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

GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE longer over infernal princes, but over infernal serpents. It is glorious work. Dante has nothing like it. There is a famous passage in Macaulay's youthful essay on Milton, comparing the conceptions of hell in Milton and in Dante, in which Macaulay says that Milton is far the greater points of contact. Nothing could better measure the distance in experience travenessure the distance in experience travenessure the distance in experience and the second of hell and his devil have an unfailing It seems natural to group these three great epio poets together, but at least between Darte and Homer there are few points of contact. Nothing could better measure the distance in experience traveled by the human race from the dawn of civilization to the culmination, so far, of Christianity as the contrast between the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" and the "Divine Comedy."

The scene of the Homeric poems is this earth. They show us men loving, hating, quarreling, fighting, dying, with a superb quarreling, fighting, dying, with a superb naturalness that comes fresh to us today through all the centuries since they were written. The "Iliad" shows us pre-eminently man the fighter, and his foes are of fiesh and blood. The "Odyssey" shows us pre-eminently man the wanderer, and the hero traverses the surface of a world still teeming indeed with marvel, yet with all its marvels wholly open to the eye of sense. They are glorious poems. Their spell is cast on all who read them, from childhood to manhood. There is in them a joy of life, a vigor, a movement, an enchildhood to manned a joy of life, a vigor, a movement, an en-thusiasm for all the natural activities and passions of men, which belong to the youth of the race and which we catch once more as we retreat within the Homeric ho-

scene of the "Divine Comedy" of Dante is the soul of one individual man. We no longer follow the movement of batties; we no longer sail over the world. We penetrate deeper and deeper, then higher and higher, the experiences of a single individual. It is a strange transition, What does it mean? It means that Christianlty has come into the world, and has revealed has come into the world, and has revealed that the fate of nations and the stirring of the peoples are of less account in the eter-nal vision than those inward events and actions which determine the moral destiny

of separate men.

At first the older epic very likely eeems the greater to us; assuredly the more entertaining. There is more variety in it, a wider range of character and incident, per wider range of character and incident, per-haps, we think, a more healthful and cheerful tone. Now it is impossible to measure the great imaginative treasures of the race against each other, or to eay one is greater than another. To each star one is greater than another. To each star its own glory. And yet if we look deeper we shall hardly say that Homer is more cheerful than Dante. These ancient epics are essentially, when analyzed, sad. Their gods are now friendly, now hostile, but always capricious; their heroes largely the sport of fate; the loveliest woman in them the fatal Helen, the source of disaster, ruin and shame; when all the eager fighting is done it is hard to see that there is any worthy end to it all, and a great darkness awaits warriors and wanderers, the awaits warriors and wanderers, the human race, as it passes out of sight into mystery.

It is not because Dante holds, in a me

chanical way, to a life beyond that his poem seems to the thoughtful reader more fraught with hope and inward joy than that of the Greek world. It is because here and now he reveals eternity. Reading him, we feel how wonderfully life has been en-riched, how its scope has broadened, how many new elements have entered it, as the many new elements have entered it, as the race has gone on living. The range of emotion, of aim, of experience, both in joy and sorrow, is widened beyond all words. It is of little use to make an assertion like this without proving it, but one must read Homer and Dante to see whether the thing is true. The love of woman in Dante is no longer a devouring fate, a bitter cause of strife; it has become holy, and it leads men up to God. Suffering is no longer the strange blight imposed upon the race by a mysterious fate. Mysterious still—how otherwise?—it is yet fraught with redemptive power. An end of joy beyond all human thought awaits the wanderer. The best of enduring happiness derer. The best of enduring happiness that the ancient world could conceive is recognized and given a place in Dante, but so has man's power of imagining joy risen through the ages that this old pagan happiness is by Dante actually put with'n the limits of heil. The elysian fields, the par-adice of antiquity, the happiest future for virtuous men that Homer or Virgil could dream of, are in his underworld. There live forever all the noble men who knew not Christ. They rest from their labors: they wander on enameled meads; they ablde in majertic dwellings; they share high converse undisturbed by wrath or fear. Nor Homer nor Virgil could con-ceive a higher joy. But Dante knew a higher-a heaven of ecstacy and rapture into which no pagan poet ever might coar. He has been reproached for leaving his great heathens in limbo, and we might regret that he put them there, but at least we must recognize that he gave them all they had ever wished, in fullest measure, epic of antiquity, the epic of the out-

