THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE (Copyright, 1000, by Beymour Easton.) THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

(Continued.) BT THOMAS MARC PARROTT. PH. D.

The Second Spring of Revolution.

In Shelley and Byron we find once more a full and flerce outpouring of that spirit of revolution opposed by Scott and ignored by Keats. This is intimately connected with the progress of the great movement of the revolution. The military despotism of Napaleon had been overthrown, not by any combination of Kings or statesmen. but by a general uprising of the nations of Europe against the imposition of a for-

This spirit of national freeeign yoke. ³m was akin to, yet different from, the 'y spirit of the French Revolution. It less visionary and theoretical; it

*** first the downfall of a foreign and then the establishment of un-d regulated freedom under the tyranny orderly a. 'lonal and constitutional monacgis of na. this spirit of loyal liberty rayed by the rulers whom archs. But he Holy Alliance sought was basely bea lock of history and esit had saved. 2. to turn back the c tablish 17th-century absolutism. The spirit raged by a remaktablish lith-century raged by a remak-of nationality was ou. cope without the ing of the map of Ba ishes of the peo-elightest regard for the w the vilest of ples involved. In England, the vilest of the Georgee succeeded his A spicable of er. Castierengh, the most Be, 1 affairs ministers, conducted the forces. er. Castierengh, the most de. 1 affai ministers, conducted the forces cry fo of the country. At home every d a much-meeded reform was treas, and treason by the all-powerful spirit of 1 tion. Such was the atmosphere wh. surrounded Byron and Shelley, and succry for d as surrounded Byron and Shelley, and suc-were the powers of darkness against whom these sons of the morning litted up voices of prophetic denunciation. Byron and Shelley have often been con-

trasted, and seldom has a critic done justice to both. In fact, the two were utterly dissimilar in character and genus, unit-ed only by their common love of liberty. They are like the two steeds of Astern allegory-the one "cleanly made and white, a lover of honor, modesty and to the perance"; the other "of a dark color, wil" gray and bloodshot eyes, the mate of in-solence and pride." But both drew on the chariot of the soul. It is unwise and uncritical to glorify one by assailing the other. It is better to join the noblest words of those who have spoken best of each in a symphony of praise.

It has been well said that Shelley lived and worked in two worlds-"one the world of mankind and its hopes, the other of his own heart." Both these worlds as reflect-ed in his verse are ideal. He is the least tangible and concrete of our poets. Whethhe sings of the golden age to come o of his own love and sorrow, there is some thing in his verse almost too high and thereal for human nature's daily food The coursers of his verse are fed with the lightning, and they drink of the whiriwind. And this gives to his work the aloofness which all critics recognize and for which the sterner sort condemn him as a beautiful ineffectual angei. In early youth he found his intellectual food in the philosophers that proceeded the French Revolution and in Godwin, their

English representative. Later on he be-came a devoted Platonist. From the first he drew his conception of the perfectioility of mankind; from the second, his conception of Nature as a partial and fragmentary revelation of archetypal heauty. Giorious dreams, both, dream) which have inspired his verse, but with an unearthly loveliness. When Shelley descends to what we call practical polltics, as in "Swellfoot the Tyrant" of "Peter Bell," he is at his worst and weak-He is at his best when he hymns victory of ideal humanity over insolent oppression of riscs to the contemplation of the one Spirit.

Which wields the world with never-wearted

Signations it (fom beneath and kindles it above The same ideal quality pervades all Shelley's personal poems. We have in them a wonderful record of his emotions. but there is nothing in them of the strong humanity of Burns, of the sensuous docratic days that followed. And there was a weightler reason. This generation per-taxes, etc. do not touch the mail i issue, haps more than any other in our history demanded of a poet an intellectual power and moral earnestness which are abso-lutely wanting in Byron. "When he be-gins to think, he is a child," said Goethe; and the most noticeable, though not the iruest, characteristic of Byron's master-want a great deal here below," sut they want a great deal here below," sut they iruest characteristic of Byron's master-tice the the form of the below, and the below, " sut they want a great deal here below," sut they truest, characteristic of Byron's master-plece is its immoral levity. Only in the

mate of the man and his work that will definitely settle his place in English it-erature. "To acquire a right feeling for Byron and his poetry." says Dowden, "is a dis-cipline in equity." Strength and weak-ness, sincerity and affectation, are not merely mingled in his work; they are inextricably intertwined. It is impossible to sift the chaff from the wheat. Arnold's volume of selections from Byron is as fairing a failure as the companion vol-

