## THE AUTHOR OF "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"

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

BIOGRAPHICAL

STUDIES FOR GIRLS

VIII. JANE AUSTEN.

BY CHARLOTTE BREWSTER JORDAN.

(1775-1817.) The life of Jane Austen was just the ife which she depicts with such finish in her books—tranqui and singularly void of incident. She was wonderfully beloved by little children because of her delightful facility of improvising indefinitely the long. enchanting stories so tyranni at y demand-ed by interested childhood. Alone with these simple-hearted hearers, the gentie satirist indulged their taste for the char-acters of romance and fairy-lore which never appear in her realistic, tranquil

The unruffled calm of the Stevenson tory, where Jane Austen was born in 1775, lent itself ensily to the life depicted in "Pride and Prejudice" and "Sense and Sensibility." The threads of her childish experiences and diversions were interwoven, she said, into her uneventful tales "as the bird wees the odd bits of weel." "as the bird uses the odd bits of wool or moss in the hedgerows near to weave into the tiny fabric of its nest." Her first literary impulses were started by the amateur barnstorming in which all the family induiged. Jane wrote the plays and hatched the plots for this home-act-ing under the supervision of the kindly vicar, who afterward encouraged his daughter to take the short step from amateur effort to more mature work. Next to homespun play-acting the great even of the year was something quite far re-moved from barn theatricals—namely, the visit of the bishop, a portly creature in hobnatic shoes and shovel hat. Realistic little Jane, thinking that the saintly personage descended straight from para once asked him politely how all the folks were in heaven, and was amazed to find that she had brewed a tempest in a tea-

She was so devoted to her sister Cas-She was so devoted to her sister Cas-gandra that when this beloved elder sister was sent to school, little Jane, three years her junior, and too young to study, trudged along by her side, enduring the long, wearisomeness of an 18th century school, merely that they might not be separated. Mrs. Austen justified this proceding by declaring that such was their devotion that if Cassandra were to be beheaded Jane would plead to be behaded too. It was not long, however, before Jane was abreast of her older sister and her brothers, too, both physically and mentally, de-claring when her brothers were preparing for college that she knew all the things that they knew, besides all the things she knew herself. A cousin whose husband had been gull-

lotined during the French revolution taught them conversational French, and the good rector supplied all their college the good rector supplied all their college studies. No mention is made in the fam-ily annals of any especial interest attach-ing to this cousin because of her troub-lous life in France, and Jane Austen's novels give no hint of the revolutionary throes that were agitating England, Amer-ica and France. She never traveled 200 miles from home, and wisely refrained

from mirroring any life but that with which she was well acquainted.

Jane Austen and her sister were espe-cially fond of the mild gayettes of the neighborhood. And she records with glee taking part in every dance at a country ball long after she and her sister, in order to avoid the tyranny of fashionable headdressing, had adopted the prevailing style of wearing old lady's caps, and she fur-thermore states that, like Catherine Morland in "Northanger Abbey," "her spirits danced within her as she danced in her chair all the way home." Tall, graceful, gay, absolutely amiable, she was greatly beloved in the family circle, where sh was an expert housekeeper, an accom plished needlewoman and "especially great in satin-stitch," whatever that may be She wrote her books so naturally in the family sitting-room at the family desk that she led her relatives to believe that novel-writing was just about the easiest in the world. It certainly argues much for the fine equilibrium of her nerves, that she could write, amid the hubbub of the family circle, novels whose finish George Eliot, the most painstaking of authors, has pronounced "flawless," and which Macaulay said were "worth all Dickens and Pliny put together." It is almost pathetic to read of the

struggles undergone by the Rev. George Austen in his efforts to pass impartia judgment upon his daughter's sketches o the simple folk around. He realized with delight her fine sense of discrimination, he chuckled over her sub-satirical humor, and he rejoiced when her delicate irony stopped short on the threshold of cynicism, but then, he was her father, and he was judg ing her paternally and not comparativel and that would never do. So he con scientiously set himself a six months course of novel reading, emerging there-from more deeply rooted than ever in his original conviction. He accordingly wrote to a skeptical publisher assuring him that he possessed the manuscript of a volume superior to anything from the guills of Miss Burney and Miss Edgeworth, therefore, not to be parted with lightly. The worthy publisher replied in a manner which seems to have founded a precedent among modern editors, that he declined the responsibility of taking so precious a document from the hands of its owner. So Jane and Cassandra laughed at their father's discomfiture and stowed "Pride and Prejudice" in a corner of the garret, where it stayed cozily for 11 years. Before its publication (ISIR) the loving father had passed away, never suspecting that pos-terity would verify his verdict and call

