Dante's journey took him. The poem is full of picture and story; presented with marvelous vividness. But this is because the Middle Ages had an extraordinary gift for translating the invisible into form and color. For in reality all the landscape is within the human spirit. We are carried into hell, up the purgatorial height and thence into the glories of farthest heaven; and yet all the time we have not left the limits of one human, sinful, penitent, forgiven soul. Hell first. Dante tells us how he was wandering, lost and beset by foes, in the wildered forest of life, when there met him a stately figure, who told him that he was sent to be his guide. This was the poet Virgil, representative of the wisdom of the ancient world. It is a heavenly one who has sent Virgil to Dante's help; Beatrice, Dante's early love, now a saint in paradise. Fearing, yet with an instant, loving trust (which never fails him) in Virgil, his noble master and lord. Dante plunges into hell—into the murk of hell.

Hell is within the earth. That is because to Dante, as to all men of that Middle Ages, this earth seemed an evil thing, which drew men away from God. It does not fill the whole globe, it is only a conical pit, down which he stumbles, guided by Virgil through the most varied and terrible landscape ever conceived by man. Now they press through a raging hurricane, on which wailing souls are borne forever hither and thither; now across a black marsh, wherein are plunged the souls of the wrathful and sullen, while beyond loom the mosques of a city of fire; now wander in a sinister land of tombs; now in a horrible wood, where tortured branches hiss and speak; now over burning sands, whereon fall slowly, ceaselessly, dilated flakes of fire, and now they wade a little river, the redness of which makes Dante shudder—a river of blood. Donward they press, ever downward, to the very center of the earth, where bitter cold reigns forever, where Lucifer, the evil worm, is stuck, the central principle of evil, death-giving, impotent.

All this hideous region is full of agonizing souls, whose place of abode, though it appear material, is but the expression of their evil minds. For behind the grotesque punishments which Dante devised lies the inexorable fate of wicked character, nowhere else in Christian literature rendered with so stern a power.

Some people talk as if Dante were only the poet of the "Inferno," and they picture him as a gloomy, fearful person, severe and even vindictive. This is not at all true. Hell was, Dante had to go there.

"Christ! Once must every man descend to
depths of hell;
Goest thou not in life? In death there must
thou dwell."

Says an old German mystic. But Dante was thankful enough to escape, and, once out, his whole nature expands with an exquisite tenderness. Nowhere in literature is there so wonderful a sense of relief and escape as we feel when with Virgil and Dante we emerge from the "blind world" into the sweet life-giving air and watch the trembling of the dawn over the ocean, from which rises toward heaven the Mount of Purgatory. Hell was only a very small part of Dante's universe. Just as large was purgatory, and its inhabitants continually were renewed, for the pilgrim throng which he and Virgil now join, mounting continually upward, rejoicing in tortures that purify and promise, were constantly, their purification accomplished, uplifted into the supernal bliss of the overarching heaven. It is in the earthly paradise, once the Garden of Eden, on the top of this mighty mountain, that Dante's long trial is at an end. Worthy of spiritual freedom, he is also worthy at last to behold once more his lady and his love—that Beatrice whom he had early loved and early lost and mourned through all his days. She comes to him, the light of heaven in her dear eyes, and to heaven they uplift him. And vast, indeed, is heaven; vast as the grace of God. Hell is only a segment of one small globe. But Dante's heaven encircle this globe, sphere surrounding sphere, out into infinite space, all circled and bounded by the boundless love of God. If one is to believe in hell at all—of course, many people today refuse to believe in it—it is hard to see how one could construe its proportion in the universe with more optimism than Dante. Here in heaven move, harmoniously free, the shining, singing spirits, whose early pilgrimage is over; no longer in human form, but manifesting their bliss through lovely light, color and movement, and through speech and song more and more fraught with spiritual rapture and wisdom, as Dante pierces nearer to the heart of the divine "light intellectual, full of love; love of true good, full of joy; joy which transcends every sweetness"; that is what Dante found in the heavenly country. He turns away at last even from the eyes of Beatrice; turns to the contemplation of the primal light. And in the very conclusion of the poem he reaches in a flash the end of his journey, the goal of his desires. It is the beatific vision, the supreme longing of all devout souls in the Middle Ages, of all devout souls today. Dante, who has beheld hell and climbed the weary steeps of purgatory, gazes at last, his spirit unconsumed, upon the being of God.

Vida D. Scudder—
Wellesley College.

