BY ARTHUR H. PALMER, M. A. mor of German literature, Yale Univer

of the literatures of Europe the German was the last to have its golden age. The four other great European mations succeed-ed one the other, but all preceded Ger-many in making their finest contributions to modern culture. A vivid sketch of this general movement made some years ago by a notable German essayist, Karl Hille-brand, may be condensed in outline as fol-

During and immediately after the breaking up of the ideal unity of medieval life and thought, Italy led the way by her rediscovery and use of the trensure of rediscovery and use of the treasure of Greek art and literature; Spain followed, imposing herself upon and dominating literaty ope so less than religious and politic surope. Though now the reformation see in Germany, it was England that shuttered the rule of Spain and became the leader of European thought and letters. Bacon and Shakespeare taught men in defiance of all tradition and authority to observe and record as they are thority to observe and record as they are the facts of Nature, physical or moral. Next, under the leadership of France, Europe went on to complete the work which the English had begun, of making human reason supreme in religion, politica

Thus, then, in letters and thought we nee in successive sway over Europe Ital-ian humanism giving way to Spanish dogmatism, this enforcement of tradition and authority yielding to English empiricism, and the latter breaking down its practical limits and merging into French rational-

The turn of Germany to lead and to con tribute came at last. The golden age of its primacy extends in its broader limits from the year 1785 to about 1890, or more narrowly from about 1700 to 1825. The golden gift of German literature, philosophy den gift of German literature, philosophy and eclence during this period to the mod-ern world is the idea of organism. Syn-thesis, the individual, spontaneity, devel-opment, comparison—these are the terms wherein the Germans have led us to

wherein the German's have led as to think-organism not mechanism. If our rapid introductory survey has so far seemed philosophic, abstract, it has at least this justification, that during all the least this justification, that during all the period we are now approaching philosophy flourished in Germany no less than poet-ry, and both were there and then inter-related and reciprocally influential to a degree unknown at any other time or in any other land.

any other land.

That the great classical period of modern German letters came so late has its sufficient explanation in the 30 years' war—1618-1648. This set Germany back fully 200 years in comparison with France and England. The Germany of the 16th cen-tury was in material prosperity and social refinement probably superior to the Eng-land and the France of that age, and the nation was essentially one in its intel-

The work of repression and dissolution begun by the religious and political reac-tion of the second half of the 16th contury was completed with disastrous thoroughness by the 30 years' war, which destroyed nearly all the national forces of Germany-material, social, intellectual, moral. It may here suffice to state that moral. It may here suffice to state that not until about the year 1850 did Germanny again possess the actual, absolute amount of capital and of material prosperity which existed before fals, and that the spiritual impoverishment of the second half of the 17th century was scarcely loss in degree than the material exhaustion thus proved. German literature of the early 18th century had been essentially national, popular, original. A little more than a century later the thread of historical continuity had been severed, the widest possible gulf opened between the people and what there then was of literature, and this itself had come to be servilely imitative of foreign models.

servicely imitative of foreign models.

In short, while the material and spiritual growth of England and France had been and continued to be steadily progressive, it was as if Germany right

sive foundation-laying that lasted for more than a contury we must here leave unconsidered, passing at once to the middle of the 18th century, when there ap-peared the immediate beginnings of modern German literature. Goothe has writ-ten: "The first real living content, true and high came into German literature gh Frederick the Great and the deeds of the seven years' war." That is to say, us the causes and results of the 30 years' war had drained and deadened national life and literature, so now the causes and results of the seven years' war (1756-61) brought vital energy in abounding measure to both, and the outcome in the latter was the golden age of German lit-

The characteristic writers of the age may be conveniently divided into three main groups, which follow one another at intervals of about 20 years. To the first intervals of about 20 years. To the irre-group belong Klopstock, Wieland, Less-ing, Winckelmann, Kant, Moses Mendels-sohn. With the exception of Kant, their influence was exerted by works published between the years 1750 and 1770. In the second group are Herder, Goethe, Schil-ler, Voss, Kilnger, Burger, most of whose work in creating and guiding was done between 1770 and 1890. The notable members of the third group, whose principal writings determined the remanticism of the first quarter of the 19th century, are the Brothers Schlegel and Tieck, the Brothers Humboldt, Niebuhr and Savigny. Of all the important later writers up

the above described groups.

