THE POETRY OF AN AGE OF REVOLUTION

(Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Eaton.)

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

XXII.—GOLDEN AGE OF ENGLISH POETRY.

BY THOMAS MARC PARROTT, PH.D.

The poetry of the age of Wordsworth and Byron is the poetry of an age of revolution. It does not, to be sure, spring directly from the political upheaval in France, but it is closely associated with it, a product of the same great movement for liberty of thought and action. With one great exception, the poets of the age take sides for or against, in certain cases, both for and against, this movement, and it is by their common interest in the revolution and their varying attitude to its successive phases that poets so dissimilar in form and spirit as Cowper and Scott, Burns and Shelley, Byron and Coleridge, are mutually related. And a study of their work from this point of view lends a unity otherwise impossible of attainment to one of the most brilliant ages of English literature.

Forerunners: Cowper and Burns.

The new note is first struck in "Table Talk" and its companion poems in 1782. Cowper owed little or nothing to the poets of the preceding generation. His revolt against the accepted conventionalities of his time, his close observation of Nature, his delight in the simple human affections, all mark him as the poet of a new day. And in politics, as in literature, Cowper has something of the revolutionary spirit. The most devout of Christians, he accepted the idea of the brotherhood of man as a dogma of revealed religion; he translated, as has been well said, the gospel of Rousseau into the gospel of St. Paul. He declared that the cause of liberty was the cause of man, prophesied that only reform could avert revolution in England, and exulted in the approaching fall of royal prisons, "the abode of broken hearts." No wonder that Dr. Franklin, that American embodiment of the revolutionary spirit, found in the works of Cowper "something so new in the manner and so just in the sentiments" that he read "the whole with pleasure and some of the pieces more than once."

Burns, like Cowper, is a poet of the revolution, but he has none of Cowper's calm and philosophic reverence of liberty. He is a passionate democrat. The hardships of his own life fired him with bitter indignation against the injustice of the prevailing social system, and he looked to the ultimate triumph of revolutionary principles for the redress of this injustice.

"It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Had Burns lived in France he would

William Cowper.

have been a poet of the barricades. In 1792, the very year of the September massacres, he sent a pair of guns seized from a smuggler as a personal gift to the French convention. At a public dinner he proposed the toast of "the last verse of the last chapter of the last book of Kings." Naturally enough, considering the circumstances of his life, Burns was not always consistent in his politics. The fear of losing his place in the excise drew from him a loud declaration of his attachment to the British constitution. The threat of French invasion called out one of the finest of his patriotic songs, but even in this outburst he makes no secret of his democratic principles:

"Who will not sing God save the King,
Shall hang as high's the steeple;
But while we sing God save the King,
We'll ne'er forget the people."

One of the most striking characteristics of the poetry of Burns is his passionate love of Nature. In this he is the true, though perhaps unconscious, disciple of Rousseau, and the forerunner of Wordsworth. "I never hear the loud solitary whistle of the curlew in a Summer noon," he writes to a friend, "or the wild mixing cadence of a troop of gray plover in an Autumnal morning without feeling an elevation of soul like the enthusiasm of devotion or poetry." This enthusiasm for Nature, a reaction from the urban and artificial life of the 18th century, is one of the chief marks of the revolutionary spirit in poetry. It had appeared already in Cowper, but in Burns we have a warmth of sympathy which is far in advance of the English poet's attitude of somewhat patronizing admiration. When Burns sees the frightened mouse flying before his plowshare he feels for it as a "poor earth-born companion, a fellow mortal." "The Twa Dogs" are as human as Tam o' Shanter and his crony. In the fate of the mountain daisy the poet sees an omen of his own. All Nature, in fact, is regarded by Burns as sharing in the feelings of humanity.

Even more intense and passionate was his love for mankind. Burns was no stricken deer that had left the herd, but a living, loving, sinning and suffering man, such as English poetry had not known since Shakespeare. He sings of what he has seen and felt, the simple piety and homely joys of the "Cotter's Saturday Night," the laughing fun of "Halloween"

Robert Burns

and the "Holy Fair," the rollicking good-fellowship inspired by John Barleycorn, above all of love in all its phases, rejected, despairing, triumphant and reminiscent. Love poetry, silent in England since the close of the Elizabethan era, sprang into glorious life in the songs of this Scotch peasant. For there was in Burns a quality of sentiment that invested even the basest passion with those raptures of fire and air that mark our older poets. And even finer than these raptures is the tenderness of his sympathy for sinning and suffering humanity. Not ignorant of evil, he knew how to pity; and, in sharp contrast with the preachers and satirists of his century, he drew over the world the broad mantle of human charity.