**Selected Critical Studies.**

The most obvious quality of Dante is definiteness. This gives a peculiar character to his sincerity, to his intensity and to that wonderful faculty of vision for which he is unique among the poets of the world.

Dante's genius is like a wedge of steel—hard, narrow, fit for rending oaks. Smitten with sledge-hammer blows by his Titanic energy, it penetrates the toughest matter and pierces to the very core of things. The breadth of his thought is less remarkable than its depth. He goes straight to the essence of his subject, rejecting accidents, despising ornament, and, having seized its truth, he grasps that with a grip of iron. Dante seems made to nullify the aphorism "not deep the poet sees, but wide," he is so determined to be deep in insight and exact in detail that he limits his subject, if need be, in order to secure the utmost definiteness. Nothing, again, can exceed the brevity of his speech. His words are like flowers and fruits upon a tree of silence—definite, precise, sincere. His pictures are painted with the strictest parsimony of description; yet no medal-striker ever wrought his outlines sharper or his shadows deeper. The salient and essential points of an object are selected and made visible with such vividness that we discern the whole. It would seem as if each line of Dante's poem, each simile, each aphorism, had been wrung from him with pain and struggle.—Simonds.

But of all the great world poems unquestionably Dante's "Divina Commedia" may be justly claimed to have a spiritual sense, for it possesses a philosophic system and admits of allegorical interpretation. It is par excellence the religious poem of the world. And religion, like philosophy, deals directly with a first principle of the universe, while, like poetry, it clothes its universal ideas in the garb of special events and situations, making them types, and hence symbols, of the kind which may become allegories.

Homer, too, shows us the religion of the Greeks, but it is an art religion, having only the same aim as essential poetry—to turn the natural into a symbol of the spiritual. Dante's theme is the Christian religion, which goes beyond the problem of transfiguring nature and deals with the far deeper problem of the salvation of man. For man, as the summit of nature, transfigures nature at the same time that he attains the divine. The insight into the divine-human nature of the highest principle of the universe and the consequent necessity of human immortality and possibility of human growth into divine perfection includes the Greek principle as a subordinate phase.—W. T. Harris.

The "Iliad" and the "Odessey" do not become antiquated to us. The characters of Shakespeare are perpetually modern. Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, stand alone in the closeness of their relation to nature. Each after his own manner gives us a view of life, as seen by the poetic imaginations, such as no other poet has given to us. Homer, first of all poets, shows us individual personages sharply defined, but in the early stages of intellectual and moral development, the first representatives of the race at its conscious entrance upon the path of progress, with simple motive, simple theories of existence, simple and limited experience. He is plain and direct in the presentation of life, and in the substance no less than in the expression of his thought.

In Shakespeare's work the individual man is no less sharply defined, no less true to nature, but the long procession of his personages is wholly different in effect from that of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." They have lost the simplicity of the older race; they are products of a longer and more varied experience; they have become more complex. And Shakespeare is plain and direct neither in the substance of his thought nor in the expression of it. The world has grown older, and in the evolution of his nature man has become conscious of the irreconcilable paradoxes of life, and more or less aware that, while he is infinite in faculty, he is also the quintessence of dust. But there is one essential characteristic in which Shakespeare and Homer resemble each other as poets—that they both show to us the scene of life without the interference of their own personality. Each simply holds the mirror up to nature and lets us see the reflection without making comment on the show. If there be a lesson in it we must learn it for ourselves.

Dante comes between the two, and differs more widely from each of them than they from one another. They are primarily poets. He is primarily a moralist who is also a poet. Of Homer the man and of Shakespeare the man we know and need to know nothing; it is only with them as poets that we are concerned. But it is needful to know Dante as man in order fully to appreciate him as poet. He gives us his world, not as reflection from an unconscious and indifferent mirror, but as from a mirror that shapes and orders its reflections for a definite end beyond that of art and extraneous to it. And in this lies the secret of Dante's hold upon so many and so various minds. He is the chief poet of man as a moral being.—C. E. Norton.

Note—A paper on "Homer, Dante and Milton," by Miss Vida D. Scudder, will be published next Wednesday.

## THE HOP TRUST.

**Mr. Jones Believes That Organization Will Affect Prices.**

BROOKS, March 30.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to your article "Critical For Hop Men" in this morning's issue, permit me to say that it is always a critical time for hopgrowers and other farmers when from any combination of circumstances or combination of speculative trusts the producers are forced to accept less than cost for their products.

That is a condition that has forced the hopgrowers of the other hopgrowing states as well as of Oregon to seek organization in order to protect their markets and prevent an over-supply, thus making it impossible for the syndicates and speculators to so manipulate supply and demand as to reap all the profits of this great special crop, at the expense of the producers and consumers.