Of commanding pre-eminence among all those names are those of the six great poet minde whom a kind Providence equipped with transcendent creative genius and lavished within so short a time upon the German people. Most naturally do these six writers arrange themselves in three complementary pairs-Klopstock and Wieland, Lessing and Horder, Goethe After rather summary treatent of the first two pairs, we shall attempt a pregnant characterization of him whom so many look upon as the greatest man of modern times, and reserve for a following brief article's discussion of his companion, the first dramatist of Ger-

Priedrich Gottlieb Klopstock was born in 1734 at Quedlinburg. He studied theology—1745 to 1748—at the Universities of Leipzig and Jena. In 1753 the art-loving king, Frederids V of Denmark, called him to Copenhagen, and there Klopstock remained 20 years. After the death of his patron he lived almost continuously in or near Hamburg, where, in 1802, he died, honored as the patriarch of modern German literature. His fame rests upon his many lyric poems and mainly upon his masterpiece, "The Messiah," nominally a masterplece, "The Messiah," nominally a religious epic in 20 cantos, singing Christ's death, resurrection and ascension, the chief beauties of which, however, are also

of the fock considerably beyond the cach of a person standing on the ground below. But below this is a name that filled at Weimar, whither he was called by Duchess Amalia in 1772 as tutor of her sons. His youthful writings, influenced by Klopstock and Plato, were followed by a period of revulsion from their pictistic.

during the first decade of his residence in Weimar. His notable novels are "Aga-thon" (1796), "The inhabitants of Abdern" (1774), and "Peregrinus Proteus" (1791). He wrote many comic tales in verse, an epic wrote many comic tales in verse, an epic-didactic poem, "Musarion" (1768, and other shorter and longer epics in verse. He first naturalized Shakespeare in Ger-many by translating in prose a large por-tion of his plays. Wieland's musterpiece

is the romantic epic "Oberon" (1789), in which chivairy, the Orient and fairy lore are charmingly interwoven.

By his own writings and his long editorship of a popular literary journal Wis-land made German style more fluent and elegant, won over the higher classes from

GOLDEN AGE OF GERMAN LITERATURE

(Oppyright, 1800, by Seymour Eaton.)

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

GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE

Strain to delight in the world and the pleasures of sense. Finding the golden mean, he was at the height of his power during the first decade of his residence in Weimar. His notable hovels are "Agathon" (1766), "The Inhabilitants of Abdera"

AGE OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

Strain to delight in the world and the pleasures of sense. Finding the golden mean, he was at the height of his power during the first decade of his residence of some early calamity, such as an Industry of the first decade of his residence in Weimar. His notable hovels are "Agathon" (1766), "The Inhabilitants of Abdera" on the Gazette by giving us the facts. on the Gazette by giving us the facts.

WILL TALK TO MACHINISTS

Lecturer From Boston to Try to Form a Union of Artisans.

Machinists of Portland are aroused to the possibilities of organization by the presence in the city of a well-known lecturer, James F. Morton, of Boston. This evening in Alesky Hall, Third and Mortison streets, there will be a raily, the principal event of which will be an address by Mr. Morton. The oversion is elegant, won over the higher classes from French to German literature and popularized English and French philosophy. The mature Klopstock was more national, religious, idealistic and withal English in his literary sympathies, Wieland was healthily cosmopolitan, rationalistic, realistic and appreciative of Freich excellence. Through the labors of the German writers prior to the time at which we have now arrived Germany had been brought into the movement of the best European culture and was rapidly assimilating that



culture. It was, however, necessary for the German spirit independently to react upon this foreign stimulus. The leaders of this reaction were Lessing and Herder, Gotthold Ephriam Lessing, born in 1725 at Kamenz, in Upper Lucatia, ded in 1731 at Braunschweig, is one of the great critics of modern times in literature and art, and the founder of the modern German drama. He freed not Germany alone but the entire modern world from the conventional classicism of the French, while on the positive side he created a small number of literary masterpieces, uniting Wieland's realism and Klopstock's Idealism.