But perhaps the characteristic which most distinctly marks Burns as the poet of the revolution is his spirit of rebellion against the established order of things. It is not calm plea for reform that we hear in his poems, but a note of angry revolt, springing from a sense of personal wrong and degenerating at times into a selfish license.

The gentry and the domineering clergy of his land are the objects of his keenest shafts of scorn, and the wildest spirit of the French revolution finds perfect expression in the song that closes the "Jolly Beggars":

"A fig for those by law protected!
Liberty's a glorious feast!
Courts for cowards were erected,
Churches built to please the priest."

Poet of Revolution and Reaction.

Southey, Coleridge and Wordsworth form a triad of poets closely connected in their lives and work. Alike subject to

Robert Southey.

the early influences of the revolution, they alike reacted against it when the lust of conquest supplanted the love of liberty.

Southey may be dismissed in a few words. As a poet, he is dead. His 10 volumes of verse, ponderous epics and ludicrous ballads, are relegated to the dust of the upper shelves. A mere handful of meditative poems survives to fill a corner in the anthologies, and if he had not been the friend of Wordsworth and Coleridge his personality would be as vague to us as that of any 18th century laureate. Perhaps his surest title to immortality is found in the undying scorn which Byron poured out upon him in the "Vision of Judgment." Here Southey appears as the Epic Renegade who

"Had written praises of a regicide;
And written praises of all kings whatever;
He had written for republics far and wide,
And then against them bitterer than ever."

Yet Southey was never the unprincipled turncoat these lines imply. He had honestly espoused the principles of the Revolution and as honestly recoiled from the excesses of the reign of terror. But there was something hard, narrow and Philistinic about Southey's later work that particularly exposed him to the onslaught of Byron. His lauded "Ode during the Negotiations for Peace" is in substance a savage cry for the blood of Napoleon, and in his "Vision of Judgment," a poem whose dullness is equaled only by its unconscious profanity, he consigns Wilkes and Junius to hell because in life they had dared to oppose that great and good king, George III. But enough of Southey.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge is the very antipodes of Southey. A far profounder thinker and loftier poet, he was lamentably inferior as a man. But his rank as a poet is little disturbed by his moral failings, although the quantity of his poetic production was undoubtedly lessened. With a few exceptions, all his verse was written in the last decade of the century, and it could be included in a narrow compass. But it contains infinite riches in a little room. He broke away as no one yet had ventured to do from all the traditions of the century. The exaltation of his odes, the mystery in simplicity of the "Ancient Mariner," the haunting music of "Christabel"—all these are absolutely new.

Coleridge was inspired above his fellows by the spirit of the Revolution. As a schoolboy he exulted in the fall of the Bastile. At Cambridge he was the associate of Frend, who was expelled for unitarianism and sedition. Against Pitt, whom he regarded as the representative of the anti-Revolutionary spirit, he

S. T. Coleridge.

launched the dreadful invective of "Fire, Famine and Slaughter." His finest burst of Revolutionary feeling is found in the "Ode to the Departing Year"—1797. But the next year saw a complete change. Already sickened by the massacres of the Terror, he shrank in horror from the French assault on the liberties of Switzerland, and the greatest of his odes—"France"—sings his formal recantation of Revolutionary principles.

Henceforth, Coleridge ranked among the conservatives. He never became a Tory reactionist, like Southey. But he abandoned poetry and set himself to interpret rather than to alter, the institutions, political and religious, of his country. Of his influence over the later thought of England, this is not the place to speak. It is enough to say that he became the spiritual father of nineteenth century intellectual liberalism, and in the last years of his life his home at Highgate was as an oracle where the noblest minds of his country repaired for inspiration.

It is not possible to overestimate the rank of Coleridge in English literature. He recreated the ode, the ballad, and the metrical romance. He quickened the stronger but more slowly moving genius of Wordsworth, and their joint work, the "Lyrical Ballads" of 1798, is perhaps the most remarkable volume of poetry the eighteenth century produced; certainly it is the most important in its after effects. Both Scott and Byron drew their inspiration from the new music of "Christabel." To no poet of his age do we owe a deeper debt, not only for what he did, but for what he caused others to do.