The present outlook is for advanced prices for good merchantable hops.

Many growers whose lots were sold by the Association, also those whose hops are unsold, are desirous of receiving the proceeds of their individual sales rather than prorating. In any event the grower who had clean hops, and took care of them so that they kept in good condition, would not have to pro rate on the same terms with lots for which reduced prices had to be accepted on account of bad condition or on account of being affected with blue mold.

The hopgrowers know enough not to quarrel with each other on account of their mutual misfortunes. Many of the growers who are sending in their consent to the change in the plan of distributing the money are leaving the option of the price to the sales committee. This does not please some of the buyers, because they can usually work the individual grower down about 2 cents per pound lower than they can the Salem manager of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association. The time is at hand when the producers must get together and be able to act as a unit to protect and build up their markets and their industries, or else they must surrender to the taxeaters and speculative trusts who are too all-powerful already. M. L. JONES.

**Hanna, Cullom and Stewart.**

Albany Democrat.

Dr. J. L. Hill, the middle-of-the-road Populist, who was recently gallivanting around Washington with the big men of the country, says that so far as clothes and looks go any one is good enough to go with United States Senators and the President and his Cabinet. The great Mark Hanna looks like a woolbuyer who was getting ready to sack his own wool to save the expense. The Doctor supposed that Hanna would, of course, forget him immediately, but the next day he met the President and Hanna leaving the Capitol together, and Hanna called out: "Hello, Doctor." Senator Cullom looks like a seedy Methodist preacher who has lost his job, and Senator Stewart, with his long, white beard, like a farmer who had come to town to sell his chickens.

## THE WARNING OF GRANT.

**Will They Beat Mr. Bryan at Kansas City, After All?**

New York Times, Dem.

At this time of the year 20 years ago Mr. Conkling and his lieutenants counted with certainty upon the election of a majority of Grant delegates. On the 7th of April, 1880, George C. Gorham, long the Clerk of the Senate, conceded that it was possible, not probable, that Blaine would have 217 votes in the convention and Sherman 100, making the combined opposition 317. "This would leave Grant 437, being a majority of 120 over all." Up to the very day of the convention they continued to figure out a sure majority for Grant, the only element of doubt being the colored delegates from the Southern States, those very same "niggers" that Sherman bitterly complained that Alger had stolen from him in the interest of Blaine.

Yet Grant's highest vote in the convention was 313, on the 35th ballot, the one immediately preceding the ballot that made Garfield the candidate.

It is true that the candidacies of Blaine and Sherman were rallying points for the opposition to Grant, without which his defeat might have been impossible. It is true, also, that nobody now stands up to contest the honor of the nomination with W. J. Bryan. That is an important detail. It would not do to ignore it. But it is by no means fatal to the contention that Bryan can be beaten. The broad likeness of the two situations is the cocksureness respectively of the Grant men in 1880 and of the Bryan men today. Grant was beaten, although in April his nomination was seemingly as well assured as Bryan's seems now. If the growing opposition to Bryan were to be organized and marshaled with the skill and zeal shown by the managers of Blaine and Sherman in 1880, we have no doubt that the deep disgrace and demoralization of a second campaign with Bryan would be averted from the Democratic party.

The well-grounded belief that the State of New York would be carried next Fall by a Democrat of brains and character furnishes an unanswerable argument against the nomination of Bryan, who cannot carry it, and also a strong inducement to organize the opposition to his candidacy.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

Fred Metzler, Milwk
H N Turrell, Boston
A E Dangler, Detroit
W E Cumback, S F
W D Adams, Chicago
R B Keils, San Fran
John McLelland, Chgo
Chas J W Ockford, NY
W S Little, Boston
N M Duncan, Chicago
H Medinger, Vienna
Frank P Hogan, Spokn
Ernest J Liddle, London, Eng
Mr & Mrs F W Oliver, St Louis
Mrs J T Rees, Astoria
H C Smith, Astoria
W H McFadden, Pittsburg, Pa
James E Tibby, do
C G Birdseye & w, do
G H Robinson, San Fr
R S Wakefield, Chgo
I L Fletcher, San Fr
Latham McMillin, S F
E H Lewis, Chicago
W Thos Hart, Weiser
J R Vandyck, N Y
S B Shirk, Chicago
F B Thayer, St Paul
W D Allen & wf, La Crosse, Wis
Sterling Hughes, Chgo
John F Lighter, Astoria

THE PERKINS.