The chief critical writings of Lessing were: "Letters on the Latest Literature" to meeting opens at 8 o'clock. All laborers, culture. It was, however, necessary for preparation for the big meeting to be held

The chief critical writings of Lessing were: "Letters on the Latest Literature" (1703-60), "Lackoon" (1705), "Hamburg Dramaturgy" (1707). Of the "Lackoon" Goethe declared: "It transported us from the region of poetry observation into the free fields of thought. . The difference between plastic art and poetry was made clear. . All previous criticism was thrown away like a worn-out coat."

been and continued to be steadily progressive, it was as if Germany right after 1648 had to recreate both nationality and literature. This was, indeed, a stupendous task, the accomplishment of which is not the least interesting part of modern history.

The details of the slow and unimpressible of the slow poem, his chief production in pure literature, a beautiful poetic presentation his best thought and feeling in the domain of religion.

To this thought and feeling he gave

more systems'ic statement in the short prose work, "The Education of the Hu-man Race" (1780), in which is clearly set forth the previously foreshadowed idea of organic growth in religion. It was of this brief treatise that the philosopher and theologian, James Martineau, wrote the words: "Nor shall we ever forget the wonder and delight, the nwful sense of intelectual space, brought to us by the grand cessay." To the very end, then, Lessing's influence was most powerful for the throwing off of spiritual fetters and for

positive construction.

As Lessing's complement on the side of emotion and intuition came the younger Johann Gottfried Herder, born in 1744 near Johann Gottfried Herder, born in 1744 near Konlasherg, died 1803 at Weimar. When a student of philosophy and theology at Konigsherg he was profoundly influenced by the great Kant, by Hamann, by the works of Rousseau and Lessing. After successive leaching, preaching and travel-ing he became in 1775 the head of the ec-clesiastical affairs of the duchy of Weimar. His purely original poetic productions are not important. It is in his prose works of criticism and history and in his transla-tions that his power lay.

The remarkable critical writings of Herder were: "Fragments on Modern German Literature" (1766) and "Critical Collec-tions" (1768). The "Fragments" have been Of all the important later writers up 10 the middle of the 18th century, it may be said that essentially they used only the great ideas, theories and art principles of the above described groups.

Of commanding pre-eminence among all these of the sty great ideas, there is no these of the sty great these of the sty great ideas. great work relative to history was his "Ideas on a Philosophy of the History of Mankind" 1784-91), a "memorable book, which has been father to all the histories of poetry, religion, language and law of

our (19th) century," Herder was a great personality and a mighty prophet of the two all-pervasive ideas of organic growth, or evolution, and of genius, so that "No one, Kant perhaps alone excepted, has contributed more to the stock of German thought, or has exercised greater or more lasting influover ar age, a nation or the world at large, than Herder. Directly or indirectly he revolutionized learning, history and literature, as Kant reconstructed philos ophy.

Note.-This study will be concluded

An Interesting Spot.

Vale Gazette.

Near Hope Bros. old ranch, about two miles from Vale, are some very interesting cliffs of sandetone. They are interesting first from the fact that there are masterpiece. The accession, nominally a religious epid in 20 cantos, singing Christ's death, resurrection and ascension, the chief beauties of which, however, are also tyrics in their nature. Indeed, as regards the form and style of hie great work. Klopetock ought never to have been called the German Milton; be is rather a literary Bach or Handel, and his work a literary oratorio in its profuse blending of lyric arias and dramatic choruses with spie rec'tative.

tion roster before the meeting closed. The meeting opens at 8 o'clock. All laborers, especially machinists, are invited.