XIL-GOLDEN AGE OF ENGLISH POETRY. ered him in the soberer and more demo-tratic days that followed. And there was open doors, spheres of influence, lower

in the air, and it is not imporsible that we may have before long a critical esti-dentitie activity and his work that will approximate the man and his work that will be approximate the man and his work that will approximate the man and his work that will be approximate the man and his work that will approximate the man and his work that will be approximate the man and his work that will be approximate the man and his work that will be approximate the man and his work that will be approximate the man and his work that will be approximate the man and his work that will be approximate the man and his work the man and his work that will be approximate the man and h

glaring a failure as the companion vol-ume from Wordsworth is a noble success. for use, and not for protit, which is the The reason for this lies in the fact that first consideration nowmakeys. I: would Byron was of all great poets the poorest thus give an opportunity to every on



PE SCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

artist. His ear for meter was of the dull-est, his critical judgment absure this par-tience for planning and correct up non-existent. And just because the , with is is wanting in Byron, his work, mor s than another poet's, represents the man him-self. It is the man himself, that sit singe compound of good and evil, that it is so perennially interesting, and a book of the gant extracts from his poems no mixe represents him than would a life in which mention was made only of his good dechy.

HASTINGS, Minn., May 18 .- (To the Ed.

hat my language was so coarse and vul-

mention was made only of his good deeds We want the whole. Note-This study will be concluded tomorrow.

THE CLAIMS OF SOCIALISM. All That Is Worth Complaining

About Will Be ... emedied.

ar that I drove every one of the indien a of the theater by the rear exit. PORTLAND, May 20.-(To the Editor.) humanity of Burns, of the sensuous do-heith of Kents, or of the stormy agony of Byrön. Shelter is a hover of Meal Like the hero of "Anstor." If a life was spent in a vain quest for a human real-manified and annuares of your valuable paper of the solution beauty, a worshiper of Venus Urania. Like the hero of "Anstor." If the was spent in a vain quest for a human realbeg that you will give me space wigh in your paper to say that this E. Ward is an unmitigated and outrage-m liar. If the theater was, as he says. unsatisfied and unappeased appetites of is at wy is true, in maing reputable citi-ine submerged tenth." and it then goes i defy him to do so. If he does not he on to say ibst "they want a great demi here below, and they want it for nother. I nev w brought the blush of shame to the face of any woman who did me the It cannot be gained that to any criti-cal observer the present industrial, polit-ical and social state of society reveals a panorama full of anomalice, contrasts, contradictions, conflict and strife which night and the malginant, victous and insig-nificant er satures. The fact that I was contradictions, conflict and strife which inficant creatures. The fact that I was is anything but picturesque. And since there is a cause for every effect, so is there also a reason why at this era of enlightenment and chilization the great majority of the people of this, as well as force of industrial evolution, constantly have been 15 years a member of the House and, Senate of Minnesota; that I have been no findustrial evolution, constantly have been no findustrial evolution, constantly force of industrial evaluation, constantly have last been nominated by the Peoples until they finally reach the level of the party for Vice-President; that my books are known over the whole civilized world-one of them having attained a sale of nearly 1.055,009 coples-is the best evidence of the fability of the attack made uncon me one of them having attained a sale of peased appetites of the subme tred tenth." as stated in the editorial. This panorama has been brought about throug b the de-

DEALING WITH TRUSTS OMPREHENSIVE ACTION DECIDED UPON BY REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Constitutional Amendment and Also Bill Amending Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

WASHINGTON, May 17. - (Special to New York Journal of Commerce.)--Com-prehensive action in regard to regulation of trusts has been decided upon by the of trusts has been decided upon by the Republican managers in the House. It is proposed to bring in special orders from the committee on rules providing for the immediate consideration of both the Constitutional amendment reported by Chairman Ray yesterday and the bill amending the Sherman law reported by Representative Overstreet this morning. About four days will be allowed for de-bate, and the amendment and the bill will then be voted upon.