wrote "Pride and Prejudice" for the famfly diversion, met all literary reverses with her habitual serenity, culminating in positive glee over the unique fate of "Northanger Abbey." This novel is really a well-sustained parody upon the highflown romances of the day. Jane Auste could no more portray a swaggering, mysterious villain than could the gentle Angelica Kauffman, so she held up his cari-cature wriggling upon the point of her quill for the amusement of posterity. Such sible to the sentimental tase of the day The venturous publisher who had paid £19 for this playful satire thought it so unpromising that he consigned it to pigeon nole oblivion for many years. "Sense and Sensibility," "Pride and Projud'es" and "Emma" had meanwhi'e been working their way into the affect'ons of the cultured few, so that Jane's brother wrote to the dispiri ed publisher offering to repur-"Northanger Abboy." So the editor gladly so'd his bargain back to the original owner at the original price, and never knew unt'l the book was published few years after the author's death what a prize he had let slip through his fin-

Although never Honized, because her works were published anonymously, owing to the fact that in these days a woman book-writer was supposed to have overstepped the l'mitations of her sex, Jane Austen's nearest approach to d'stinction lay in the curious courts y shown her by the Prince Regent. He had one virtue, which even Thacke ay might have admitted; namely, he kept a s-t of Miss Aus-ten's works in each of h's residences. It doubtless afforded him relief to happen on an atmosph re unininted by social sycophancy. When it came to his knowledge, therefore, that his favorite author

be very interesting." "I could not sit down to write a se loos romance," replied Jane Austen, "under any other motive than to save my less, and if it were indispensable for me to keep it up and never relax into laughter at myself or at other people, I am sure I shou'd by hanged be-fore I had finished the first chapter. No, I must keep to my own style, and go or

in my own way." At the age of 42 her tranquil life, unself-ish to the last, came to an end. She passed away entirely content with the doubtful reception which had been accorded to her efforts, never imagining that her home

in which he acknowledges Father Roberts' position to be impregnable, and declaring virtually that the Almighty allowed Pope and Church to fall into complete error regarding the movement of the earth, in order to teach them that science iles outside their province! It might be remarked that Dr. Mivart recently stated that "Scripture criticism" is a question for referee alone. The position of the Papal Hierarchy in

our own day respecting some of the lead-ing secret societies, in so far as it is ludi-crous, is similar to their position in the 17th century respecting the theory of the movement of the earth. On April 20, 1884 movement of the earth. On April 20, 1884, Leo XIII, the present Pope, issued an encyclical letter in which he divides the human race "into two diverse and adverse classes" ("in parties duas diversas adversasque") "the Kingdom of God on earth-namely, the true Church of Jesus Christ," and "the realm of Satan." All who are not members of the former below to the latter so that there is no allowed. would become a literary Mexca, her deek a shrine to which many a devotee would journey. The works of this artist in gentleners have been likened, because of their fidelity to the minutiae of life, to the detailed work of the Dutch genre paint-



ers; but the comparison is not entirely masons, a fact, he adds, fully recognisatisfactory. For while Miss Austen's pictures of her humdrum, unelectric, untelected to expose and denounce the distures of her humdrum, unelectric, untele-graphic neighborhood were quite as faithful as those of the Dutch artists, they acked completely the coarseness which requently disfigured their canvases. After all, her own comparison is the best, in which she alludes to her work as the "little bit of ivory on which I work with so fine a brush as to produce little effect after much labor." These dignified minia-tures of the common-place were restfubecause of the striking absence of any striving for effect. While her early death was, in many ways, greatly to be deplored, still, from the very narrowness of her range, it was probably better for her reputation that she did not too frequently ring the changes upon her limited the

Among Jane Austen's favorite authors was Sir Walter Scott; she would, therefore, have found difficulty in comprehending the high praise of George Henry Lewes, who deciared that he would rather have written "Pride and Prejud.ce" than all of the Waverley novels. Perhaps ever more precious to her would have been the ms of the author of Waverley himself, who exclaimed after reading if he sees fit, but such credulity in this "Pride and Prejudice" for the third time:
"That young lady had a talent for describing the involvements, feelings and characters of ordinary life which is to me the most wonderful I have ever met with The big bow-wow I can do myself like any one going, but the exquisite touch which renders common things and charac ters interesting from the truth of the de scription and the sentiment is denied ma What a pity so gifted a creature died so young!