AT THE HOTELS. THE PERKINS. Jas Smith, Sacramnio E F Ingles, Sacramnie E J Clough, Arlington W Bangs, Duluth Geo W Wright, Aliany M Gogins, Duluth Thos Devine, Aliany O A Capeland, Ocean J E Mills, Baker City Mrs O A Capeland, Ocean J E Mills, Baker City Mrs O A Capeland, For E B Nortoe, Cakid, Call B Jacobson, San Fran A T Kelliher, Salem F McKellar, San Fran Mrs A J Strobecker, Chas Redmond, Cheo

P McKellar, San Fran Mrs. A J Stribecker,
Chas Redmond, Chgo
Miss Ora Vizitus, Allington, or
W D McNeonald, McMinnville, Or
Sumuel H Forshaw,
Pendleton, Or
W Coie, Fisher, Wn
Frank J Taylor, Astoria
W Cowegill, Haker Cy
Mrs J W Smith, Prineville, Or
M A Loosley, Fort
Kiamath, Or
S Hylvester, Omaba
C D Cass, Sumner, Ia
P D Gilbert, Albany
C W Cottam, Oakland,
Cal
R E Parlee, Indp. Or
I W Hereford, Colfax
B J La France, HoodRE F Hixon, Vancouver
Wells Gilbert, Dluth W E Kurtz, Weiser, Id
Wells Gilbert, Oldrax
W F H Philbrook, city
S J La France, HoodRE F Hixon, Vancouver
Wells Gilbert, Dluth W E Kurtz, Weiser, Id
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Hotel Brunswick, Senttle. ropean; first class. Rates, 75c and up. One

Vesuvins in Eruption. ROME, May 8. - Mount Vesuvius has three days, and explosions within the cra-ter have thrown lava and masses of rock to a great height. Last night, the eruption was especially violent, and was accompanied by menacing rumblings,

IN SPITE OF THIS, ROBERTS' AD VANCE GOES ON STEADILY.

Brabant Joins Rundle at Thabanchu -The Situation at Mateking -Plumer's Advance.

LONDON, May 8.—The following dis-patch from Lord Roberts has been repatch from Lord Roberts has been re-ceived at the War Office:
"Smaldeel, May 8.—The rallway from Brandfort to this place has been consid-erably damaged, and the bridge over the Vet River has been hopelessly wrecked. This delays supplies coming up. Every few yards, charges of Racakrock have been laid, but fortunately were discovered by the West Australian Infantry men. Winburg has been occupied by the High-land Brigade."

land Brigade."

winding has been occupied by the High-land Brigade."

In spite of these wrecks of the railroads, the British advance goes on steadily. Lord Roberts' outposts are apparently about 12 miles north of Smaldeel.

General Brabant has joined General Rundie at Thabanchu, whence they are moving forward. A reconnaissance made by General Rundie of the Boers' recent positions at Thabanchu, resulted in their being pronounced impregnable, and their evacuation is reported to have been due to the receipt of an urgent message from President Steyn. The Boers are said to be moving northward, but their immediate destination is not known.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated to-

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated today, says:

"Lord Roberts' phenomenal advance is
not only utterly demoralizing the Boers
but is striking terror to rebel colonists.
The relief of Mafeking is expected at any

The relief of Mafeking is expected at any moment."