ward life, will always have a wider appeal than Dante. It will always possess, in a sense, more action, variety, actuality and charm. Yet every dispassionate reader must recognize, whether with joy of forrow, the new regions entered and ex-plored by the soul of man, and the new treasures brought from within between the time of "Iliad" and "Odyssey" and th time of the "Divine Comedy." There would seem at first sight to be

and Dante. The "Paradise Lost," like the "Divine Comedy," is a religious, a Christian epic; both poems have for theme the fall and the redemption of man, both present wonderful pictures of hell and heaven. Yet, though they are indeed most interesting to compare, the longer one studies the more striking be-comes the difference between the poems

We must note at the beginning that, historically epeaking, Milton subtends a much smaller are than Dante. Dante is the poet of universal catholicism; Milton the poet of English puritanism of the 17th century. We would expect to find, as we do find, a certain coldness, certain limita-tions, mingled with much that is exalted and noble in its poet. A very special type of theology, a type which did not endure very long the test of time, underlies the intellectual structure of the "Paradise Lost." Milton is extremely anxious to jus-tify this theology, which he honestly con-eiders to be the full expression of the will of God. He starte out, as he deliberately tells us, "to justify the ways of God to man." It would never have occurred to Dante that the ways of God needed justifi-cation. In the "Divine Comedy" Dante moves adoring in a world revealed by faith: in the "Paradise Lost" Milton presents eloquently a world conceived by the-ology. It is a very different matter,

It follows that there is a deep personal note in Dante's poem that we do not find in Milton's. Milton wrote a most wonderful description of the Garden of Eden, and of Adam and Eve in it. This description is one of the great things in literature. It is so powerful in beauty, in melody, in in-tellectual presentment, that for genera-tions it fa'rly imposed on the English im-agination, and although it bore little re-lation to the mysterious brief account of paradise and the fall in holy writ, we still today mix to Milton and the Tible still today mix up Milton and the Bible. And yet, with all the beauty of the devisited the place. I am quite sure that Pante, in his own person, wandered in that little wood, where the breeze was blowing and the brook was flowing, on the top of the Mount of Purgatory. I am never, I confess, certain that Milton's own feet had strayed through the winding paths of

his Eden.
The noblest part of the "Paradise Lost" peace," says one of the least of the blessed ones. "It is that sea whereunto is mov-ing all that which it creates and that which Nature makes." "In ia sua volunis the marvelously exalted yet somber treatment of he'l and of Lucifer. Every one knows the magnificent description of that dreary but impressive region of the shades; of Lucifer. "with faded spiender wan." presiding in dignity great as his anguish, over his concourse of grand anguish, over his concourse of grand though sinning demons, winging his way in awful flight through chaos tempting Eve, despite a momentary visiting of re-morseful agony, and returning to his dark rehim, only to find that he presides by poetle justice spiendidiy conceived no

temporarily insane, as no other cause can be assigned for the act. He was a brother of Rev. John Hemphill, of San Francisco. A wife and five children are left almost

"THE MOABITISH WOMAN." How the Admiral Has Been Beguile by Her, and Stultified.

Chicago Record.

WASHINGTON.—A few weeks ago a
Washington society paper published a
cartoon which excited a great deal of been pointed out again and again that Milton's hell and his devil have an unfailing dignity and grandeur, while Dante's are often almost absurdly grotesque. It is true. Nothing could be more strangely different, for instance, than the conceptions of Lucifer. Dante's Lucifer is no magnificently tragic, impressive, though fallen angel; he is a helplers, monstrous creature. He sticks forever, motioniess, at the lowest point of hell, in the exact center of the earth; the weight of the whole material world pressing upon him from every side. From his three horrible heads flow tears that perpetually freeze, he gnaws three chief sinners in his three jaws, and the slow waving of his batlike wings diffuses an ley wind



JOHN MILTON.