## DOGMA UNCHANGEABLE.

Church's Opposition to the Earth's Movement and Secret Societies,

PORTLAND, April 5 .- (To the Editor.) notice that in the reply of Mr. Joseph chell, in your lesue of the 3d inst., the writer carefully refrains from directly contradicting the statements of my let-ter, but contents himself with attempting to escape their effect by suggesting that there are those "who recognize as dogma and moral everything except dogma and moral itself." I am fairly familiar with their attempt to excuse the church for condemning "the error and the heresy of the movement of the earth," but the implied position of your correspondent that the church was not dealing with 'dogma and moral"-is new. Indeed, in the light of the original documents copie carefully from the Vatican Manuscripts, and published by eminent Catholic schol-ars, his position is, if possible, more in-

teresting than ever. in 1616, the Holy Congregation held in the presence of Pope Paul V, sol emnly rendered its decree that "the doc-trine of the double motion of the earth about its axis and about the sun is false. and entirely contrary to Holy Scripture," and condemning "all writings which affirm the movement of the earth"; when the Papacy prefixed to the index, upon which the condemnations were inscribed, its usual papal bull, giving its monitions the most solemn papal sanction; and when, in 1664, Pope Alexander VII prefixed to the index of that year contain ing the condemnation of "all books which affirm the motion of the carth," a papal bull, signed by himself, binding the contents of the index upon the conscience of the faithful, and confirming and approving in express terms, finally, decisively and infallibly, the condemnation of "all books teaching the movement of the earth and the stability of the sun," may it not be said that the church was dealing with

"dogma and moral"? A further examination of the decree of the Holy Congregation, declared in 1616 in the presence of Paul V, shows that the about which the earth revolves" was condemned as "absurd, false in theology, and heretical, because absolutely contrary to Holy Scripture." If this was not "dogm what, in the name of common-sense, was it? If such a theory was "heretical," will Mr. Schell say that it had nothing to do

with morals? For an honest statement of the true posec "The Pontifical Decrees Against the Doctring of the Earth's Movement," a book by a Roman Catholic clergyman in England, Rev. Father W. W. Roberts. (London, 1885.) Father Roberts shows that Pope Alexander VII. in 1064, by his buil-"Speculatores Donnes Israel"-attached to the index, condemning "all books which edge, therefore, that his favorite author was in London nursing her brother, he sent his chaplain to wait upon her, to invite her to Carlton Hower, and to give her permission to dedicate her next novel to him. She accordingly dedicated "Emma" to her conside a e pation, at the same time id cu'ng polit by the chap'ain's hint that "an historical romance illustrative of the august house of Cobourg would just now the "Nineteenth Century" for July, 1885, is \$220,022,100.

ceased to expose and denounce the bolical character and grossly wicked of these arch-enemies of the Christian faith. As is said by Professor E. P. Ev. ans in the March number of "Popular Science Monthly": "The detailed description of the organization of this order, it devilish purposes, and the horrible crimes committed in order to accomplish them are very queer reading in an official doc-ument emanating from an infallible eccle-siastical authority at the close of the 19th

But it is not only Freemasons who are thus exposed. On August 20, 1894, Lee XIII published a decree of the Inquisition putting under the ban "Odd Fellows, Son of Temperance, and Knights of Pythias."
as "synagogues of Satan," and excluding
them from the sacraments of the church
Now, the amusing part of this contro
versy is that Mr. Schell claims that the dogma of the Catholic church does not and cannot change, and that "the Pope as such is infallible, independent of any and all outside influences." No one will dispute his right to hold such an opinion

day of grace is apt to cause a smile. H. K. SARGENT.