The Cape Town correspondent is slightly optimistic as regards Mafeking, judging from the direct dispatches, the British forces south of Mafeking being still nearly 200 miles from their objective, while the latest advices from Mafeking itself, dated April 29, show little change in the conditions there. The dispatch says:

"With the exception of a little rifls fire from the outlying trenches, everything is quiet. The slight epidemic of typhoid is abating. The enemy's artillery, with the exception of two five-pounders, has apparently been withdrawn. It was learned on April 34 that the enemy intended to attack it, and the entire garrison stood to its arms. When day broke, Colonel Baden-Powell took up a position in the lookout, and the heavy rattle of musketry and boom of four guns convinced us that an attack was about to occur. But it became apparent that the Boer officers could not persuade their men to advance. Through glasses we saw officers vainly urging the infantry forward. The enemy reformed and retired, our men firing shots in the hope of inducing the enemy to come to close quarters. After the bombardment of April 24, all was comparatively quiet.

"The besiewed are celebrating the 20th

bardment of April 24, all was comparatively quiet.

"The besieved are celebrating the 20th day of the slege with horse dinners, and Colonel Baden-Fowell sent a message to Lord Roberts, saying: "After 200 days of slege, I desire to bring to your Lordship's notice the exceptionally good spirit of loyalty which pervades all classes of the garrison and the patience of everybody at Mafeking in making the best of things under the long strain of anxiety, hardships and privations, which is beyond all praise and a revelation to me. The men, half of whom are not accustomed to the use of arms, have adapted tomed to the use of arms, have adapted themselves to their duties with the great-est zeal and readiness. The pluck and devotion of the women have been remarkable. With such spirits, our or-gamization runs like clockwork. I have every hope it will pull us through." Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Cape Tewn without any demonstration being made. He goes to Beira, Portuguese East Af-

He goes to Beira, Portuguese East Africa, and thence to Rhodesia, probably visiting General Sir Frederick Carrington.

It is announced that no more Boer prisoners will be sent to St. Helena.

A special dispatch from Lourenco Marques says the colored American citizen, Richards, who was committed for trial by the special court on the charge of murder in connection with the explosion at Bigbee's works is alleged to have said Bigbee's works, is alleged to have said he was offered £5000 to blow up the foun-dry. The same dispatch east that when President Kruger heard of the explosion he dramatically exclaimed: "Is there a God?"

KSRAAD IN SE

Kruger Declares the Transvaul Ha Ample Funds to Continue the War.

PRETORIA, Monday, May 7.—The offi-cial closing of the 1899 Volksrand, which broke up unofficially in September last ook place today. The vacant seats of General Joubert, General Decock and others were filled with flowers. The hall was crowded, a large number of ladies being

In the prayer of the Chaplain an allu-ion to General Joubert moved many to tears. After the prayer the Rand adjourned to the afternoon, when the ses-sion of 1990 was inaugurated. The cere-monies were accompanied by the customary salute. President Kruger arrived in the state carriage, with the usual escort. All the diplomate and foreign attaches, including General Gourko, the Russian attache, were present. The Raadzaal was rowded to its fullest capacity, and the scene was most impressive. President Kruger, in his speech opening the ses-sion, alluded feelingly to the vacancies. Referring to General Joubert, he said: "Future generations will be able to judge the work of the deceased, whose demeanor inspired the Army with respect and whose humane and brave conducgave fame and importance to the state among civilized nations."

He was profoundly struck, he said, with the proof of sincere friendship given by the people of the Free State, who had fulfilled their obligation to the Transvaal under the treaty. They realized that a mited front was required, as an attack upon the independence of the Transvaal meant a threatening of the Free State. He had implicit confidence in the future of the Afrikander nations. By deeds the Free State had shown, the President de-clared, a good example to the people of the Transvasi, which had proved of great moral value to those guiding the efforts of a small state to maintain its independ-ence. He was pleased to say that the re-lations of the Transvaal with the foreign states, with the exception of Great Brit ain, were good.

As to the peace proposals between the

Presidents of both republics and Lord Salisbury, President Kruger said: "We have proved by legislation and our callings with Great Britain last year that it was our desire to preserve peace, and now that war has broken out, we will do everything to restore peace."