The Republican managers are very well satisfied with the present political status of the matter. The Democrats on the judiciary committee voted against the Constitutional amendment yesterday upon

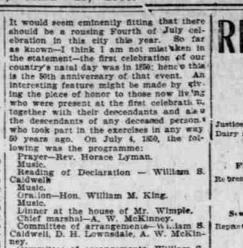
the ground that it took power from the states which belonged to them under the Constitution. They put themselves square-ly on record by their declarations on this subject against the declared polley of Mr. Bryan for a Constitutional amend-

ment giving Congress the power to regu-late trusts. The Republicans have care late trusts. The Republicans have care-fully limited the amendment to the regulation by Congress of trusts and mono lice, and have not even gone so far Mr. Bryan in providing for general Federal control of corporations. It is felt to be necessary to have power in Congress to deal with monopouss if

they are to be reached at all by Federal This was set forth in the report of Ray presented to the House yeslaw report of terday. The report of Mr. Overstreet on the bill presented today refers briefly to the same point, and then says in explanation of the purposes of the new bill: "In this legislation we are restricted to affecting the product when it becomes a part of interstate commerce. We may de clare certain combinations fliegal for the purpose of engaging in interstate commerce, and we may prohibit their engag-ing therein and with certain limitations prohibit their products being made a sub-ject thereof, but here the power of Congress ends. The act proposed to be amend-ed hereby into been tested in the courts and declared Constitutional. We do not deem it wis to change any of its sub-stantive provisions. The bill increases the penalties imposed for violation thereof. Sections 1, 2 and 3 of that act impose a fine not excel ling \$5000, or impriso not exceeding one year, or both, such fin and imprisonment to be imposed in the discretion of the court. Section 7 pro-vides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may re-cover three-fold the damages by him sus-tained. These penal ties are deemed insufficient. The lilegal combinations in that law mentioned are not deterred a moment by fear of a fine not a toceding the amount named and persons suffering damages to the amount of \$25 or \$50 will not punish themselves by entering into litigation with such powerful combinations to recover a mere pittance. But impt isonment, if cer-tain to follow, will not be risked; any party injured will bring st its if the recovery is sure to pay the expanse of the liti-gation. Your committee, therefore, recommends that the penaltice be made more severe by fixing a minimum i fine and by adding imprisonment in ewsry case and by increasing the amount of recovery

when suit is instituted for a violation of the first six sections of the act. "Section 8 of the present jaw did not include in the definition of 'person' or 'persons,' the agents, offlers, and attor-neys of the corporations and masociations referred to, and their action as such agents, officers and attorn ys did not subject them to any penalties' inder the law. Inasmuch as corporation a can only itor. -- A friend residing in Portland has sent me a clipping from your paper, of May 11, in which one "IS. D. Ward" says that I delivered a speech years ago in Minneapolis, which the indies came to hear, their faces covered with yeils, and law. Inasmuch as corporation s can only act by agents, officers or atto meys, who must of necessity have knowled we of their criminal conduct, no reason is perceived why they should not be subject of to like punishment as their principals. For this reason the definition is enlarged wo as to

include them. The evil effects of trusts, opolies and combinations are m ost apparent and most disastrous where it



Committee of arrangements-William S. Caldwell, D. H. Lownsdale, A. W. Mc-Kinney. All these gentlemen left an honorable

The married a wife in Yamhill County, re-moved to Polk County and then murdered her, and suffered the penalty of hanging therefor. GEORGE H. HIMES

ON CREED REVISION.

Advice to Base a New Creed Upon a Study of the Whole Bible.