## CHINESE COTTON SPINNING.

Their Competition Does Not The en American Industries.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-Senator Ne son, of Minnesota, recently received from Hon. John Goodnow, United States Con-sul-General at Shanghal, China, a clear and concise letter setting forth the facts with regard to the manufacture of cotton goods at Hankow, China. Mr. Goodnow's letter was instigated by a letter of Senator Pettigrew to the Southern cotton spinners in which he said:

"You may not realize the magnitude of Oriental competition. A large, modern cotton mill, making yarn as good as you make at Charlotte (not as good, perhaps, as the best you make), operated by Chinese laborers alone, is located at Hankow. China. This mill has 34,000 spindles and 700 looms in operation. The average wages paid all the men—engineers, weavers, spin-ners and carders—is \$1.75 a month in our money, and they board themselves. Not a single person other than native Chinese ved in the mill. There are eight is employed in the mill. There are eight or 10 such mills in Shanghai, and mor are being built."

Consul Goodnow, on his own behalf, says hat the facts about cotton manufactures in China are these:

"The mill in Hankow mentioned has dis-The mill in Hankow mentioned has dis-continued weaving cloth, as it could not meet the competition of foreign piece goods. The looms are being taken out and are being replaced by spindles. In Shang-hai there are now running 750 looms. It is claimed that these are now (but rily very recently) making a coasse sheeting at a profit.

"But the cost of making this sheeting is fully as much as the manufacture of the same grade of cloth costs in America. In-stead of wages averaging \$1.75 per month. the cheapest coolle laborer receives \$6 Mexican (\$3 gold) per month; carders and spinners receive \$25 to \$30 Mexican (\$12 to spinners receive 220 to 350 mexican (312 to 315 gold) per month: engineers and weav-ers receive 230 to 350 Mexican (310 to 230 gold) per month. Wages have risen very fast in the treaty ports, with the building of mills and the establishment of the foreign business, and are maintained at the

higher level. "The labor, however, is less effective than the American labor. The American weavers accomplish two to three times and American spinners at least four times the results attained by corresponding Chinese workmen in the same time. "Two of the mills in Shanghai are now

run entirely by Chinese; two have a for-eign supervising engineer, and five have foreigners for the managers and heads of departments and supervisory places.
"The yarn manufactured at this point and at Hankow goes to the province of Szechuen, and is made there into cloth on hand looms in the villages and houses of the consumers. Only the coarse grades of cotton varn are made, and the higher price of raw Chinese cotton as the demand has increased and the competition of Indian and Japanese yarn have caused

ent time. "The cotton c'oths dominating the ing for trade in Central China are from

os we have an equal entrance into all China, especially as frieght lines from America to China are multiplied; and when the Nicerasus conel is built no oth-er than American cotton goods need ap-ply in China." Prehange of Bords. WARHINGTON, April 6.—The amount of bonds deposited in the Treasury to date for exchange for the new 2 per cents.

## IN SQUTHERN LUZON

BRISK WORK OF AMERICANS IN THE CAMARINES.

Major Case's Lucid Account-Hand-to-Hand Conflict With Bolo-Men-Deliverance of Prisoners.

NUEVA CACERES, Province of Camarines Sur, Feb. 25.—The expedition of the American troops against the Provinces of North and South Camarines, under Brigadier-General J. M. Bell, sailed from Manila Bay on the 15th inst. It was composed of the Forty-fifth Infantry, Colonel Dorst; two battallons of the Fortieth Infantry, Colonel Godwin; two light battery guns, a mounted detachment from the Thirty-seventh and 50 engineers.

The transports, seven in number, con-

The transports, seven in number, con-voyed by the gunboat Marietta, proceeded rapidly down the west coast of Luzon. and, passing through the Straits of San Bernadino, turned northward, arriving at the Bay of Albay at dusk of the 17th. After assembling a number of small boats for landing purposes, the fleet once more turned northward on the 19th, and

more turned northward on the lain, and at dusk of that date hove to off the entrance to San Miruel Bay.

The plan of attack comprised three columns—the first to land at the southwest corner of the bay, the second at the southeast, while the third, held in reserve

east, while the third, held in reserve until the others had secured their posi-tions, would then force the passage of the Vicol River.