for to Danie, cold, not fire, is the supreme expression of the second death. All this is very strange; far less appealing than Milton; yet if we think we may discover that Dante had a special meaning and

Dante beyond the "Inferno." For Milton's but, on the contrary, for several months heaven is a large, defin's country, with precise geography, up somewhere in the steep particle of the contrary of the decided to accept the contrary of the decided to accept the decided the decided to accept the decided to accept the decided the decided the decided to accept the decided the decide sky. Dante's is infinite though ordered space. The heaven of "Paradise Lost" is surrounded by a crystal battlement; the rebel angels have their country seats in the northern part of the land; when they are in the final conflict routed by the Messiah, they are driven back to the battlement, and, breaking through it, fall battlement, and, breaking through it, fall down, down, through the material universe of chaos, till they tumble into hell.

The depirers of this country are as clear. The denizens of this country are as clearly visible to us as the scenery. They are magnificent creations, Miltons' angels; it is well to compare them with Dante's, which are quite differently and far more myst cally conceived-less loquacious, less like intelligent statesmen on a heroic scale; more like spiritual forces, focussed and made visible. There is one point, at all even's, and this most important, where no one can question which of our two poets is the greater—the treatment of the Delty. Here Milton made a great mistake, for he brought God directly upon the scene, made him talk, and talk, moreover, of all subjects in the world, on theology. The anthropomorphic method of "Parad'se Lost" is absolutely obnoxious here. Dante was wiser; it is not for us to say whether his greater wisdom sprang from deeper reverence. God, in his 'Paradiso," is all pervesive, and the consciousnes; of every spirit in paradise is fixed on him alone; but he is unapparent, and even at the climax, where the Seatific vision is attained, we see that vision only in symbol, and understand its nature rather from the wondrous solem-nity of Danie's passion than from any

Ind:ed, we may as well say frankly that out of the Scriptures no poet has ever been successful in depicting heaven - a state of u-stadowed light, untroubled joy except Danie. The more one studies the "Paradiso" the more wonderful it appears. And the reason why Dante has succeeded where all others have failed is because he a one has, so far as man can co, de arded anthrep morphism and adopted a method wholly symbolic. His saints and angels do not appear to us in the body; they are described simply by deepening light, by shifting, dreamlike symbol. It is impossible to suggest the manifold forms of beauty in which the life of the blessed is revealed. They are manifest as rainbows and flowers as dancing ligh's, as reflections in clear water, as flying birds of light, as rubles in the sun, as a golden stairway mounting upward, as a crown, as stars losing themselves in a deepening day, as a river of light, and, finally, as a rose of the blessed, wherein all the saints, there after tier, intoxicated by the fragrance of that wonderful world-flower, sit grazing toward the golden center, which razing toward the golden center, which replied. "I was simply taken off my feet when I read it in the papers this morning."

"What do you think about it?" light, and, finally, as a celestial rose—the rose of the blessed, wherein all the saints, is God. As he sees all these images of glory, Dante's mood is one of worship and joy unspeakable. "That whit h I was seeing seemed to me a smile of the universe!" he exclaims. And his joy is essentially not because of the beauty, not because of the melody that ever sounds through the ranks of the redeemed, not for any natural reason, but supremely and finally because this heaven is a holy place. He has made us feel its holiness; feel that we are in a region where sin is ended and banished, though character remains. This is a wonderful thing to do. Milton did great things, but he could not do this, MIIton's heaven is, of course, supposed to be the abode of rights or sees; but we do not feel it so. In Dante, three lovely lines, near the beginning of the "Paradiso," sum up the whole effect. "In his will is our

tade e nostra pace"; these great words are the text on which the whole of the Vida D. Seudder -

Suicide of a Minister. SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 10 .-

tions and furbelows like those worn by clown in a circus. The picture was pass around everywhere, and now everybo says that it contained more truth th

that Dante had a special meaning and had brooded long over the nature and function of evil before he presented Lucifer as he did.