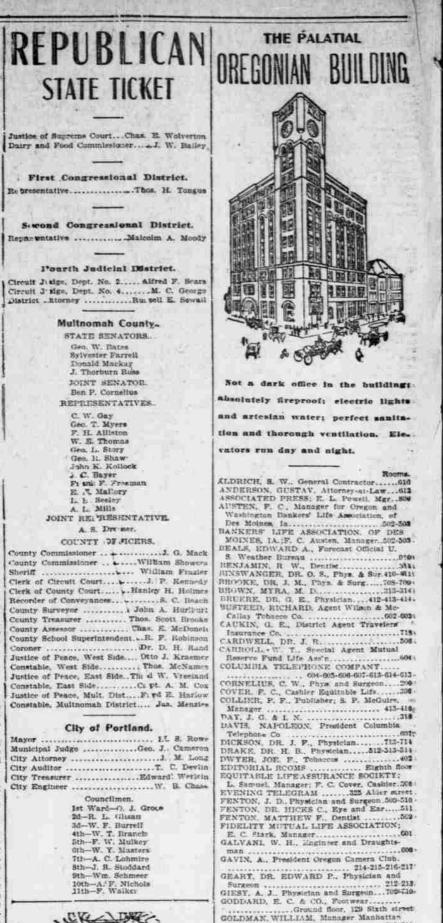
PORTLAND, May 18 .- (To the Ed tor.)-The controversy regarding the proposed revision of the Westmaster Confesti a. which is claiming so much of the public attention, and of which the agitations by Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Hillis are but the more brilliant and notable flasher, presonts at least one curious feature, a di-incilnation by disputants on both sides to subject the question to cool, unbiased research on the basks of mutually accepted authority-the Bible. The cepted authority—the bible. The points involved are argued along the line of rea-son (which, of course, varies with inli-viduals), of justice, right, civilization, human progress, evolution and all sorts of personal theories, beliefs and preferencer, but never upon a basis of Bibi teachings, the only authority recognized by either side. And it is a fact easily perceived that nearly all existing creeds exhibit this same disinclination to study the whole Bible without prejudice. This weak method of handling so important a subject has led The Oregon an to inquire, "Is the Bible an infallible authority upon this subject or any other?" Many others are thinking along the same line, and are revolting, not from Christianity, bu: from creedism, into unbelief, and these, too,

take the step without any sort of an in-vestigation of Bible teachings. The point under discussion is the doctrine of election, or predestination, which holds that the Creator determined "before the foundation of the world" to create several billions of people with a view to several billions of people with a view to subjecting them to an eternity of hope-less, endless torture by fire and br.mstone: all except a favored few, who, "by the exercise of his own free grace," he w⁴ll transport to a paradise of endless bliss. Although in these enlightened days, when a man is more liable to prosecution for abusing a helpless animal than, perhaps, for any other next, offence the "free end for any other petty offense, the "fire and hrimstone" leasures have necessarily been dropped in favor of something indefinite which they represent, and which is equally as terrible, the spirit of the doctrine still remains. This is a leading feature of Calvinism. Opposed to this is the Armin-ian doctrine of individual responsibility or "free grace," holding that man, hav-ing sinned and failen from his perfect condition, has come under condemnation to the same sort of a fire and brimstone fate, and that the Creator, having pro vided a means by which individuals may escape, is himself laboring assiduously in an endenvor to induce individuals to ac-

cept the salvation offered, that thereby a small remnant of the race may be from this awful doom. The holders of both of these doctrines

absolutely antagonistic as they are in principle, offer them with all sincerity as the "gospel of Christ." Each party quotes as much of the Bible as suits its beliefs. and studiously avoids all reference to con flicting portions, and now that the adher-ents of one of these creeds are wrangling about the doctrine itself, both factions carefully avoid anything like a caim survey of Bible evidence. For shame, that intelligent men should

quarrel like children about outlying points of doctrine, when the very root and prin-tice I've found nothing equal to electricity as a curative. I have restored thousands



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MILLER & EOWE, Real Estata, Timber and Farming Lands a Specialty. MUTUAL LIFE INCURANCE CO., of New

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PORTLAND MINING & TRUST CO.; J. H.

DIST., Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of

Marshall, Manager QUIMBY, L. P. W., Game and Forestry

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spent in a vain quest for a human real-ization of this beauty and this love. His conception of the passion of love has in 1 aething supra-natural. It is The desire of the moth for the star,

Of the night for the morrow. ion to something afar rom the sphere of our sorrow

And as he is the post of ideal passion he is the poet of ideal regret. Shelley is the saddest of our poets, an infinite sorrow thrills through his lyrics, a longing for the unattainable, a lamentatio the transitoriness of things-

Out of the day and night A joy has taken flight.