After alluding to the deputation now on a mission to Europe and the United States and the presence of so many attaches, proving the intense interest of the powers proving the intense interest of the powers in the republics and their methods of fighting, he said he was pleased to see that the sympathy of the world was on that the sympathy of the world was on if had been sent, and that their friends were inited in endeavoring to alleviate the distress caused by the struggle.

After references to alleged violations of the Red Cross convention and to the onsequent protests of foreign powers President Kruger continued: "Notwithstanding the difficult circum-ances, I am glad to say that our finances

will enable us to bear the great expense of the war, and that the mines are flour The President concluded with a reference to the Free State loan, and suggest-ed that the session be not prolonged, and that only matters of importance be dealt with. In a moving peroration, he invoked the blessing and help of the Almighty. The proceedings terminated with un-

THE RAILROAD WRECKED | usually impressive speeches and prayers. | SILVER TO THE FRONT | Property several of them still suffering from wounds.

Mafeking Boers Reinforced. LOURENCO MARQUES, Sunday, May LOURENCO MARQUES, Sunday, May 6.—A dispatch received here from Colonel Flumer's camp, bearing date April 24, states that the Boers around Mafeking have been gradually reinforced, and their strength is estimated at 3000.

Colonel Plumer has succeeded in communicating with Mafeking by means of carrier pigeons, and is endeavoring to communicate with the southern relief column.

Hutton's Advance Forces Button's Advance Forces.

SMALDEEL, O. F. S., May 7.—General Hutton's advance camp of the Colonial Regiment is tonight settled at Lodgelegen (Weigelegeh) siding. According to reports, the Boers intend to make a big stand near the Zand River. The railroad has been repaired to the south side of the Vet River, and engineers are busy making a deviation across the bed.

Plot to Assassinate Roberts. LONDON, May 8.—The Standard hears that information has been officially re-ceived of a plot to assassinate Lord Rob-erts, that the latter has been warned, and telegrams are now passing between the Cape authorities, Lord Roberts and the home authorities on the subject.

GERMANY TO IMITATE.

American Locomotives and Machinery to Be Copied.

Referring to a previous report, in which he explained that the principal purpose of the Bayarian Government in ordering of the Bavarian Government in ordering a number of American locomotives for service on the state rallways was to give Bavarian engineers and engine builders ample opportunity to test, study and initate, so far as should prove desirable, the superior features of the American machines, the Mate Department a translation sends the State Department a translation of an editorial in the Burtger-Zeitung, as follows: "The Prussian state railway administra-

tion also intends to soon make a trial of American locomotives. These machines have shown that by reason of their great boiler space and heating surface, they are more efficient and economical. The Ministry of Public Works at Berlin has directed that specifications of locomotives of American models shall be laid before it in order that it may assertian through it in order that it may ascertain, through trials of freight and passenger engines, whether the introduction of that system here is advisable. The similar tests which the Bavarian state railways have male with American freigh; engines have had the most satisfactory results; they have, as the minister reports, with faultless performance, cost considerably less than performance, cost considerably less than locomotives of similar class belonging to the Prussian ratival system." It need hardly be explained that if these engines demonstrate their superiority and are adopted, they will not be built in any foreign country."

This final naive reassurance to German nachinists on the part of the Burger-Zeitung was quite unnecessary, the Consui adds. It has been evident from the first that the American locomotives brought to Germany during the past six months were—like American stoyes, machine tools, pumps and various other machines and articles not patented in this country—in-tended mainly to be tested, studied and used as models to be imitated by German used as models to be imitated by German builders. It is a sincere and flattering compliment, and, although not directly and largely profitable to American build-ers, has still its value as an illustration of the importance of protecting as far as possible, by German patents, every American invention or improvement that is sold for use in that country.

LINES FROM ACROSS THE SEA

How the Hospital-Ship Maine Has Touched All British Hearts.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 3.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I came across the following lines in The Owl, a Cape Town paper, and i consider they reflect the feelings of grati-tude to our American cousins which fill the breasts of Britishers on account of their generosity in providing and could their generosity in providing and equipping the hospital-ship Maine. I am sure. Sir, that we are imbued with sufficient grafitude to ever remember the kindly thoughts which prompted this gift of mercy.