W J Bryan, Lincoln, Neb
R M Brayne, Astoria
Miss Brayne, Astoria
Dr E G Kirby, Salem
Dr I N Sanders, Salem
Dr P R Bowersox, do
A Smyth, Arlington, Or
Mrs Smyth, Arlington
Mrs A K Smyth, do
J C Lawrence, Garfield, Wash
E Porter, Garfield
C H Stivers, Garfield
John Bishop, Garfield
Leslie Butler, Hood R
Bruce Brier, Seattle
S A D Eaton, Toledo
Dr S A Mulkey, Salem
W S Byers, Pendleton
John Foshay, Albany
J E Lancaster, Spokan
O C Musser, San Fran
S Rosenhaupt, Spokan
B Bergland, Chinook
L E Moses, Pueblo
W F Slaughter, StHlns
Mrs W F Slaughter, do
J B Crossen, Dalles
Dr O B Estes, Astoria
Mrs O B Estes, Astoria
Miss Estes, Astoria
A Kennedy, Astoria
Mrs Kennedy, Astoria
O J Munson, Astoria
C C Rosenberg, do
Mrs Burow, Hillsville
B L Burnett, Vanc, Wn
P J Watson, San Fran
J H Beckley, Eugene
Thos Maloney, Olymp
M Johnson, Forest Gr
Chas F Miller, do
E E McKillney, Salem
C W Talmage, McMinn
W C Arthur, do
L C Trask, Jordan, Or
L Larsen, Astoria
J P Hansen, Kalama
A Harmon, Rainier
E H Philbrook, city
J R Cravan, Indp
M T Nolan, Dalles
Miss Jennie Vanskite, Walla Walla
Mrs Block, St Helens
A A Nicol, South Bend
A P Hadger, San Fran
David P Stitt, Lebanon
Wm Meloy, Lebanon
Miss Mary Meloy, do
F D Cook, Lebanon
Ernest Rowe, Auburn, Me
J A Barnie, Newberg
J W Dryborough, Seattl
J J Meyers, Hood Rivr
E A Johnson, do
Mrs E H Scott, do
J R Marks, Chicago
M McInnis, The Dalles
Mrs M McInnis, do
Martin Murray, Louisville, Ky
E S Collins, Ostrander
Mrs E S Collins, do
Seymour Cook, Nebraska, Pa
Mrs Cook, do
Miss Cook, do
E Berlin, do
E J Schockey, Pendltn
J B Troutman, Chgo
Joshua J Walter, Eugene
E R Skipworth, do
F M Wilkins, Eugene
W Kincaid, Eugene
L F Wooley, Cot Grv
R M Veatch, Cott Grv
A J Collier, Salem
H E McGowan, Puyallup, Wash
P Guertin, Alaska
Rev P E Hyland, Ballard, Wash
Mrs Hyland, Ballard
W H Higgins, Scio, Or
B J Boynton, St Paul
J W Ramage, San Fr
F A Henry, Astoria
John Modafit, Astoria

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

E Z Ferguson, Astoria
D M Stuart, Astoria
A Wilson, city
E D Parks, Seattle
H Hankins, Seattle
Mrs Shute, Hillsboro
J H Ackerman, Salem
C M Pierce, San Fran
May M Staples, M D, Turner
Mrs H Squires, Lewiston
E A Parain, So Dak
James J Powers, N Y
Mrs Powers, N Y
W H Clark, Philad
Mrs Clark, Phila
W H Byrd, Salem
J R Tanell, Oakld, Cal
A Lee, Los Angeles
Mrs Lee, Los Angeles
W A Stratton, Detroit
W D Hare, Hillsboro
C W Whitton, Red Bluff
L C Bofinger, Mt Tabr
Mrs Bofinger, Mt Tabr
J B Crossen, Dalles
Jas Tatton, Astoria
Mrs Tatton, Astoria
C B Irvine, Salem
M E Freeman, Jacksonville
Mrs Freeman, do
R L Warner, Kan City
J M Both, Rainier
E Cullison, Denver
Mrs Cullison, Denver
J P McInerny, Dalles
A Bellinger, Dalles
T T Nicholas, Dalles
A Trojan, Budapest, Hungary
I L Campbell, Eugene
Guy M Powers, Salem
Mrs Powers, Salem
J H MacLafferty, S F
G W Tackabury, Louisville
S W Downing, do
R Astbury, Astoria
H E Wright, U S R C S
Mrs Wright, do

THE ST. CHARLES.