So much has been written on Wordsworth that it seems a hopeless task to take up the tale and say anything new. From Coleridge and De Quincey to Arnold and Swinburne the foremost English critics have delighted to dwell upon his verse, to point out its merits and defects, to examine the theory of poetry upon which it is based, and to expound the philosophy which it contains. And the predilection with which criticism has turned to Wordsworth has its good and sufficient reasons. For three-quarters of a century he has been the most profound and stimulating influence in English poetry and has done more than any modern poet to inform and strengthen English life. For his poetry has a quality, "fortifying and ennobling," that is at once unique and priceless. He was himself well aware of this. "Trouble not yourself," he wrote to a friend lamenting the savage criticism which for the moment checked the sale of his poems; "trouble not yourself upon their present reception; of what moment is that compared with what I trust is their destiny?—to console afflicted; to add sunshine to daylight by making the happy happier; to teach the young and gracious of every age to see, to think, to feel, and, therefore, to become more actively virtuous." The superb self-confidence which inspired these words has been amply justified and it is well worth our while to make an effort to discover the reason of Wordsworth's influence and the sources of his power.

PHILIPPINE DRESS FABRICS

Rare and Rich Weavings by the Women of Luson.

Only those who have lived a long time in the Philippines have any conception of where and how the exquisite pineapple-fiber fabrics are manufactured. It seems incredible that they are practically home-spun goods which rival in texture the products of the marvelous looms of civilized Europe. The fiber itself is almost as fine and soft as silk, and the cloth is transparent, and when worn over arms and neck softens and enriches the natural coloring of the skin.

American women go into raptures over these beautiful fabrics when they visit Manila, and spend much of their time in searching among the little native shops for rare specimens. The native stores, however, do not keep anything but the commonest varieties. It is only in the homes of the weavers, known to those who have been buyers for years, that the exquisite pieces can be purchased. The prettiest fabrics are those known as Jusi (pronounced hoosy), in which colored silk threads are woven into the fiber to form narrow stripes. These may be had in all tints and many combinations of color.

Then there is the Pina (pronounced peen-ya), made entirely of pineapple fiber, either natural or dyed in brilliant colors. It is this fabric which is used for the marvelous embroideries produced during the spare moments of the Philippine housewives and daughters and sold for a mere fraction of its cost from the standpoint of the time involved in the work. Many of the embroidered handkerchiefs require the work of months to complete and are sold for from $10 to $20 each. In a country where a year's labor is rewarded with $50 in Mexican silver, it is possible yet to buy these beautiful goods, but in a few years those now in existence will be priceless.

Paris has taken the entire output of these skillful weavers and embroiderers for years, the buyers having almost a control of the manufacturers, whose humble homes are entirely unknown to the general public and who have never had the benefits of a competitive market in which to display their wares.

In addition to the Jusi and Pina cloth, there are fabrics of varying design and texture made of hemp fiber, bearing the name of Indang, Albay, Bohol, names taken from the locality where the particular variety is manufactured. These latter fabrics are almost indestructible, and, while rather coarse in texture, are novelties which can be worked up into shirt waists, coverings for sofa pillows, sash curtains, etc.

The first sight of a collection of these fabrics fills one with surprise that such skill, such splendid taste, such art, could exist among a people generally regarded as only semi-civilized.

GHOSTS THAT ARE LAID.

A Grandson of Senator Henderson Speaks of the Death of Crittenden.

HOOD RIVER, Or., May 14.—(To the Editor.)—Your touching and thrilling editorial in the daily of yesterday, entitled "Ghosts That Are Laid," is peculiarly interesting to me. I was cradled during infancy among some of the incidents of the Cuban rebellion of 1851 that you mention. My grandfather, John Henderson, was the only Whig in the Senate. He was United States Senator from Mississippi, and while in the Senate he was one of the strongest and most faithful supporters of General Lopez. One of the first sounds my baby ears heard from my grandfather's lips was "Cuba libre." How he sank nearly all his fortune in that enterprise; how he was impeached for filibustering; how he defended himself and was acquitted; how his wife's brother, Mr. Fowniquet, and other personal friends were shot with the noble Crittenden in Havana, are events that have passed into history. Today, should you desire to see them, will be found at Ladd & Tilton's bank, your city, four bonds that were issued to grandfather by the then de facto Cuban Government, which issue of bonds was sold in this country to help the Cuban cause. Is it any wonder, then, that I am a firm believer in the righteousness of the Spanish War, and at the same time am a "howling expansionist"? Heretofore I have always voted the Democratic ticket. Were I to vote that ticket now my illustrious grandsire would turn over in his grave. To me it seems that every patriotic American who loves his country better than his party should vote the Republican ticket at the coming election from top to bottom, losing sight of his personal friends, who may be on the other side, in order that he may give expression to his patriotic and expansion views. Yours,