Nueva Carceres, the point of attack, lies 14 miles up this river from the bay, is the capital of the province and a city of 15,000 inhabitants.

15,000 inhabitants.

Just at daybreak of the 29th, the fleet entered the bay and steamed to the allotted stations, where the small boats were quickly filled and towed by launches as near shore as possible. Major McNamee, with his battalion of the Fortieth, effected the landing at Barcelonetta without opposition, and, hastily forming, moved forward toward Libmann under moved forward toward Libmanan under command of Colonel Godwin. A native was impressed to take a pacific message to the town, but he soon returned with a defiant answer, and the news that a large force of insurgents was waiting. Line of battle was formed, and the troops, deploying from a strip of woods into an open rice field, were met by a storm of bullets from the outskirts of the town, a half mile distant, while a swarm of bolo-men, hidden in the growing rice, sprang up almost under the feet of the advancing line to fight with fatalistic fury until killed by builet or bayonet, Field Stubbornly Contested.

Each foot of this field was stubbornly contested, but as the line reached their outlying intrenchments, the insurgents broke and fied in the greatest confusion, leaving 65 dead, il wounded and some 20 prisoners in our possession. Our own losses were eight enlisted men and one officer, Lieutenant Galleher, wounded. Lieutenant Galleher has since died of his

The second column, consisting of one battalion of the Forty-fifth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, and Major Case's battallon of the Fortieth, were forcing a landing at Calabanga. The insurgents had constructed an elaborate system of trench-es confronting the bay, and as the beats came within range, they were met by considerable resistance. The most for-midable part of the insurgent defense was, however, a bed of mud, left by the re-ceding tide, through which the troops struggled, waist deep, for 200 yards. Once shore, the line was reformed, and pushed forward toward Calabanga, the Forty-fifth forming the advance and the Fortieti the reserve. The insurgent position was well chosen, and they possessed one piece of artillery, but their resistance was comparatively slight, and they soon fied, with a reported loss of sex killed and 14

Both battalions bivouaced at this town for the night, the troops being exhausted by their struggle through the mud and

Captured Insurgent Cash. In a brief reconnoissance, Company M, of the Fortleth, captured the insurgent

On the morning of the 21st, leaving two companies of the Fortieth at Calabanga, the column pushed on to Carolina without and powder factory, together with one gun and carriage, a large quantity of suiphur, saltpeter and charcoal, and a large portion of the insurgent records, including nuster rolls, ordnance returns and genera and special orders.

After a short rest, the Forty-fifth moved on to Palestina, reaching that point at nightfall. The movement had been entirely successful, and these two battal-ions held every available road to Mount sarog, the natural insurgent stronghold. plan of attack was now for a com-concentration of the different columns, but the insurgents, after their se-vere lesson at Libmanan and Calabanga, evacuated the city and fled southward to he mountains, and the advance became a race for first possession of the city. The cunboat Paragua arrived first, followed almost immediately by the battalions of Lieutenant-Colonel Parker and Major Case and later in the day by the remainder of the troops.

Strong reconnoitering parties have been sent in all directions, but fighting seems to be over in this province

Escaped Spanish Prisoners.

Escaped Spanish prisoners are strag-gling into our lines, singly and in small groups. Their condition is pitiable. groups. Their condition is Starved, beaten, sick, many of the ly naked, dirty and unkempt, their joy at deliverance is uncontrollable. They beg for a rife and ask permission to go with our troops to wipe out their scores of abuse and insult. The natives are also returning to their homes and occupa-tions, and, under direction of the Provost Marshal, the city is being cleaned and po-

liced.

The Vicols, patives of this southern peninsula, differ from the Tagais in form, language and habits, and their insurrection was organized and controlled by Tagal forces, who came from the Ma-nila provinces. Nominally, they had some 8000 enlisted men, but only Tagals had rifles, the Vicols carrying bolos, spears and bows. Their ordnance returns show 770 rifles, Mauser and Remington, and this probably represents their actual fighting