Jas Miller, Heppner
Mrs F McKnight, Wilsapa
Mrs F S Wilson, do
A S Graham, Marshfld
Mrs Graham, do
J F Graham, do
O E Elliott, do
Mrs Elliott, do
S M Graham, do
Jas Wallace, do
S H Gerow, do
Thos Patton, Rainier
H Vogelsing, Rainier
R Woodwin, Rainier
Lou Haiddle, Rainier
L Gilmore, Rainier
J A Heekand, Rainier
J N Nowland, Rainier
J N Sale, Astoria
W W Sale, Astoria
G Simonds, Chenoweth
T W Lusk, do
E Willis, Molalla
D Sullivan, Molalla
B F Wiggin, Westport
Dan McInnis, Westprt
G S Allen, Cascades
A W Nixon, Cascades
H R Kane, Gresham
I Greenbaum, Salem
Chas Cathlin, Kelso
W Stayton, Kelso
E Anderson, Kelso
C H Gilbreath, C Nome
W A Henderson, Iowa
G I Miller, Iowa
Chas Farris, Iowa
W A Kolmer, Medford
Mrs J L Reed, Idaho
E A Eddy, Tualatin
A J Laws, Ridgefield
W D Cheysler, Woodbn
Jim Warner, Salem
A Wentz, Salem
John Chetwood, Salem
D O McCann, Toledo
Mrs D O McCann, do
J W Kestner, Rainier
C B McKee, Salem
W D Wample, Salem
J R McKnight, Salem
C T Cooper, Salem
John I Allen, McMinn
E J Barnes, McMinn
John J Barnes, McMin
T W Lusk, Chenoweth
C H Copeland, do
Mrs Copeland, do
Mrs Reid, Ridgefield
C H McGerner, do
R P Carter, Ridgefield
W J Berton, Ridgefield
C M Berton, Ridgefield
J P Leonard, Neb
Mrs J M Geary, Marshland
Miss Ida Davey, do
C M Pierce, San Fran
M Ness, Astoria
John Lenson, Sunnyside
R Wilson, do
Thos Kane La Center
C H Woodward, Newbg
Joe Specht, Woodland
T C Sewell, Kalama
J Sewell, Kalama
H L Martin, Kalama
J L Durkee, Kalama
W Barnes, Kalama
R Lowe, View, Wash
Alex Johnson, do
Geo Lentz, Astoria
N Nelson, Astoria
F Zessin, Astoria
S Hinch, Astoria
Con Lang, Astoria
Jas Ashley, Astoria
D W Heckhardt, do
W W Sale, Astoria
Geo Farr, Goble
J A Johnson, Goble
P Joergueson, Goble
D Henley, Goble
S Carlson, Goble
Wm Mathews, Goble
S R Wentworth, Duluth
Ed Anderson, Stella
Mrs Anderson, Stella
C P Lansing, Salem
Geo Goenig, Woodland
John Motter, Woodland
Jas Miller, Shaniko
W G Howatson, Clatskanie
C J Rowland, Louisvill
L H Monett, Canada
Mrs Monett, Canada
W H Monett, Canada
W F Monett, Canada
S E Syron, Arlington
Mrs Syron, Arlington
F A Watrus, N Y
E M Watrus, N Y
P O Andrews, Bridal Vl
P O Anderson, do
J S Jones, Chinook
A Bozarth, Woodland
J Glaze, Woodland
A Dunn, Astoria
H Baxter, Astoria
Frank Wagner, Rosebg
C H Atkinson, Burns
John I Stevens, Weiser
J O Stevens, Weiser, Id
Mrs J O Stevens, do
A H McHenry, Bak Cy
C T Anderson, Huntington, Or
Mrs Anderson, do
A T Smith, Huntington
Mrs Smith, Huntington
John O Carter, Salem
Mrs Carter, Salem
Miss Carter, Salem
C H Carter, Salem

**Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.**

European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilbers's restaurant in connection.

For Goldendale, Wash., take stage at Grants. H. Glass, prop.

## SIX THOUSAND TONNERS

**TWO BIG STEAMSHIPS COMING TO PORTLAND FOR LUMBER.**

**Pacific Export Lumber Company Still Extending Its Operations—The Reliance Launched.**

The Pacific Export Lumber Company has ordered two of the 6000-ton steamships which they have under charter to proceed to Portland to load for Siberia and the far East. The vessels are the Elm Branch, which left Portland a short time ago for Port Arthur, and the British steamship Inverness, which sailed from the Sound for the same ports a short time ago. The delay of the Elm Branch on her last voyage on account of a broken shaft disarranged the plans of the company so that some heavy shipments of lumber for the Orient were sent forward by the regular liners, and as the Elm Branch was repaired about the same time the Inverness was due on her last trip to the Coast, to prevent two mammoth steamers "bunching" here at the same time, the Inverness was diverted to the Sound. This occasioned a vast amount of stuff and guff in the Tacoma papers, which printed columns about the inauguration of a regular line between the Sound and Siberia.