Meanwhile, when we turn to comparing

Minds: Yet if we think we may discover that Dante had a special meaning and have from time to time reported the gossip in Washington society regarding the development of Admiral Dewey's President boundary and therefore nobody here is surprised that he should announce himself Meanwhile, when we turn to comparing the heavens of the two poets, Macaulay's distinction becomes entirely false; one questions if he had ever read anything in Dante beyond the "Inferno." For Milton's but, on the contrary, for several months has another with great freedom of her contrary. cept a nomination. At first the Admiral condemned this idea in the most emphatic manner, and used such language as saflors are often addicted to when he said that he would never be entrapped into making a blankety-blank blank fool of himself by getting a Presidential bee in his bonnet; but his protestations have gradfriends that he intended to test public sentiment as to his own candidacy, and would then decide whether he would allow

his name to be used. Upon their return from Florida week Mrs. Dewey told several people that everybody they had met had urged the Admiral to save his country by accepting the Presidency; they had been assured over and over again that there was no question of his nomination; that either party would be glad to have him for its candidate, and that when he appeared upon the scene both McKinley and Bryan would absolutely disappear and be forgot

When Mrs. Dewey was asked what ticket the Admiral was to run on, she replied that it did not make much difference; that, he being a Republican, and she a Democrat, it was a standoff so far as politica was concerned. She believed that any party would be glad to adopt him, and he would be the people's candidate, regard-less of the ticket upon which his name

appeared.

Some weeks ago a scout in the per
of a genial young Lieutenant was out to ascertain the sentiments of Mr. Whitney, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Hill and other anti-Bryan Democrats concerning Admiral Dewey as a candidate, and, while every-body gave him a friendly "jolly," so far as can be learned no encouragement was offered, chiefly because the matter was not regarded seriously, and the character of the agent who made the inquiries was not such as to command the attention of men like the political managers he ap-proached. It is now believed, however, that Mrs. Dewey herself induced the Naval office to make inquiries among the anti-Bryan leaders, and that his report encouraged her to believe that the advenof the Admiral into the political field as an opponent of Bryan would immediately be welcomed as a solution of the Demo-

cratic difficulty. Nothing but regret is expressed here to-day, both by Democrats and Republicans, and "what a pity" is the most frequent comment. Everybody declines to discuss the matter seriously. I called up on the telephone the most prominent anti-Bryan Democrat in town and asked him what he

"My God, I don't want to think abou

Said another wise old Democratic poli-tician: "If Dewey had intimated that he would accept a nomination as a Presiden-tial candidate when he first arrived at New York, it would have been an easy thing to put him at the top of the Demo-cratic ticket but now merriful heavencratic ticket, but now, merciful heavens, he couldn't get a nomination from the Socialistic-Labor party."
Mr. John R. McLean, who is Mrs. Dewey's brother, and is credited with a desire

for a place on the Democratic ticket with Colonel Bryan, would not discuss 14 el Bryan, would not discuss Admiral

Dewey's announcement, "Please excuse me," he said. "I never cuss family matters in the newspo

Both Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have rerecently expressed resentment toward President McKinley, Mr. Hanna and other Republican leaders, whom they hold responsible in some manner for the scandal about the house and other newspaper comments that have appeared of late, and only last week Mrs. Dewey declared that she would like to have the Admiral run for President simply to "knock out" Mc-

Estey Organs. Wiley B. Allen Co.

## A TALE OF ALEXANDER

HIS "DEATH" SAID TO HAVE BEEN MERELY HIS ABDICATION.

How He Lived for Many Years as a Hermit and Did Good to His

TOMSK, Siberia, Aug. B.—Here in Tomsk the people have a story which never falls to obtain attention, whether it is credited or not. It is a story which has not had very wide circulation within the Russian Empire except by word of mouth, for editors here know better than to print such things as would be sure to bring official displeasure upon them. Not enough travelers have written about this city to spread very generally the peculiar tale. One recent writer, Mr. Simpson, of Scotland, has given a graphic account of what he learned in a chapter entitled, "Monarch or Monk? A Lege.d of 10mik," and since I came here I have unearthed a few additional facts which supplement his inquiries. Altogether it seems worth his inquiries. Altogether it seems worth repeating. The incredulous may call it another historical hoax, and the credulous may accept it as a contribution to Russian history. For myself, all I can do is to tell the facts that appear.
This story begins with Emperor Alexander I of Russia. Alexander was the son