Yet it would be a false conception Shelley which pictured him as the poet of hical abstraction and unattainable If he were that alone he would never have obtained the power he has over the hearts of men. As in his lifetime men of such different natures as Hogs and Hunt and Trelatiney and Byron saibered round him and loved him, so since his death such widely varying characters as Browning and Symonds and Swinburne velopment of modern industry. The so-cialist, as a student of political e tonomy, and other scientific phenomena, is merely have delighted to bear testimony to hi recognizing the tendency of mode T in-dustrial evolution, and calls the att ation of his fellow-men to adjust their af airs in harmony with the new conditions a ad upon their hear.s. And this power of Shelley is due to his passion. He pene trates and kindles the abstractions of phi hy with his own perfervid spirit; he realizes and incarnates the ideal he iovas to dwell upon. No finer example of this ower exists in all literature than the "Adonais," where the Dreams, the De-stres, the Adorations, Urania and Spring all times and generations of the past, as every student of history well knows. It and Echo are to the full as real and life like as the brother poets that gather round the dead singer. It is this pussion which gives to the lyric poetry of Shelley always has been and still is the outcry of. the oppressed against oppression and op-pressors; the protest of slaves against

its peculinr power. It is unwise, per-haps, to assert that he is the greatest of our English poets; it is quite safe to say that there is none like him. There is a graver joy in Wordsworth, a richer music in Keats, but neither in them nor elsewhere do we hear so plainly the "lyrica the spontaneous and overpowering

therance of overpowering emotion. Finally, the greatness of Shelley is du to the permanence of his ideals. In his finest work he conceived the world, sub specie eternitatis, rent asunder by the mighty conflict between good and evil. We catch the cchoes of this war in the "Revolt of Islam." In the "Cencl." above all in "Prometheus Unbound." And throughout, Shelley is on the side of the angels; he stands for love against hatred, for truth against hypocrisy, for liberty against oppression. And the noblest mor-al quality in Sheller is his undying faith in the final victory of good. Good is one and eternal; evil a thing of many shaped and names, and

The One remains, the many change and pass; Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shad-

been abolished. In the past it was the chattel slave who protested against that form of slavery. Chattel slavery was When Shelley died, his work was almost unknown outside the little circle of his friende; Byron at his death was prob-abely the most famous man in Europe. The since that time the latter's fame has and capital by a computatively small been overcast, while Shelley's glory burns with an ever-clearer luster. This decline of Byroi's fame is due in part to a reac-tion against the extravagant praise he is, in the opinion of the socialists, the received from his contemporaries. As the generation after his death learned gradumain cause of our modern social problem, which leads to military wars between noally to rank at their true worth the nobler tions, commercial warfare between com poets of his day, Byron was neglected peting individuals, financial pantes, indus-and even derided. Nor was the age over trial stagnation, overproduction, armies of and even derided. Nor was the age over which dominated the idyllic art of Tenny-unemployed, poverty of the wageworkers. son and the dramatic subtlety of Brown- and many other sad features of our mod-

ing likelier to do him justice. The very traits that endeared him to the age of the dandles, his rank, his personal beauty, his daring goorn of the conventions, low-

circumstances.

These tenth" a

of the falsity of the attack made upon m by this ignoramus, Ward. Again I call upon Ward to produce single witness who was present at the meeting to which he refers, and who will ignatius ponnella.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Millie C. Formythe to E. F. Riley, 2 acres, section 24, T. 1 S., R. 5 E. May 22 Millie scres, section 24, T. I.S., R. 5 E.; May 22 R. Livingstone, administrator, to Is-a. wila M. A. Barnes, s.Sl acres, Pat-to, Yoad; 2.54 acres, same, and 20-109 acre, Same; also lots 1 and 2, block C. h. 4s 2 and 10, block D. Smith's addit, 9; also lots 4, 5, 6, 11 and 12 block 1, Johnsen's addition, and lots 5 and 6, bloci 116, Caruthers' addi-tion: Ma White Trust Co. to Ger-trude Ande yor, lots 7 and 8, block ZE, Porilano (A orfil 25) Law Guara By & Trust Co. to Ger-trude Ande yor, lots 7 and 8, block ZE, Porilano (A orfil 25) Henny S. Gile and wile to Theodora Thompson, N. 4, lot 2, block 127, Irvington: May 21 10, block 31, Cen trai Albina; May 2, 505 Security Savings & Trust Co, to John M. Pittinger, blo. 25, subdivision, Riverview addition, Albina; May 21, 575 Birt Va.

Birt MR. May 20, girl to the , wife of Adolph W

Jette, 321 Fifth street. May 19, boy to the wife of John Feiner 197 Hood street. Deaths.