JOHN LELAND HENDERSON.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

ELECTED NEW DIRECTORS

FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

D. Solis Cohen Speaks Strongly in Favor of Caring for Children —Interesting Exercises.

The annual meeting of the Portland Free Kindergarten Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Portland Academy, the following managers being elected:

Mrs. E. D. McKee, to fill a vacancy in the term expiring April, 1901.

Mrs. L. B. Cox, Mrs. R. Koehler, Miss May F. Failing, H. C. Campbell, Milton W. Smith, for term expiring April, 1902.

Mrs. Caroline A. Ladd, Mrs. M. Sichel, Mrs. N. J. Levinson, Miss Martha A. Hoyt, Charles E. Ladd, for term expiring April, 1903.

The programme was varied and interesting. It opened with some entertaining songs and games, given by a class of about 25 small morsels of humanity from 4 years old up to 6, who made up in earnestness what they lacked in size. Their unconscious grace and naive poetings as they made themselves into a circle and played the game of the butterfly and the bee among the flowers charmed every one present. And there were many pleasant comments made upon the excellent work being done by these little ones under Miss Daisy Gaylord, their teacher, at the Free Kindergarten, on Seventeenth and Market streets.

After the applause had died away from this pleasant feature of the programme, an instructive and delightful paper was read by Miss Mallie Eflinger, principal of the Free Kindergarten at 391 Eighteenth street, north. This gave a clear and succinct outline of the plan and scope of kindergarten work as it is being carried on by the association here in Portland, dwelling upon the daily programme and its five divisions: Occupations, gifts, games and study of Nature. Enough was said of the deep, philosophical import underlying the practical aspects of the work to show its real beneficence in developing the moral and intellectual life of the child. The paper was replete with happy thoughts most happily expressed, and furnished a valuable commentary upon the preceding exercises furnished by Miss Gaylord's class of children.

Following this came a pleasant and informal talk by Miss Bertha Barin, principal of the Free Kindergarten at the Third-Street Mission. The remarkable work that has been accomplished in the short time since this school was opened was modestly touched upon. When it was organized in February there were 15 children onh and, these having been obtained by means of personal visits in the neighborhood. Now there are 46 on the roll. The energy that has to be put into work in this district can hardly be imagined; there are many obstacles to be overcome; a large number of the children have to be called for at their homes in the morning and accompanied on their return home at noon. Some of them had to be clothed by kind friends of the mission before they could attend. A large number of the children are considerably below the kindergarten age; hardly yet out of their babyhood, in fact, and these, of course, require much skill and tact in dealing wth them. Moreover, there are such frequent changes constantly going on in that district that no fewer than 19 have had to be dropped from the roll merely on account of change of residence, in the three months that have elapsed since the school was opened. In spite of these difficult obstacles to be overcome, and many others, the work offers extraordinary encouragement to the teacher.

D. Solis Cohen then made a brief address to the audience, setting forth in strong, picturesque English the value of kindergarten work. There are many persons, said he, who readily acknowledge the truth of Shakespeare's saying that there are "sermons in stones, and tongues in trees," yet fail to realize the appealing beauty and innocent glory, the living, palpitating potentiality that lies in the eyes of childhood. Taking this as a text, he boldly declared that carelessness, inefficiency and neglect in the management of the young was a constantly growing condition in all parts of America. Facts that apparently signified to the contrary, in reality emphasized this truth. The increasing number of reform schools, boys' and girls' aid societies, and the various philanthropic institutions that were continually cropping out in this spot and that all over our land, bore incontrovertible testimony to the need that exists for more intelligent training of children. Occasionally, some harrowing instance of the terrible situation comes out before the world in the form of a sensational trial, which gives rise to a bellicose wagging of tongues for a few days, and then dies out and its lesson is forgotten. If we answer the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" in the affirmative, we will wisely begin with the child, rather than with corrupt manhood and womanhood, where character has already been formed.