ander I of Russia. Alexander was the son of the eccentric Paul, who was strangled by his Generals in the groomy palace now occupied as the School of Military Engineers in St. Petersburg. The young man came to the throne in 1891, when he was 24 years old. At once he began to prove himself one of the liberals among Russian monarchs. His father's reign had been austere, and the charitable rule of the austere, and the charitable rule of the young man was welcomed with enthusi-asm. He recalled many Siberian exiles, abolished the secret inquisition, re-estab-lished the power of the Senate, founded the University of Kharkov and stopped the persecution of the Jewa. The country was again opened up to foreigners and permission to travel abroad was granted to citizens of Russia. The Emperor even considered the question of the emanci-pation of the serfs, which was not accomplished for nearly 60 years, so far ahead was he of the Empire. He was as lenient to sectarians and dissenters as he was to the Jews, and far more lenient than his successors, or most of them, have been. A young ministry was chos-en, and reforms began to be introduced into every department of the govern-

Then came the years of the Napoleonic Wars, in which Russia was embroiled on one side or the other until the burning of Moscow and the destruction of the grand army of France. In 1815 Russia was the leading power on the Continent of Eu-rope, this position chiefly due to the influonce of the young Emperor. All at once his characteristics began to change. He found ingratitude for his liberal policies facing him. His favorite regiment mu-tinied. German liberalism worried him. He became moody, suspicious and discour-aged, finally turning from his ideas of liberalism to the other extreme. Catastrophe, grief, plotting and discontent seemed to surround him, and his charity and faith in his people weakened. The Russians had credited to the wrath of God some of the evils that had befallen the monarch In September, 1825, he began a journey of inspection in the southern part of the Em-pire, hoping at the same time to im-prove his health. A few weeks later the news came to his nation that he had died suddenly in an obscure hut at Taganrog, unattended except by his wife, and the Russians considered the "premature and mysterious death of Alexander as an-

other evidence of the wrath of God. The Hermit of Tomsk.

Some 10 years after the succession of Nicholas to the throne an old man ap-peared at Tomsk as one of a band of ex-lies just arrived from European Russia. His offense had been vagrancy, and his penalty had included 20 strokes with the 'plet" in addition to the sentence of ex-le. He refused all other information as to his past, giving his name as Theodore Kuzmitch. In appearance he was a tall and commanding figure, about 60 years of age. His carriage, his manner, his con-versation, all proved that he was a man of no common origin, and notwithstanding evident that he was highly From the first his neighbors in the village to which he was assigned-peasant; and convicts though they were-treated and convicts though they were—treated him with marked respect. They built a log hut for him in that village, and there he lived for il years, with bread and water for his only food. He made occa-sional excursions to neighboring villages, and it was his pleasure to gather the little children of the peasants about him and teach them to read. A rich merchant of Tomsk named Khromov, heard the tale: of the venerable hermit and went to see him, and after an acquaintance of several years invited the old man to remove to his country estate near Tomsk, where he lived for a time. Next the rich man be came so impressed with the personality of the mysterious one, who by this time was known for his good works through all the country round about, that he built a little house immediately adjoining his own fine home in the city, induced the hermit to come there, and in that place Kuz-mitch lived for the remainder of his days.

Russian Daily Paper.

To these branches of his business Mr. Makushin adds the editing and publishing of a daily newspaper, which has a circu-lation of 4300. The work of producing a newspaper in Siberia is subject to some trials that do not come to American ed-itors. One of them is that all the matter to appear must be put in type and printed in single columns, like "galley proofs," on long strips of paper. These are neatly in single columns, like galley proofs, on long strips of paper. These are neatly bound with brass paper fasteners, and the resulting volume is submitted to the cen-sor. He holds it until he reads it, and if all the matter is satisfactory, he places his official seal upon it, and the matter is released for publication. The next day it is printed. The result of this system is that each paper has to be edited and completed one day before it is to be issued, so the news always is one day older than it would need to be under the Ameri-can system. If something of commanding importance happens after the prospective paper has been approved, it is rarely pos-sible to induce the censor to approve it out of office hours at the expense of an interruption of his own arrangements, and the consequence is that the matter usually is saved till the next day without making the effort. It is quite as much of an offense to omit anything that has been approved in the certified proofs subbeen approved. It is quite evident that if omissions were permitted without censura an editor who chose to do so could change the whole tenor of his utterances by judiciously dropping paragraphs here and