To Our Sisters in America We thank you all, both small and great, Our noble sisters o'er the sea. We thank each one from every state.

For timely help and sympathy Your brothers conquered in the fight, We feel that ours will conquer, too, They fought for justice and for right, And trust in God to help the

And when in peace our wounded sleep, On couches from your far-off shern May each fair sender's angel keep, A loving watch around her door.

May their white wings, sweet flags of truce, A safeguard prove 'gainst every harm, And great or small the foe let loose, Their fluttering bring a restful calm.

May Uncle Sam's fair daughters be, By grateful British hearts held dear, And calogized on land and sea, Where Stars and Stripes obtain a cheer.

May they and us a unit form, On our Great Captain's strong right hand, When we have weathered every storm, In which He took supreme command.

—Acrosis. Rondebosch, South Africa.

Other Notable Famines.

The famine in India excites horror, but reland was scourged with famine from the middle of the 18th century periodi-cally down to 1845-46, when the last great famine occurred. There have been times of great distress in Ireland for food since -notably in 1879 and 1882. During the war of the Spanish succession, terrible suffering was experienced in France. In Paris there was a terrible famine. One of the ladies of the royal family France, whose letters have recently bee published, writes from Versailles in 1709: Never in my life did I know so gloomy a period. The people are dying of cold like files. The milis are stopped, and that has furced many to die of hunger. Yesterday they told me a sorrowful story about a woman who stole a louf of bread from a baker's shop in Parts. The baker wanted to arrest her; she said, weeping. "If you knew my misery, you would not take the loaf away from me; I have three little children all naked; they ask me for not take the loaf away from me: I have three little children all maked; they ask me for bread; I canot bear it, and that is why I have stolen the loaf." The commissary before whom they took the woman toid her to take him where she little children sitting in a corner under a heap of rags, trembling with cold as if they had the ague. "Where is your father?" he asked the eidest. The child answered. "Behind the door." The commissary looked to see why the father was hidding behind the door, and recoiled with borror; the man had hung kimrecoiled with horror; the man had hung hir recoiled with horror; the man had hung him-self in despair. Such things are happening daily. The Princess adds that the famine is so great that "children have eaten each other. If one leave the house, one is followed by a crowd of poor creatures, who cry famine; all payments are made in notes; there is no coin anywhere; all one's contentment is destroyed till better days accear."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart Heltcher.

BRYAN REFUSES TO MODIFY THE OREGONIAN CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Insists That the Demand for 16 to 1 Shall Be as Prominent at Kan-sas City as at Chicago.

On May day William Jennings Bryan, leader of the Democratic party and un-compromising champion of the free coin-age of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1, made a speech at Columbus, 0. He did more than that He absolutely and positively refused to favor a plank in the Kansas refused to favor a plank in the Kansas City platform modifying the imperative demand for immediate free coinage of sil-ver at 16 to 1.

After Mr. Bryan arrived in Columbus a strange thing happened, says James Creeiman, in his correspondence to the New York Journal. The two most uncompromising and radical free-sliver men in Ohio, General Warner and Allen W. Thurman, called on Mr. Bryan and urged

Thurman, called on Mr. Bryan and urged him not to consect to have "18 to 1" mentioned in the Kansas City platform. Mr. Bryan's final, sweeping and definite declaration of his position, given to the Nation through the Journal of today, had stirred the silver men of the whole country, as well as the gold-standard men.

General Warner was the original free-silver leader of America, the founder and president of the Free-Silver League, and the most desperately honest and aggressive bimestalist in the world. It was Mr. Bryan's statement in the Journal that brought him to the leader of the Democratic party to plead against a reiteration cratic party to plead against a reiteration of the ratio of 16 to 1 as a vital present

of the ratio of its to 1 as a vital present issue.