Herein lies the great mistake of the world, that philanthropists with great puffing and blowing that is as ineffectual and useless as the vapors that come from the smokestack, are visiting the slums and trying to drag men and women out of the mire. If one-half the energy and the money that is being thus misused should be spent upon children, who are still in the formative stage, in a few generations reform would be unnecessary.

"One of the greatest boons that past centuries have left us," continued Mr. Cohen, "is Froebel's system of the kindergarten. I hope some time to see it engrafted upon our public school system. This is at present top-heavy. The money that is being expended upon our high schools, universities and colleges is out of proportion to that which is being spent upon the lower grades. You kindergartners need to talk to the legislators, for that is what is needed here, and by them you should be encouraged in the noble work you are doing."

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Adventists Making Ready for Camp-meeting—Other Matters.

The Seventh Day Adventist camp-meeting and conference in Holladay's addition will open tomorrow evening, when the first service will take place in the pavilion tent, which was erected yesterday. The camp-ground is just north of Holladay Park, and takes up about five blocks. It is on the Irvington branch of the City & Suburban Railway. Yesterday 100 family tents had been set up ready for occupants. A number of families arrived Monday and yesterday, and last evening 16 came from Aberdeen. They will pour in today and tomorrow, and by Saturday the conference will be under way. Manager Campbell will put on a double car service on the Irvington line, giving a car every 10 minutes. He also has helped President Decker in the work of preparation by hauling all the lumber required. Bull Run water has been provided on the ground. Elder Decker feels very much gratified over the favors he has received from the railway, company and the city, all of which have greatly facilitated the work. Elder D. T. Fero, a prominent minister from Seattle, arrived yesterday. Elder G. A. Irwin, president of the General Conference of the Seventh Day Adventist church of the world, will be on the grounds Saturday, which is the Sabbath of the church. He will deliver the commencement address at the graduating exercises of the Northwest College at Walla Walla Friday evening. That same evening he will start with a carload of students from the Walla Walla College for Portland to attend the camp-meeting and conference. The party will leave Walla Walla at 10 o'clock. The presence of these students on the grounds will add to the interest.

Moving the Big Cannery Building.

The contractor for moving the big building of the Oregon Packing Company has the first part across East Eighth street, on the way to the foundation on East Ninth and East Yamhill streets. It was necessary to cut the building through the middle, and move the two parts separately. Even the half of the structure is pretty heavy, as there are many tons of canned goods still stored in the upper partion. It has been necessary to build considerable cribwork across the depression between East Eighth and East Ninth streets, and over this the building will be carried. As soon as the first half is on its foundation the other portion will follow.

Popular Tax Collector.

The opening of an office on the East Side, where bicycle tax may be paid, at 109 Grand avenue, has proved a popular movement. Yesterday J. W. Singletary, the collector, was kept busy writing receipts. Men and women were coming in all day and paying their taxes, and expressed themselves as pleased that an office had been placed that was so convenient. The result promises to prove very satisfactory, and the bicycle taxes will likely roll in the East Side office at a lively rate, judging from the number who came in yesterday. About half a hundred waited on Mr. Singletary.

Preparing for the Relay Race.

The bicycle relay race of railway men of Portland, which will take place at the Irvington race-track, on the East Side, in the afternoon on Memorial day, promises to be a great success. Some very fast time will be made. The employes of the various railway companies who will participate in the races are having try-outs at the track every evening. Some of the time made has been very fast. The Southern Pacific will have a fast team. There will be six in each team, and the race will be six miles. After consultation among the railroad men, it was decided that the proceeds should go to the Baby Home, which needs the money. There will be no expense for any purpose. The grounds will be free for the use of the exhibition. The admission will be 25 cents. Besides the bicycle race, which will be the main attraction, the Y. M. C. A., Portland High School, Portland Academy, and the Bishop Scott School will have athletic teams on the grounds, and will give an exhibition. The entertainment will certainly be unique, and outside of the benefit that the Baby Home will receive it will be worth seeing. Some fine prizes will be given the fastest riders, and business men are responding liberally along this line. The railway employes hope as a result of the race and exposition that they will be able to turn over to the Baby Home between $500 and $750, which will be very acceptable at this time.

East Side Notes.

The Portland truckmen have succeeded in organizing a union, which meets in Ross' Hall, on Union avenue Monday evenings. The union has a considerable membership. It will affiliate with the international organization.

The friends of Thomas R. Turnbull, an old resident, who has been seriously ill for a long time, will be pleased to learn that he is much improved. He is able to walk, and is much more cheerful. His old friends would be glad indeed to see him on the street.