May 21, Moy Nie Sald. Me 55 years. Good Samaritan Hospital; pi sumonia. May 19, K. Nyeno, age 27 years, Good May 19, K. Nyene, age 21, and Samaritan Hospital; tuberculos, * of lungs. May 31, Patrick Riley, age 24 years. St. Vincent's Hospital; general; aralysis. May 19, Mrs. Catherine O'Finhe.'13, age 53 years, 441 E. Davis; absocre of 'iver. May 21, Joseph E. Shannon, age 10 years,

502 Starr street; tuberculosis. Should Have One Official Name There is one matter of more or less im-ortance that should receive attention, and that is to give what is called East Elev-enth street and Milwaukie road one name. so that it will be officially known as East Eleventh street, or Milwaukle avenue, all the way from Hawthorne avenue south-ward to the city limits. At some point, probably Division street. East Eleventh supposed to come to an end, and the Evaluate road begins. This double name for the same thoroughfare causes confu-sion, as the street is sometimes referred to as East Eleventh street, and at other

tition is destroyed and the field of trade and commerce left to the control o concerns which, by such illegal conthe have made themselves masters of proc uction and price. To properly protect the field of competition against the ravag es of monopolistic greed, without obstruc ing the growth incident to honest energy, ce and economy as evidenced the management of legitimate enterprises. the committee recommends an extension of the provisions of the act of July 2, 1899. "Section 3, for purposes of interstate commerce, declares illegal all corporations, associations, joint stock companies and partnerships when organized, formed or managed for carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the com law; that they may be perpetually enjoined and restrained from carrying on interstate commerce, they and their officers are forbidden the use of the mails in furtherance of their illegal purposes and their products forbidden interstate transportation. This section is an extension of the provision of the Sherman act. It is its logical sequence and exhausts, as we believe, the Constitutional power of Congress in controlling by penal provisions, trusts or monoplies in the manufac-ture and sale of articles of commerce. It seeks to deprive them of the facilities of interstate commerce and the use of when their illegal status is ascer tained and judicially determined. Beyond

this we cannot go. "Section 11 is believed to be of grea utility in aiding in effectively enforcing all of the provisions of the act. It is ex-tremely difficult to establish the existence of combinations or conspiracies without the testimony of persons or the use of papers under their control, who are guilty parties thereto, and who can successfully plead their Constitutional protection against being compelled to be witnesses against themselves. It is based upon a similar provision in the interstate com merce law, the constitutionality of which has been sustained by the Supreme Court. "Section 13 confers jurisdiction upon the several United States Circuit and District Courts for the trial and determination of causes and the recovery of penalties provided in said act, and enjoins upon the Attorney-General of the United States and the several United States District Attorneys, within their respective jurisdictions the duty of enforcing the provisions of said law. Complaint has been made that

the right to enforce the provisions of the Sherman act was confined to the Depart-ment of Justice. As the end desired 1 thorough and effective enforcement of the iaw, irrespective of the source from which complaint comes, it has been thought ; proper to authorize any person, firm, corporation or association to begin and provecute proceedings thereunder. To accoun-

the question of trusts and monopolies, ind regard them as entirely without mer-it. We have also considered the various suggestions that have been made relative to fullicity, and while it is perhaps prob-ab \in that some advantages might result the set one, we are of opioion that the in-convenience and disturbance to legitimate industry and business would be very much in excess of any advantage that might reasonably be expected from such legisla-tion, and therefore do not deem it wise to recommend any such legislation." -----

Pertland's First "Fourth." PORTLAND May 2.- (To the Editor)