The papers generally mentioned the Pacific Export Lumber Company as the promoters of the line, but carefully avoided all mention of Portland, thus conveying the idea that the company was a Puget Sound institution. The first of the steamers to arrive will be the Elm Branch, which will be here early next month, to be followed about three weeks later by the Inverness. The latter steamer, like the Elm Branch, which has already loaded here, is of the whaleback type, but is nearly 100 tons net register larger than the Elm Branch. The steamers will carry about 6,000,000 feet of lumber.

**SWINDLE DID NOT GO.**

**How Captain of Samaritan Tried to Defraud a Sailor.**

ASTORIA, April 4.—Captain Dexter, of the British bark Samaritan, that is now in the lower harbor, ready to go to sea, was compelled to pay out $110, that gave much satisfaction to those who were familiar with the circumstances. Before the Samaritan sailed from New York for Shanghai, from which port she came to the Columbia, a young American citizen by the name of Turner was signed as second mate. Upon the vessel arriving at Portland, Turner understood that his voyage in her had been completed, and desired to be discharged and paid off. Captain Dexter offered him half that was coming to him, but this was refused. Turner was then introduced by the captain to a Portland sailor boarding-house master as the Shipping Commissioner of the port, and told him that he would be paid off at the Commissioner's office. He was taken to the sailoar boarding-house, where he was given $15, and at the same time entered on the log of the Samaritan as a deserter, his pay confiscated and a new second mate secured. Turner ran away from the boarding-house and came to Astoria, where he employed a lawyer and to whom he told his story. Captain Dexter was seen in the presence of the British Vice-Consul by Turner and his lawyer, and he acknowledged what is here stated, and made a settlement for $110.

**NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.**

**Reliance Glides Into the Willamette—Other New Boats.**

The Reliance, the handsome new steamer of The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company, was launched from Supple's boatyard yesterday forenoon. The craft went down the ways safely, and on striking the water careened slightly, but quickly righted herself. In the afternoon the carpenters were at work completing the upper cabin, and in a few days she will be ready for her trial trip. Meanwhile her machinery will be started up and put in condition for actual service. The Reliance in the water is very shapely, and she gives every indication of speed.

The new Tillamook steamer will be commenced where the Reliance was built. Her keel will be laid today. Most of the frame has already been laid out, and the work of construction will proceed rapidly. This boat will be built for sea-going purposes. In another part of the yard the Ilwaco is being completely overhauled, and within a few days will be relaunched. James Cook purchased this steamer and is having her fitted up for services on the Sound. The Jessie Borthwick, also recently purchased by Mr. Cook, is receiving a new cabin. This craft has never been completed.

**MADE LONG PASSAGES.**

**Comliebank and Ferdinand Fischer Arrive Out at Falmouth.**

The British bark Comliebank and the German ship Ferdinand Fischer arrived out at Falmouth Tuesday, the former making a slow passage of 161 days, while the latter was 139 days in making the run. The arrival of the Comliebank cleans up the October fleet, with the exception of the Bermuda, which is in a fair way to secure the long passage record of the season. The Comliebank sailed the same day as the Amphitrite, which put into Fayal leaking a few weeks ago. The latter vessel discharged part of her cargo, repaired, and then arrived out 11 days ahead of the Comliebank.

The Ferdinand Fischer was the last of the November fleet from Portland for Europe to arrive out, but the Blytheswood, which sailed for South Africa in November, and put into Valparaiso in distress, has not yet reached her destination. Three of the December fleet from Portland have arrived out, but not a single December ship from any other port has been reported.

**ARRIVAL OF MONMOUTHSHIRE.**

**Brought 300 Oriental Passengers and Is Held for Fumigation.**

ASTORIA, Or., April 4.—The British steamship Monmouthshire, which arrived in this evening from the Orient, will be held in quarantine until noon tomorrow for a medical examination of the 300 Chinese and Japanese passengers on board, and the fumigation of their baggage. She reports a pleasant trip, no sickness on board, and she sighted no vessels outside.