Native Officials Captured. March 1-Colonel Dorst's command, mov ing to the southward, has just sent in the Civil Governor of the province, with his aides, and also some 50 Spanish prisoners and 24 friars, recovered during a running fight near Bano and Yriga. The military chief, a brigndier-general, sends a bombastic letter to the chief of

rican forces, stating his willingess to die before surrendering the troops The chiefs and principal civil officers of this city and province voluntarily surchiefs and principal civil officers of rendered themselves, and, giving their pa-role, are allowed their liberty, with per-

First Baseball of the Season The employes of the Noon Bag Com ny will play their first game of baseball

this season with the Ramblers tomorrow

mission to go to Mantia on governm

on the old Portland field, at 10 A M sharp. A good game is promised. line-up will be as follows: Noon Bag Co. Vandelevaur J. Smith Johnston

Greve's Cintment, for all skin troubles, is the need of every home. It recommends itself. Parker's Bair Balsam is life to the hair,

These Letters Prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Makes Women Strong.

Two Letters from Mrs. Oosta

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-I have decided to write nd ask your advice in my case. I have been sick off and on for about eighteen years and have been octoring with different doctors, also been to the spital but got no relief. I am at present in bed with womb disease. I hope through you to find relief."—Mrs. L. Costa, Broderick, Cal., September 21, 1898. per 21, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINEHAM:-I more than thank you for the advice given me in your first letter. I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it did me more good than all the doctors. I am now a well woman and am able to do all my work and rest well at night. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best in the world."—Mrs. L. Costa, roderick, Cal., August 1, 1899.

Two Letters from Mrs. Markert DEAR MRS. PINKHAN :- I have fearful pain in ower bowels so I can neither stand or walk. I have a burning pain in right side of bowels and have pain when I lie down. Menstruction is very painful and has always been; am also troubled with leucorrhosa, pain in small of back and at times stinging pain in chest. Would like your advice in regard to my troubles."-MRS. MINNIE MARKERT, 166 Summit Ave., Hoboken, N. J., May

"DEAR MES. PINEHAM:-I was very sick when wrote to you two months ago. The doctors said I had inflammation of the womb and ovaries. was in such pain that I could not walk, stand or sleep. I have now taken six bottles of Vege-table Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used three packages of Sanative Wash; also followed your advice in regard to other things and am eeling perfectly well and can do all my work."-MRS. MINNIE MARKERT, 166 Summit Ave., Hoboken, N. J., June 24, 1899.

Can Work All Day

"The doctor said my nerves were weak, blood imure. Was troubled with hands and feet swelling, also had leucorrhosa. I have taken six bottles of Vegetable Compound and feel well once more. I have gained twenty-seven pounds and am able to work all day in the store and do not feel tired when I get home at night."-Petra M. Loya, care of L. Wolfson, San Antonio, Texas. Every woman knows some woman helped by

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

## PORTLAND ASSAY OFFICE

STRONG STATEMENT OF CONGRESS. MAN TONGUE IN FAVOR OF IT.

Many Objections Will Not Stand-Small Prospect of Getting Bill Through This Session.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- Although it clearly apparent that the committee of colnage, weights and measures does not intend to report any bills for new assay offices, especially at this session, persistent efforts are being made by several sections to have such bills favorably considered. Members who have introduced these bills admit that their chances of success are slight, but their efforts are success are slight, but their efforts are none the less persistent. Representative Trongue, at a recent meeting of the committee, appeared and made a statement in support of his bill for an assay office at Portland. He based his argument largely upon articles that have appeared in The Oregonian from time to time, and statements furnished by the Portland Characteristics of Commence of the Commenc

Mr. Tongue pointed out to the mittee that Portland was the city where mittee that Portunia was the city where the Oregon miners naturally concentrat-ed. He said that they purchased their supplies there, deposited their gold there, if they were making local deposits, or shipped from that point. He said that if an assay office were established at that point that the miners of the state would almost to a man take their gold direct to the assay office. He said that Portland was near the mines, because of the railroad lines reaching Portland from the southwestern and southeastern sections of the state, and that almost every mine was within 20 miles at least of one of these roads.