Convicted of Assault.

Harry Wilson, a negro sailor, was tried and convicted in the Criminal Court yesterday of cutting Oscar Johnson, another sailor, very badly with a razor on March 27, on board the British ship William Law. He also slashed Carl Manderson. The men and one Kolloch went on a spree after their arrival in port, and Wilson borrowed $5 from Manderson. The next day there was a quarrel over the repayment of the money, when the negro attacked his shipmates with the razor. He testified that he acted in self-defense. Johnson was cut in many places and narrowly escaped with his life.

SIX MONTHS' TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR

DR. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

IN TABLET FORM—PLEASANT TO TAKE.

A gem that could restore health would be priceless, and Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound is such a treasure. Even in the darkest hour it illumines the sky of despondency and plants the flower of hope in the human breast. Send one dollar for a Six Months' Treatment and be cured.

I suffered with Indigestion and Palpitation of the Heart; the Vegetable Compound made me a sound man. I can truly say that this wonderful medicine has done more for me than all other remedies with which I have become acquainted.

Charles Hardy, Frankfort, Ind.

For sale by all druggists. Thirty days' treatment for 25c.; Seventy days' treatment 50c.; Six months' treatment, $1.00. 30 days' trial treatment free.

DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

Nerves on Edge.

Could not Concentrate my Thoughts; Could not Sleep an Hour at a Time without Waking; Was Almost Distracted. After Years of Suffering I Was Cured by

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

When the nervous system is so run down and worn out that sleep refuses to come to its relief, the life forces are rapidly consumed and both physical and mental faculties soon lose all power of recuperation. Nerve force is necessary to run the human machine and must be supplied from some source or it breaks down. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine nourishes those organs that are most in want. It soothes the irritated nerves, brings rest and refreshing sleep to the tired brain, and cures nervous disorders of every kind. The following letters will be interesting reading for those who are suffering from nervous troubles.

"Three years ago I was attacked by a strange form of nervous trouble and for a year I was very poorly. Then I began having smothering spells, accompanied by a griping sensation in the chest when it seemed as if the breath would leave me. I would also have spasms when it seemed as if the nerves were paralyzed. I could not sleep at night, and was at all times restless and miserable. For six months I was completely prostrated and most of the time was confined to my bed. Our home physicians failing to help me, we called in a noted specialist from Bloomington; but with no better results. I had become very despondent, when, one day, a circular was left at my door telling of Dr. Miles' Nervine and what it was good for. Some of the people whose statements I read had suffered just as I was suffering, and although I had no faith in advertised remedies, I determined to give the Nervine a trial. The results were marvelous. It helped me from the first dose, and six bottles restored me to my former good health. I have had no return of the old trouble and I feel that the relief is permanent."

MRS. F. M. DUNKIN, Le Roy, Ills.

"About two years ago I was very much upset mentally and physically by the death of my son. My ailment finally developed into a bad case of nervous prostration which our home physicians seemed unable to relieve, their treatment doing me no good whatever. I was in a terrible condition. My nervous system was all unstrung and I seemed at times on the verge of losing my mind. I could not rest or sleep, frequently walked the streets half the night in my restlessness. In this extremity I remembered that some years before I had been completely relieved of heart trouble by Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and I thought perhaps I might find some relief from the same source for my nervousness. The next day I purchased a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine and the effect of the first dose was a marvel. Before the first bottle was gone I was greatly improved and in a short time after I was relieved of every trace of the disorder."

J. BROADDUS, Lacon, Ills.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold at all drug stores on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

Justice of Supreme Court...Chas. E. Wolverton
Dairy and Food Commissioner.....J. W. Bailey

First Congressional District.

Representative.....Thos. H. Tongue

Second Congressional District.

Representative .....Malcolm A. Moody

Fourth Judicial District.

Circuit Judge, Dept. No. 2.....Alfred F. Sears
Circuit Judge, Dept. No. 4.....M. C. George
District Attorney .....Russell E. Sewall

Multnomah County.