Tomsk is not without other public inst'tutions. The opera-house is a much more pretentious affair than I expected to find here, with ample accommodations for theatrical and operatic entertainments of metropolitan character. The hospital is an enormous building, adequately equipped. Three large prisons offer inter-esting subjects to the travelers who wish to specialize on the penal system of Si beria. Nearly 30 churches, of which the splendid new Troitsa Cathedral is the reatest, minister to the spiritual needs of the people of Tomsk, and there are said to be 30 schools of all sorts in addition to the university.

Business does not hold a smaller place because learning is in evidence in this city. For years Tomsk has been one of the most active and prosperous commer-cial points in Siberia. Historically it dates back to 1604, when Boris Godunof.

when travel across Siberia by the great post roads began to follow an established route. Tomsk always has been a station of importance on the line. With the placing of steamboats on the Siberian rivers its importance multiplied. It was the head of navigation for steamers from Tiumen, which carried thousands of immigrants, exiles and travelers eastward each year. After the long voyage by the Tobol, the Irtish, the Obi and the Tom, passengers were glad to reach Tomsk and interrupt their journey for a rest. Then, in order to continue the trip it was necessary to obtain a vehicle and equipment for the long drive to Krasnbiarsk, Irkutsk or beyond. This was, therefore, before the railway came, the real starting point of the great Siberian post road. Stimulated by this fact, an important industry grew up in the manufacture of the thousands of tarantasses, telegas and other vehicles required for the traffic. Commercially speaking, Tomsk was the most important point on the road across Asia and profited most from the traffic. Every traveler who began the journey nad to provide some comforts and food to make the way easier, and Tomsk was the supply station for everything.

Australian Oysters. The Journal of the Society of Arts says

for everything.

The Journal of the Society of Arts says that Australian oysters are cheap and plentiful, being retailed in Sydney at from 6d to 1s per plate or bottle. The consumption is enormous, and lasts throughout the year. The whole of the New South Wales Coast is admirably adapted for oyster culture. Unlike the coasts of Great Britain and even America, where the temperature during the summer months is frequently sufficient to prevent the shedding of spat, and, generally to limit its quantity, the spat in New South

Wales Coast is admirably adapted for oyster culture. Unlike the coasts of Great Britain and even America, where the temperature during the summer months is frequently sufficient to prevent the shedding of spat, and, generally to limit its quantity, the spat in New South Wales is distributed in unlimited profusion. Mr. Coghlan, the New South Wales Government Statistician, says the establishment of "parce" like those which may be seen along the coasts of France and Belgium, where oyster culture is conducted on scientific principles, would be remunerative. It is said that the equipment for a Sydney Harbor plenic would be considered incomplete without the means of detaching oysters from the means of detaching oysters from the means of detaching oysters from the long trip, but Tomsk had the trade so well established that most of the carriages of all sorts used between the Ural Mountains and Lake Balkal are made here, and I have seen cars on every freight train piled high with loads of wicker basket-woven beds of telegas and other parts of the various wheeled conveyances used in the country. The city has suffered a great high with loads of wicker basket-woven beds of telegas and other parts of the various wheeled conveyances used in the country. The city has suffered a great reduced by being left off the main line of the railway, and it is likely that other cities will outsirip this one in the race for population. But always it will be an important point, known for its commerce, as well as its educational institutions. The stores are by all means the best I have seen in Siberia, and the display of goods, it was a surprise to me to be able to buy sims for my camera manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., and of the same freshness as those I bought in London on my way here. The same optician had been considered in complex to the same freshness as those I bought in London on my way here. The same optician had been considered in the part of the main line of the railway, and it is likely that other city of goods, it was educati

means as good.