He cited the figures showing the growing gold production of Oregon, and point-ed out that the estimates made by the Director of the Mint and by the Portland Chamber of Commerce varied widely. Director Roberts explained this by saying Director Roberts explained this by saying that the estimate of the Chamber of Commerce was probably made up on statements of the output furnished by the several mineowners, while the estimate of the department was based on figures con-identially supplied by smelters and as-sayers, to whom the gold had been turned over after being mined. He said that the department estimates were generally be-low those of state or private institutions. Mr. Tongue showed that the great in-crease in the number of stamps had been out of all proportion to the rease in the gold product as shown by

the treasury statement.
One member of the committee called attention to the fact that there was a bill pending for the establishment of an assay office at Baker City, and asked Mr. what he had to say of that. He replied that that was not his bill, but a measure introduced by his colleague. He said that he regarded an assay office at Baker City as absolutely worthless; that such an office would not be accessible to the Southern Oregon mines, especially those in the southwestern portion of the state, and would be of no assistance to miners in other portions of the state. He was asked why he did not leave the Portland office to Representative Moody, as Portland was in Moody's district. He re-plied that as he had introduced the Portland bill in the last Congress, he thought it but right that he should do so again in the present Congress. He said that when he had introduced the Portland bill Mr. he had introduced the Portland bill Mr. Moody felt compelled to put in the Baker City bill, in the interests of a part of his constituents. But he ridiculed the idea of an assay office at such a small, out-of-the-way place as Baker City.

He then turned to the gold that would reach Portland from Alaska, and said that Portland was as near, or about as near the Cape Nome gold fields as Puget

near the Cape Nome gold fields as Puget Sound, and would come in for a large share of that gold during the coming sea-He said that there were steamship lines running from Portland to Alaska now, and that their number would be inreased this Summer. When pressed, he was forced to admit that on the grounds of his argument, it would be a wise pol-icy to establish an assay office at some point in Alaska, but said he was not representing Alaska,

representing Alaska.

Attention was called to the fact that a company has been organized and capital raised for erecting a smelter at Portland. This, he said, was another argument in favor of erecting a Government assay office at Portland. Before dropping the question, Mr. Tongue said that Oregon sent \$30 to the East for every dollar of the East that goes to Oregon, and attempted to show that the West needed building up. Several members of the committee said that this argument would probably prove detrimental to the Port-

land bill as well as the Baker City and Tacoma mint bill, as it showed that the trade was in the wrong disection and that the conditions in Oregon would have to be improved greatly to cut down this percentage before an assay office in the interest of Oregon miners could be estab-Director of the Mint Roberts, who was

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present during the hearing, said that he had had no reason for changing his po-sition against the further erection of as-say offices in the United States. He said that possibly \$10,000 or \$12,000 would estab-lish an office at Portland, but the ex-pense of running the institution, the cost of maintenance and the shipment of bul-lion, was what he objected to. He said he would not discriminate between Porthe would not discriminate between Port-land and Baker City as locations for an office in Oregon. He was asked what policy had been pursued in establishing the other small assay offices, and cited as an instance the assay office at Dead-wood. "That, you see, was established on account of the mines in the Black Hills. It was established to accommo-date the gold from that one locality, and

ka several times intimated that it would go to the Sound. Mr. Tongue asked if he meant to distinguish between the Sound and Portland, and he said not; that he meant the entire Pacific Northwest. Both he and Mr. Roberts favor Tacoma as the location for a new mint, if such an in-stitution is to be established, as above all other points suggested, but they are not hearty in support of even that proposition.

### Pleasant Home Notes. J B. Lent has been very low with pneu-

monia, but is now improving, and will soon be able to be out. Mr. Radferd, who was ill with the grip,

has entirely recovered.

The G. A. R. Post and Woman's Relief Corps will soon commence improving and enlarging their hall at Pleasant Home. The surrounding sawmills have made sub stantial donations of lumber for these im-provements, the following being made: Hillyard Bros., 1999 feet lumber; Johnson 1000 feet; Straus & Co., 1000 feet; J. E. Stone, 1500 feet; Proctor & Beers, 1000 feet, It is proposed to build a 25-foot annex in the rear of the hall, which will about double the capacity of the building.

Child Labor in Germany.

Indianapolis News. In Coburg-Gotha there are 5455 children under 14 years of age employed at their homes in making buttons, dolls and toys for the factories. They work from four to six hours a day, and earn in button-making daily from 15-16ths of a cent to 7 cents; on dolls from 21/2 to 81/2 cents, and on toys from 1% to 14 cents.

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