STATE SENATORS.
Geo. W. Bates
Sylvester Farrell
Donald Mackay
J. Thorburn Ross

JOINT SENATOR.
Ben P. Cornelius

REPRESENTATIVES.
C. W. Gay
Geo. T. Myers
F. H. Alliston
W. E. Thomas
Geo. L. Story
Geo. R. Shaw
John K. Kollock
J. C. Bayer
Frank F. Freeman
E. E. Mallory
L. B. Seeley
A. L. Mills

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE.
A. S. Dresser.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Commissioner .....J. G. Mack
County Commissioner .....William Showers
Sheriff ..... William Frazier
Clerk of Circuit Court.....J. P. Kennedy
Clerk of County Court.....Hanley H. Holmes
Recorder of Conveyances.....S. C. Beach
County Surveyor ..... John A. Hurlburt
County Treasurer .....Thos. Scott Brooke
County Assessor .....Chas. E. McDonald
County School Superintendent...R. F. Robinson
Coroner .....Dr. D. H. Rand
Justice of Peace, West Side....Otto J. Kraemer
Constable, West Side.....Thos. McNamee
Justice of Peace, East Side..Thad W. Vreeland
Constable, East Side.....Capt. A. M. Cox
Justice of Peace, Mult. Dist....Fred E. Harlow
Constable, Multnomah District.... Jas. Menzies

City of Portland.

Mayor ..... H. S. Rowe
Municipal Judge .....Geo. J. Cameron
City Attorney .....J. M. Long
City Auditor .....T. C. Devlin
City Treasurer .....Edward Werlein
City Engineer .....W. B. Guise

Councilmen.
1st Ward—O. J. Groce
2d—R. L. Glisan
3d—W. F. Burrell
4th—W. T. Branch
5th—F. W. Mulkey
6th—W. T. Masters
7th—A. C. Lohmire
8th—J. R. Stoddard
9th—Wm. Schmeer
10th—A. F. Nichols
11th—F. Walker

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleansing.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY-FEVER 50 CTS. AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ELY BROS. NEW YORK

SCIENCE SCORES AGAIN.

A Preparation That Will Destroy the Dandruff Germ Discovered.

Finally the scientific student has discovered a certain remedy for dandruff. When it first became known that dandruff is the result of a germ or parasite that digs into the scalp, and saps the vitality of the hair at the root, causing falling hair and baldness, biologists set to work to discover some preparation that will kill that germ. After a year's labor in one laboratory, the dandruff germ destroyer was discovered; and it is now embodied in Newbro's Herpicide, which, besides curing baldness, and thinning hair, speedily and permanently eradicates dandruff. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

BLANCARD'S PILLS & SYRUP —OF— IODIDE OF IRON

for ANÆMIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS SCROFULA, Etc.

None genuine unless signed "BLANCARD"

ALL DRUGGISTS.

E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y. Agts. for U. S.