River trade just now is less, because most of that traffic has been taken by the railway. This condition is not expected to be permanent. As the country becomes more and more settled, it is certain that the river steamers will find ample employthe river steamers will find ample employment in carrying freight and passengers to the outlying settlements, which are not reached directly by the railway, but which will be created and stimulated by the opening of the line. Tomsk is not on the Obi River, but on the Tom, which flows into the Obi but a few miles below this city. The Tom, however, is a large stream, which carries large steamers without difficulty, and the water front of the city even now offers a scene of picturesque activity.

TRUMBULL WHITE.

HILL IN A TRAIN WRECK.

TRUMBULL WHITE.

Exciting Experience of the Great Northern Magnate.

BUTTE, Mont., April 10.-President Hill, of the Great Northern, attended by a party of officials of his road, arrived in the city today after an exciting experience. Early this morning his special train was ditched on the Northern Pacific track in Silver Bow canyon, about six miles est of Silver Bow Junction. The engine and baggage-car were overturned, and although the members of the party were badly shaken up, none were injured. The Northern Pacific sent out a special train, which brought the railroad magnate and his friends to the city. Mr. Hill and his party went East this afternoon. New steel is being laid in the canyon where the accident occurred, and several rails had been torn up. Mr. Hill's train was traveling at a high rate of speed, and, al-though flagged, the engineer could not stop his engine in time to prevent the ac-cident.

The Western Rate Conference. NEW YORK, April 10.-Commissioner Farmer and the subcommittee appointed to confer with passenger agents of the Western roads submitted their report of the meeting which was held in Chicago at a gathering of the passenger agents of the Trunk Line Association in this city today. The matters discussed at the Western meeting dealt chiefly with im-migrant traffic and reduced the through rates to St. Paul. Commissioner Farmer, at the conclusion of today's meeting, said that no action had been taken as a result of the report. As to the difficulties with the Canadian Pacific road, nothing would be made public until certain conditions had been submitted to some of the Western roads.

Central Pacific Directors

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—At the stockholders' meeting of the Central Pa-cific Railroad Company today the following were elected a board of directors: W. F. Herrin, J. C. Stubbs, J. Kruttschnitt, R. P. Schweren, J. L. Wilcutt and J. M.

Hay Investigated Macrum's Charge WASHINGTON, April 16.-United States Consul Hay, at Pretoria, has responded to the inquiry addressed to him by the State Department respecting Consul Macrum's charge that the official mail of the Consulate was tampered with. Mr. Hay reports that after a careful search he has failed to find in the flies of the Consulate the slightest evidence to support the statement. The Consul further reports that there is absolutely interference, so far as he has been a to ascertain, with any of the official communications, either telegraphic or mail, which pass between the Department of State and the Consulate.

Testified Against Miller, NEW YORK, April 10.-More than 50 mployes of William F. Miller's "Get Rich Quick" Syndicate testified against him in this trial today. Counsel for the defendant admitted that the amount of surplus belonging to depositors of the syndicate and now invested for their benefit and due them is \$1.156,078. In other words, Miller's lawyers admit that no matter how much interest he has paid to his depositors, there is \$1,156,078 of their money that has never been paid. The trial was adjourned until tomorrow, when the defense will

Living and Dying Burled to Death. CORUNNA. Spain, April 10.—While a priest was administering the sacrament to a dying man in the presence of his relatives near here, the floor of the room fell, and the dying man and four others were killed and 14 injured. the Muscovite ruler, ordered it built at the request of a Tartar Prince who had submitted to him. Then it became one of the centers from which the conquest Siberia was completed. From the day

HOTEL ARRIVALS. THE PORTLAND.

J C Cloments, wf & 2 children, Georgia
W H Dulaney & wite,
Louiswille, Ky
Miss May Dulaney & wife,
Bloomington, III
Miss Idelie B Kerrick,
Bloomington, III
Miss Eale B Kerrick,
Bloomington, III
Miss Eas B Cole, do
Mrn Geo D Yeomans,
Buffalo, N Y
Martin S Decker, wf &
child, Wash, D C
J H Flishback, wife &
child, Wash, D C
J H Flishback, wife &
child, Wash, D C
J J McAuliffe, do
J W B W Bullock, Chipo
J G Darden, Buffalo
W H Parlin, Seattle
A C Osborne, San Fr
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