"The conditions today are not the conditions of 1895," said General Warner.

"We have been fighting for an adequate supply of automatic money, and no bimetalist cared whether the money was yellow or white, so long as there was enough money. The new discoveries of gold and the enormous output of the gold mines have entirely changed the conditions. We have money enough now. In 1895 the whole annual production of gold and silver was only 1300,000,000; last year the production of gold alone was more than \$50,000,000. of gold alone was more than \$500.000.00.

"But for the interruption of mining by the Boer war, the output of gold alone this year would have reached probably \$500.000.000; our platform must be scientific. It must accede with facts. It must recog-nize the changed situation. The ratio is unimportant. The important thing is to have enough money. We should point out to the country the fact that the present high prices are due to an increased supply of money, which proves the quan-titative theory of money." General Warner and Mr. Thurman urged Mr. Bryan to favor the following proposed

plank, which was adopted a few days ago, by the Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs:

"We firmly adhere to the Chicago plat-form in its entirety, as a true declaration of Democratic principles, from which there can be no departure. While the increased production of gold since 1896 has brought some measure of that relief which Democrats contended would follow inreased supply of money, it proves their repeated assertion that the fall of prices repeated assertion that the Inii of prices and consequent depression of business from 1873 to 1897 were the necessary result of a scarcity of money, which silver, under free colonage during those years, would have furnished, and therefore in nothing disproves the soundness of the principles on which the claims of bimetalists are

wased.
"Nor does it prove that it is safe to rest Nor does it prove that it is safe to rest the supply of money for the whole world for all time upon the accidental supply of one metal for any single period. On the contrary, if the world's vast debts are ever to be paid, or the exchanges between silver-using and gold-using nations are to silver-using and gold-using nations are to be unified, it must be on the base of both metals, and not upon one alone, and we therefore declare our firm adherence to both gold and silver, not only as the money of the Constitution, but as the only safe reliance of supply of automatic money for the world."

the world.

Mr. Bryan was firm in his position that it would be unwise to make any departure from the position of the party in 1896.

Infant Smothered. Mrs. Green, living at 249% Front street, went to bed last night with two 3-weeks-old babies. She awoke early this mornr remember the kindly ing and found one of them, a boy, dead.

The children were twins, and apparently in good health the evening before. Dr. in good health the evening before. Dr. D. H. Rand, Coroner, was summoned to inquire into the matter. From what evi-dence could be gathered it was thought the child was accidentally smothered.

Just So.—"What is an island?" asked the teacher, addrawing her interrogation to the class in geography. "An island, ma'am." replied Johnny Broathead, a studious lad who had Porto Rico in mind, "is a body of land entirely surrounded by politica."—Puck.

FOR WELL PEOPLE.

An Easy Way to Keep Well. It is easy to keep well if we would only beerve each day a few simple rules of

The all-important thing is to keep the stomach right and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering slimply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling that certain favorite articles of food

nust be avoided.

Professor Wiechold gives pretty good dvice on this subject. He says: "I am 68 years old, and have never had a seri-ous lliness, and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating bran crackers or dieting of any sort; on the contrary I always eat what my appetite craves, but for the past eight years I have made it a daily ractice to take one or two of Stuart' Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal, and I attribute my robust health for a man of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's

"My physician first advised me to use them because he said they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret patent medicine, but contained only the natura digestive, peptones and diastase, and after using them a few weeks I have never ceased to thank him for his advice "I honestly believe the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because their use brings health to the sick and ailing and preserves health to the well and stro Men and women past 50 years of a seed a safe digestive after each meal insure a perfect digestion and to ward off disease, and the safest, best known and most widely used is Stuart's Dyspepsia

They are found in every well-regulated pusehold from Maine to California, and in Great Britain and Australia are rapidly sushing their way into popular favor.
All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full sized pkgs., at 50 cents and for a weak stomach a fifty-cent package will often do fifty dollars' worth of good.

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