THE PALATIAL OREGONIAN BUILDING

Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

Rooms.
ALDRICH, S. W., General Contractor.....616
ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law....612
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr..506
AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Association, of Des Moines, Ia.....502-503
BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION, OF DES MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Manager..502-503
BEALS, EDWARD A., Forecast Official U. S. Weather Bureau 210
BENJAMIN, R. W., Dentist.....314
BINSWANGER, DR. O. S., Phys. & Sur.410-411
BROOKE, DR. J. M., Phys. & Surg.....708-709
BROWN, MYRA, M. D.....313-314
BRUERE, DR. G. E., Physician....412-413-414
BUSTEED, RICHARD, Agent Wilson & McCallay Tobacco Co. 602-603
CAUKIN, G. E., District Agent Travelers' Insurance Co. 713
CARDWELL, DR. J. R.....506
CARROLL, W. T., Special Agent Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n.....604
COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY..... 604-605-606-607-613-614-615
CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon....208
COVER, F. C., Cashier Equitable Life.....506
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager 415-416
DAY, J. G. & I. N. 318
DAVIS, NAPOLEON, President Columbia Telephone Co. 602
DICKSON, DR. J. F., Physician.....713-714
DRAKE, DR. H. B., Physician.....512-513-514
DWYER, JOE. F., Tobaccos 402
EDITORIAL ROOMS ..... Eighth floor
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY; L. Samuel, Manager; F. C. Cover, Cashier..208
EVENING TELEGRAM .....325 Alder street
FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surgeon..509-510
FENTON, DR. HICKS C., Eye and Ear....511
FENTON, MATTHEW F., Dentist 509
FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION; E. C. Stark, Manager.....601
GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughtsman 609
GAVIN, A., President Oregon Camera Club. 214-215-216-217
GEARY, DR. EDWARD P., Physician and Surgeon 212-213
GIESY, A. J., Physician and Surgeon....709-710
GODDARD, E. C. & CO., Footwear..... .....Ground floor, 129 Sixth street
GOLDMAN, WILLIAM, Manager Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York.....209-210
GRANT, FRANK S., Attorney-at-Law.....617
HAMMAM BATHS, King & Compton, Props.309
HAMMOND, A. B. 310
HEIDINGER, GEO. A. & CO., Pianos and Organs .....131 Sixth street
HOLLISTER, DR. O. C., Phys. & Sur...504-505
IDLEMAN, C. M., Attorney-at-Law..416-17-18
JOHNSON, W. C. 315-316-317
KADY, MARK T., Supervisor of Agents Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n.....604-605
LAMONT, JOHN, Vice-President and General Manager Columbia Telephone Co.....606
LITTLEFIELD, H. R., Phys. and Surgeon..206
MACRUM, W. S., Sec. Oregon Camera Club.214
MACKAY, DR. A. E., Phys. and Surg..711-712
MAXWELL, DR. W. E., Phys. & Surg..701-2-3
McCOY, NEWTON, Attorney-at-Law.....718
McPADEN, MISS IDA E., Stenographer....201
McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law.311-312
McKELL, T. J., Manufacturers' Representative 303
METT, HENRY 218
MILLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist and Oral Surgeon 608-609
MOSSMAN, DR. E. P., Dentist.....312-313-314
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York; W. Goldman, Manager.....209-210
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASS'N; Mark T. Kady, Supervisor of Agents..604-605
McELROY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Sur.701-702-703
McFARLAND, E. B., Secretary Columbia Telephone Co. 606
McGUIRE, S. P., Manager P. F. Collier, Publisher 415-416
McKIM, MAURICE, Attorney-at-Law.....509
MILLER & ROWE, Real Estate, Timber and Farming Lands a Specialty.....708
MUTUAL LIFE INCURANCE CO., of New York; Wm. S. Pond, State Mgr..404-405-406
NICHOLAS, HORACE B., Attorney-at-Law.715
NILES, M. L., Cashier Manhattan Life Insurance Co., of New York.....209
OREGON INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY; Dr. L. B. Smith, Osteopath.....408-409
OREGON CAMERA CLUB.....214-215-216-217
POND, WM. S., State Manager Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.....404-405-406
PORTLAND PRESS CLUB.....501
PORTLAND EYE AN DEAR INFIRMARY, ...Ground floor, 133 Sixth street
PORTLAND MINING & TRUST CO.; J. H. Marshall, Manager 518
QUIMBY, L. P. W., Game and Forestry Warden 716-717
ROSENDALE, O. M., Metallurgist and Mining Engineer 515-516
REED & MALCOLM, Opticians.133 Sixth street
REED, F. C., Fish Commissioner.....407
RYAN, J. B., Attorney-at-Law 417
SAMUEL, I., Manager Equitable Life.....306
SHERWOOD, J. W., Deputy Supreme Commander, K. O. T. M. 517
SMITH, Dr. L. B., Osteopath.....408-409
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.509
STARK, E. C., Executive Special, Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Phila., Pa.....601
STUART, DELL, Attorney-at-Law.....617-618
STOLTE, DR. CHAS. E., Dentist.....704-705
SURGEON OF THE S. P. RY. AND N. P. TERMINAL CO. 708
STROWBRIDGE, THOS. H., Executive Special Agent Mutual Life, of New York.....406
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE 201
TUCKER, DR. GEO. F., Dentist.....610-611
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU....907-908-909-910
U. S. LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEERS, 13TH DIST., Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 505
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A..510
WATERMAN, C. H., Cashier Mutual Life of New York 406
retary Native Daughters 716-717
WHITE, MISS L. E., Assistant Secretary Oregon Camera Club 214
WILSON, DR. EDWARD N., Phys. & Sur.204-5
WILSON, DR. GEO. F., Phys. & Surg..706-707
WILSON, DR. HOLT C., Phys. & Surg.507-508
WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO.; Richard Busteed, Agent 602-603
WOOD, DR. W. L., Physician.....412-413-414
WILLAMETTE VALLEY TELEPH. CO....615

A few more elegant offices may be had by applying to Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 109 Third st., or to the rent clerk in the building.

MEN—NO CURE, NO PAY—THE MODERN APPLIANCE—A positive way to perfect manhood. Everything else fails. The VACUUM TREATMENT CURES you without medicine of all nervous or