jected to a most critical study, based upon accepted authority. The Bible is either right or wrong. It is either what it claims to be, a revelation by God to man of a plan of salvation for the world, a salvation which has in all ages been recognized as necessary, or it is an imposition and unworthy of any consid-eration. It is not the object of this letter to discuss the authenticity of the Bible, but it may be remarked that a careful ablased investigation will probably con vi ace at y one of its truth. At any rate it ; nust be assumed that the adherents o boilt doctrines mentioned, and of all fac-tions into which they are divided, believe the 1 Ubb : to be a message from God, and the authority for, and foundation of, their orceds. What would be more in reason, then, then for them to stop their childish wrr ngling about details, which show that you webody is wrong, and applying the test of E pripture-all Scripture, not merely favorite passiges-to the subject, accer-tain why we the trouble lies, and take a new sta ad upon undisputed authority. That a . bottrine of election is taught by the Scripti was cannot be denied. Romans vill:30, ix:1 5-22, and Epheeians 1:5-11 are vill 30, ix:1 4-22, and Epheeians 1:5-11 are plain on thi v point, making it unnecessary to quote fu wher. Let believers in "free grace" avoid it as they will, predestina-tion is there, and might as well be ad-mitted. But "free grace" is there also-Jeremiah xxx1:28-30. Ezekiel xvill, John ill:14-16. Acts xx735. Revelation xxvil:7 unmistakably t sach individual responsibil-tion and the avec concentrative for all ty, and the intie opportunity for all Why should one be accepted and the other rejected? By what sort of logic can a church be built on each, the peo-ple to take their choice? Why not look

the matter in the face? One conclusion is unavoidable-the i ble is wrong or else it has been interpleted wrong by one or both creeds. Let scare be exercised "rightly dividing" the word of truth" (II Timothy 11:15) concerning these apparently conflicting statements. Regarding "free grace." while John iii.:4-15 and Acts xv25, arst Ereklei xviii make no mention at the time when they will be applicable, Jeremiah xxxi:1930 takes up the same subject in nearly the same words as Ezeluel, and the context shows it will apply after the second ap-pearing of Christ. Irt Revelation xxii:17.

it should be noticed then, the invitation to "whosever will" & "ssued by the "Spiri: and the bride" 'jointly, all Bible students agreeing that the "hride" will exist only after the theord coming of Christ. As a matter of fact, all paranges relating to "free grace." when thorough-ly trained down, will be found to apply to a period immediate; y following the second coming of our Lord. Let no on hastily cocept or reject this statement: The Bible is open and c Mcordances are plentiful. Let each see for himself,

On the other hand, Lukes 11:10, I Corin nlish this, section 13 is inserted in the thian xv:2, I Timothy II:4, Romans xiv:11, bill, Philippians if:10-11, and ma by others, show Four committee has carefully consid-ered, the various suggestions relative to taxastion and the bearing of tariff upon the question of trusts and monopoiles, parse ges show another "medeatter these parse ges show another "medeatter these Bible, is not the murderous fatalism it is commonly supposed to be. In fact, thesy passages show another "predestination," which includes all people, and commits the withes of none, but which promises hap-piness instead of misery-sale, tilon instead of torture. And it is not universalism, either. There is much to be said, but enough space and time have all peady been used. If people who "want to know" will cut loose from creeds and denomina-tional teaching, and turn their attention tional teaching, and turn their attention to a critical waity of the only authority they claim, ft = i lble, the result will be found to be detidet'ly surprising, r& viewed from a standpoint of present preconceived

O. H. JOY.

of cases for which repose toxics had been offered and falled. Netther passivity nor METT. HENICY drugs will cure your pain or weakness. You need electrical animation. My Belt fills you with tids life force, and drives out your ailment. should call and see my appliances or send for my book (free). Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 110 Columbia St., . . Seattle, Wash.

Electric Belt

BLUMAUER'S DRUG STORE Cor. Third and Oak Sts., Portland, Or.

Dr. McLaughlin's

C. W. Gay

L. L. Seeley A. L. Mills

Sheriff

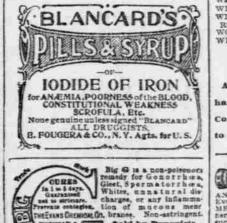
Geo. T. Myers



NEW SCIENTIFIC PROCESS.

A Preparation Discovered That Wil Destroy the Dandruff Germ.

For some time it has been known that dandruff is caused by a germ that digs up the scalp into little white flakes, and by sapping the vitality of the hair at the front, causes failing hair, and, of course. finally baldness. For years there have been all kinds of hair stimulants and scalp tonics on the market, but there has been no permanent cure for dandruff un-til the discovery of a preparation called Newbro's Herpicide, which destroys the dandruff germ. Destroy the cause the effect will cease to exist. Kill the dandruff germ and you'll have no d itching scalp, no falling hair. dandurff, no



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Lord Byron

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