**The Nicholson Again in Trouble.**

PORT TOWNSEND, April 4.—The British bark Elizabeth Nicholson, which arrived some weeks ago from the Orient with five bills of health and was fined $5000 by the customs authorities for not having a proper one, is again in trouble. She cleared from here Sunday morning for Shanghai with a cargo of lumber. When off Cape Flattery a short distance heavy weather was encountered. Her seams began to open and the vessel was rapidly filling with water. She was headed for the Straits with signals of distress flying and all pumps working. She was picked up by a tug and towed here at an early hour this morning. A survey will probably be held tomorrow. The Nicholson was formerly the Chilean bark Eliza.

**Monmouthshire in Port.**

The good, fast Oriental liner Monmouthshire, on time as usual, arrived in at Astoria yesterday and will leave up today. The steamer brings considerable cargo for local merchants, and also a large shipment of overland freight and a few Oriental passengers.

**The Aspice Chartered.**

The British ship Aspice, the only free ship near at hand, was chartered yesterday for April loading at 41s 3d. The ship sailed from Honolulu for the Columbia River March 30, and is fully due at this port. A square rigger was reported off the mouth of the river yesterday, and it is probably the Aspice, although the John Cooke is fully due at this port from Shanghai. Honolulu papers of March 23 report the East African and the Forthbank still at the island port.

**Domestic and Foreign Ports.**

ASTORIA, April 4.—Arrived at 4 P. M.—British steamer Monmouthshire, from Hong Kong and way ports. Arrived at 7 A. M. and left up at 9:15 A. M.—Steamer Despatch, from San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., moderate; wind southwest.

San Francisco, April 4.—Arrived—Shooner Twilight, from Gray's Harbor. Sailed—schooner San Buena Ventura, for Gray's Harbor. Arrived April 3—Tug Samson and schooner Washtucna, from Gray's Harbor; steamer Aberdeen, from Portland.

Sydney—Arrived March 13—Ship J. B. Brown, from Chemainus.

Port Los Angeles—Sailed April 3—Steamer San Mateo, for Nanaimo.

Coos Bay—Bar bound April 3—Steamer Arcata.

Falmouth—Arrived April 3—German ship Ferdinand Fischer, from Oregon; British ship Manchester, from Tacoma; British ship Comliebank, from Oregon.

Hong Kong, April 4.—Sailed—British steamer Empress of China, for Vancouver.

Beachy Head, April 4.—Passed—British ship Queen Victoria, from Tacoma for Queenstown.

New York, April 4.—Sailed—St. Paul, for Southampton; Friesland, for Antwerp; Germanic, for Liverpool.

Queenstown, April 4.—Sailed—Ultonia, from Liverpool for New York.

Cherbourg, April 4.—Arrived—Patricia, from New York for Hamburg.

Queenstown, April 4.—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York for Liverpool.

New York, April 4.—Arrived—Ems, from Genoa.

Moville, April 4.—Arrived—Astoria, from New York, for Glasgow.

Liverpool, April 4.—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York.

Southampton, April 4.—Arrived—New York, from New York. Sailed—Lahn, from Bremen, for New York.

San Francisco, April 4.—Arrived—Steamer Laguna, from Tillamook. Sailed—Ship Sintram, for Loring; steamer Rosecrans, for Seattle.

## SILVER REPUBLICANS.

**Gradually, but Surely, They Are Going Back to Their Party.**

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ex-Senator Lee Mantle, of Montana, announces that he has returned to the Republican party. Mr. Mantle was a delegate to the Republican convention of 1896 in St. Louis, and he was one of those who protested against the adoption of the gold plank in the platform of that year. "Mr. Chairman, in the name and in behalf of the Republicans of Montana, I protest earnestly, solemnly and emphatically against the financial plank of the platform adopted this day, and I say this, Mr. Chairman, that we cannot accept it, we cannot indorse it, we cannot support it. Whatever the action of the delegation may be among it individual members, I want to say this, that we reserve the right to the Republicans of the State of Montana to accept or reject, at such time and in such manner as they may determine, the platform and the candidates this day placed before them in this convention."'

These were the words of Senator Mantle in the St. Louis convention, on June 18, 1896. Some of the other delegates from Montana spoke in the same strain. That was the day on which the great walk-out took place. The bolt was led by Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho, Cannon of Utah, Hartman of Montana and Cleveland of Nevada. Mantle did not leave the convention, but his attitude toward the platform adopted by it was the same as that of those who went out. Like them, he supported the Bryan ticket. He took the stump for it, and he cast his ballot for it on election day. He went with his state, and he showed no signs until recently of any regret for his course in that year. Montana gave a vote of 42,000 for Bryan and only 10,000 for McKinley. Mantle and the men he spoke for in the St. Louis convention were represented in that majority of 32,000 which Montana gave to the Bryanite ticket out of a total vote of 53,000. Mantle had carried out his promise that he would oppose the candidate and the platform selected in the St. Louis convention.

Mantle, however, is back in the Republican party again. He will talk and vote for the candidate and platform to be selected in Philadelphia 3½ months hence. But Mantle is not alone among the men who bolted the Republican ticket in 1896. Ex-Senator Squire, of Washington, has also announced that he has forsaken Bryanism and is back in the Republican party. So has Senator Shoup, of Idaho. So have scores of prominent Silver Republicans of four years ago. The entire Rocky Mountain region was swept to Bryanism and repudiation in 1896. Most of those states will be back in the Republican party in 1900. Of the states which went to Bryan four years ago, Kansas, Washington, Wyoming and South Dakota have come back to the Republicans since then. They will remain back in 1900. They will have some companions, too, among other states of their region. Mantle, Squire, Shoup and the others who are coming back to the Republicans represent a powerful element among the thoughtful people of their locality.

**None to Spare.**

Chicago Record.

His Father—Jimmy, I want to give Cousin Elizabeth one of the pups.

Jimmy—Naw, pa, don' le's give them pups away; we've only got six.


You may run away from hydrophobia, because you can see it coming in the frothing tongue and the snapping jaws of the mad dog. But the diseases which carry off the greater part of mankind there's no running away from. They are stealthy, insidious, and come as a thief in the night.

Six per cent. of the daily deaths are due to consumption. The name of the disease suggests the horror of emaciation, the labored breathing, the hectic color, the night-sweats which mark the struggles of the daily weakening victim.

To those with weak lungs, obstinate, lingering cough, bronchitis, and kindred ailments which, if neglected, lead on to consumption, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery brings hope, help and healing. Its cures have been many and marvelous. Thousands who had lost hope, have found a permanent cure in "Golden Medical Discovery."

"Last spring I wrote you in regard to my health which at that time was very poor," writes Mrs. Mettie M. Barnes, of Garfield, Pawnee Co., Kansas. "My trouble was bronchial affection. Symptoms: spitting of blood almost every morning for five years, shortness of breath, raw and sore throat, loss of trength, at times almost loss of voice, irregular periods—in fact I thought I was surely going into consumption. I consulted you and you advised me to give Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a trial, which I did, and with happy results. I used two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and health returned as I used the medicine. I have only raised blood three times since I began using it. My periods are regular, strength returned, and I am almost a new person. I know of a lady that was cured of consumption by this same 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and she always sings its praise."

Some dealers may offer you a "just as good" medicine in place of Dr. Pierce's, because there's more profit in the sale of the substitute. If any dealer thinks more of his profit than of your patronage, he's not entitled to your trade.

# Eczema.

**Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter had Eczema, which covered her head and spread to her face. She was treated by physicians and taken to celebrated health springs, but only grew worse. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned."**

# S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Eczema, and all other obstinate blood diseases. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

MUNYON'S

I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours and cure in a few days.

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At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

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VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine—World Famous Tonic

Recommended throughout the world by the Medical Profession, and during thirty-five years pronounced the most reliable, effective and agreeable tonic and stimulant. Prevents Grip. All Druggists'. Refuse Substitutes.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

taken at night will make you feel right, act right and look right. They cure Constipation.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

# HUDYAN ALLAYS PAIN

In Head, In Back, In Side, In Joints, In Face, In Muscles, In Liver, In Kidneys, over Bowels, Dragging Pains, Bearing-Down Pains.

HUDYAN insures a regular discharge of every bodily function. HUDYAN cures Nervousness, Melancholia, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Irritability. HUDYAN is good, for it cures permanently. HUDYAN is a capital remedy for that heart complication characterized by headaches (5), flushing of face upon slight exertion (4), choking sensations (1), palpitation (2), cold extremities (3).

Suffering, sickly women find absolute relief in HUDYAN. HUDYAN cures all these weaknesses and disorders referable to the delicate maternal organs. HUDYAN makes new blood, rich in health-giving elements.

GET HUDYAN from your druggist, 50c a package, six packages, $2.50. If your druggist does not keep it send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY CO., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Consult Hudyan Doctors about your case, free of charge. Write.

VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN

Mormon Bishops' Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. Cures Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night-Losses,